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PLAGUING THE PRESIDENT

The Fisheries and Office Questions Will Prove Troublesome to the Administration.

A Rebel Yell in the House—The Pension Arrearages Act to Be Extended.

Silver, Tariff Reduction, Polygamy, Telephone Litigation, the Spoils, and Other Talk from Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—There is growing evidence that the fisheries question is going to plague the Administration. A delegation is here from Boston to protest against the appointment of a commission and against any legislation looking towards a reënactment of the expired treaty. The pressure from other New England quarters is becoming very strong. The matter has been up informally in the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. Some of the members, from the tone of the discussion, are very much of the opinion that the committee was made up chiefly for the purpose of carrying out Secretary Bayard's wishes. Young Chairman Belmont has already shown a superserviceable zeal to do this. It happens that most of the Republican members of the committee are unusually well informed about the subject, and the effort to make the body a mere echo of the State Department promises to be a disastrous failure.

Speaking of plaguing the President, the office question comes up. In this connection Private Secretary Lamont said today in regard to the reported attitude of the President on the subject that as yet the President has not received any requests from the Senate for information as to official changes, and, consequently, there can be no truth in reports that he has receded from a position which he had been called on to take. Mr. Lamont added that the President has never made any statement as to what position he would assume in case such requests are made.

The Democratic Senators are evidently tired of caucusing. They will now await next week's developments. There are much conflicting talk about the President's intentions and more speculations about the outcome, but until the next executive session there can be little that is new. The *Star* tonight has the following on the situation:

> It is said that the anxiety of some Democratic Senators to have the President refuse to submit papers on file respecting nominations to the Senate arises more from personal embarrassment the publication of such documents may cause them than from a desire to maintain Executive dignity. It is understood that the publication of such papers would disclose the fact that in some cases Senators have while professing an active interest in behalf of an applicant diligently pressed another for the place sought. So long, of course, as all papers for applicants and appointees remain buried in the files of departments the men who had only the pretended support of their Senators must remain in ignorance of the deception practiced upon them. There are Democratic Senators, however, who have no cause to fear the wrath of their constituents, and they have counseled the President to furnish to the Senate the papers relating to appointees when called for. This advice was given by some if not all of the Caucus Committee, and so far as can be ascertained the extent of the information which the Senate will get will be in the papers, and them alone, as it seems to be distinctly understood that the President will not formally explain his reasons to the Senate. At the same time it is understood that the President is willing to give Senators who may call upon him individually information with regard to nominations the fitness or character of which is questioned.

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"We are in the house of our fathers and we have come to stay," hissed George D. Wise this afternoon. He was discussing Boutelle's resolution to investigate the removal of Union soldiers to make room for ex-Rebels and the defacement of inscriptions commemorating Union victories. "We vote to pension your soldiers," he continued, turning patronizingly to the Republicans, "but we want it known that your soldiers——"

"Our soldiers?" said Mr. Boutelle inquiringly. "Our soldiers, did you say?"

Wise paused and looked over his own side of the house, where there were many who had been his comrades in the Rebel army. He hesitated, stammered a little, and finally articulated pettishly, "Well, then 'our' soldiers," and there was faint applause from Abram S. Hewitt.

The Boutelle resolution gave the Democrats much trouble. [The full debate, printed elsewhere, will show this.] Randall was in his seat most of the time, but he seemed rather pleased at the plight of his party friends and made no effort for their relief. Morrison moved about among the members, but he was voiceless, and the burden of upholding the gag law fell on A. S. Hewitt. He declared he sympathized with the minority in its desire for debate, because he had been there himself, and had been compelled to fight many a weary hour to uphold that right. But under existing circumstances it was clap-trap, as the rules of the House made sufficient provision, and when there was something to debate ample time would be afforded. Boutelle had only fifteen minutes to talk, but he managed to compress some unpalatable facts into his remarks. After reciting the circumstances of the navy-yard removals, and the summary dismissal of the man who protested against defacing the inscriptions, he contrasted this with the spirit of the South, which was still erecting monuments to the apostles of disunionism and to the Rebel Generals. Since the marble memorials in the South to its heroes were growing more numerous and the spirit of Rebeldom was becoming more exultant, it might be well to heed the protests of old Union soldiers and not apologize for their deeds just yet. The challenge to Wise to support his statement about that "circular" by evidence was waved disdainfully aside by Wise as unworthy of answer from the champion of the Rebel cause on the floor of the House. He was just getting well into a glowing eulogy of the Lost Cause when his arrogant assertions of what could be expected under a Democratic Administration were cut short by the expiration of his time. Gen. Negley on the Republican side at once moved that the time of the gentleman from Virginia be extended, and was seconded by a dozen members. But the leaders on the Democratic side were beginning to get alarmed. The old Rebel spirit was warming up so rapidly that it threatened to carry the party beyond the bounds of discretion. So they objected strenuously, declaring they didn't want any more time for Mr. Wise. They thought he had said enough, and the Southern Bourbons whose enthusiasm had been aroused were regretfully compelled to acquiesce in this decision. When the embraces showered upon Wise by his tearful colleagues from the South began to let up and there was a chance for the House to get down to business the amended resolution was carried through by Democratic votes. The Republicans were so ashamed of themselves for presuming to appear in the halls of Mr. Wise's political fathers that they didn't even vote in the negative lest they might have to apologize for doing so. After the Speaker's announcement that the amended resolution had been adopted Morrison came to the front and easily vindicated his claim to the leadership of the majority by securing the adoption of a motion that "when the House do adjourn it adjourn to meet Monday next."

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The House Committee on Invalid Pensions will favor the extension of the Arrearages act till Jan. 1, 1888. Haste has been made to take this action in order that the Widows bill may be got through without having tacked on it amendments intended to repeal the limitation clause of the Arrearages law. There is thought to be a reasonable certainty that the House will extend the benefits of the Arrearages law to the date mentioned, and if this is done the Senate is sure to acquiesce. Senator Sherman, who was opposed to the original law, is said to have written to some Ohio constituents to the effect that he now favored the repeal of the limitation clause.

A rather interesting point has recently been decided by the Second Controller of the Treasury. In the early part of the War for the Union there was a good deal of confusion in the manner in which troops were raised and enrolled. At that time a good many soldiers failed to receive any pay until they were mustered into the service. They may have enlisted and been, to all intents and purposes, soldiers for a considerable time previous to being examined and mustered into the service of the United States. A good many paymasters regarded soldiers as State militia until they were formally mustered into the service, and so failed to pay them prior to that time. Later in the War the rule always prevailed of paying from the time of enlistment. The auditing officers of the Treasury have always refused to open the paymasters' accounts again and look up these matters. But the decision of the Second Auditor on this particular case has made it necessary that the soldier be paid. It is believed that there are a good many cases where a small sum is due to soldiers in this way. In some instances it will probably not amount to more than 50 cents, and in others it is probably much larger. The Treasury officials dread the toil that is entailed by the reopening of paymasters' accounts, but there is no other way if the decision is correct.

One phase of pension legislation relating to cases of total disability seems likely to receive attention this session. There are several measures in both Houses looking to increasing the amounts for pensioners of this class from $72 to $100 per month. This has brought out that a distinction exists and that some who are drawing pensions for fatal disability are getting $72 a month, while others receive only $50. The law of June, 1880, provided that all persons then receiving $50 monthly for total disability should thereafter receive $72. But those who have proved their disability and got their pensions allowed since that time under the construction given the law get only $50. The proof in all the cases of this kind is very strict, the requirement being that the necessity of a constant attendant be shown. Locomotor ataxia is generally the malady which is proved. This class of pensioners is not large, but there seems to be no reason why the amount allowed should not be the same in all cases. Senator Cullom, who has received a number of letters from Illinois veterans on the subject, may introduce a bill to correct the injustice.

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A Democratic Senator who disagrees with a majority of his party friends in Congress on financial questions says he has no doubt that the Senate will adopt as a substitute for the Eustis resolution a resolution requiring interest on the public debt and the principal of the debt to be paid out of the money received in payment of customs duties. The least that the silver men are likely to do is to change laws so as to require the coinage of the full amount of the monthly maximum under the act for coinage of standard silver dollars.

The anti-silver members of the House Coinage Committee are again agitating the retirement of trade dollars. They desire to get them out of the way, and now seem to be willing to abandon their demand in the Forty-eighth Congress that the amount shall be deducted from the coinage of the standard silver dollars. If they should fully decide to make this concession to the silver men it is believed a bill simply providing for the redemption of the trade dollar could readily be passed through both Houses.

The law providing that fractional silver coin may be exchanged for paper when presented in sums of $20 or upwards is now pretty generally considered a mistake by members of Congress and Treasury officials alike. The intention of the law was to make the currency elastic, and to prevent the accumulation of a surplus of any one kind of money. It has in practice had the opposit effect. It has piled up the fractional coin in the Treasury. There has been no new fractional coin put forth since 1878, and yet there is now more than $28,000,000 of it in the Treasury that should be in circulation. Mr. Bland has in contemplation a bill that will make fractional coin a part of the reserve fund of National banks. That will make banks much more willing to accept it. Now the moment the banks have any surplus of it they turn it over to the Treasury and get paper therefor. England has no arrangement whatever for the redemption of its silver, and there is thought to be no reason why the United States should ever redeem its coins except when they become worn. This provision will probably be made in the new bill that will be introduced.

Treasurer Jordan has taken some pains to calculate the average wear of coins. He finds that a silver dollar will wear away 6 per cent in twenty years; a 50-cent piece, 3 per cent: and so on. It is believed that a bill of the kind proposed by Mr. Bland will meet favor both East and West.

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The evasion of customs duties in the importation of Sumatra tobacco is likely to engage the attention of Congress soon. There are several hundred tobacco farmers on a small scale in Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin. The New York district represented by Mr. Hiscock and the Connecticut district of Mr. Buck also have a large number of the same class. Through the pressure of these people seven or eight tobacco bills have been introduced, all having the same object. At a recent meeting of the Congressmen from the districts affected it was decided to go before the Ways and Means Committee and ask a hearing, which will probably be given at an early day.

In this connection the correspondence of Isaac Bell, the United States Minister to the Netherlands, with the State Department has an important bearing. It is now before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. A month ago Minister Bell transmitted to Secretary Bayard a statement of the Sumatra tobacco trade. The tobacco is brought to Amsterdam and then exported to the United States. After describing the rapid growth of the trade, which in 1883 amounted to 100,000 bales, the correspondence gives a portion of an article in a leading Dutch commercial journal. In this the ingenuous assertion is made that "our—i. e.: the Dutch—industry in Sumatra has already found means to escape from the effort of the American Government to prejudice its interest by a preparation or a modified packing." This means that the systematic "nesting" practiced in the packing of Sumatra tobacco with a view to evading the United States customs laws has been successful. Another letter from Minister Bell is in reference to a declaration from the Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs that his Government proposed to take some retaliatory action against the United States on account of the discrimination of the United States against Sumatra tobacco. The retaliation, as appears later, was to be on petroleum and sawn timber. A measure was first brought before the States-General of Holland to increase the duty on refined petroleum imported into the Dutch Colonies from five pence to one shilling and six pence per can. Then came the proposition for imposing import duties in the Netherlands on sawn timber, as well as on petroleum. This measure the Dutch Government is now pressing. From this project the estimate is that 1,000,000 florins revenue would be raised. Of this, 800,000 florins, or about $400,000, would be on the petroleum imports. The scheme will be taken up when the States-General meets again in February. The coal-oil men have become alarmed at the outlook. They have sent a lobby to Washington to protest that their interest is bigger than that of all the small tobacco-growers combined. They don't want any sort of legislation that will give the Dutch Government an excuse for striking back at them. But the small tobacco-growers from the States mentioned above are very urgent. What exasperates them the most is that the law under which the Sumatra evasions have been so easily made was passed for their special benefit. That the business is enormously profitable to the Dutch capitalist there seems little question. In his correspondence Minister Bell says that several of the Rotterdam companies, according to the statements of their own papers, have declared annual dividends of 100 per cent. The statement is made here that an Amsterdam syndicate has enjoyed a net profit of 400 per cent.

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The papers in the telephone case have at last been sent to the Attorney-General's office and Solicitor-General Goode put in this afternoon looking them over. He said that the only thing yet decided was that the suit should be brought, but where and when had not been settled. He preferred Washington as the most convenient place. The documents submitted by Secretary Lamar are very voluminous, consisting of his own report, accompanied by those of his two assistants and the Commissioner of Patents, with the arguments of the attorneys in the case. Until these have been carefully gone through, and a consultation held with the opposing counsel, nothing can be determined upon. Solicitor Goode thought the announcement of the place and time of hearing the suit would be made the first of next week.

Prof. Elisha Gray was here today looking after the interests of his new stock company. He went to New York tonight for the same purpose. Prof. Gray said that the company had been organized for the purpose of pushing his claims against the Bell people and if it should be successful in establishing his right to patents it would go into manufacturing telephones and putting up lines for public service. He had heard nothing about the status of the telephone case except that suit would be brought in the District of Columbia. He was leaving all these matters to his lawyers.

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Mr. Breckinridge of Arkansas, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, said today that no tariff bill will be reported till late in the session. About 100 bills relating to the tariff have already been introduced and referred to the committee. They will be carefully studied, and the members who introduced them will have an opportunity to be heard by the committee in support of their measures. After the committee has obtained all the light it desires a general tariff bill is to be framed, and this bill will reflect the tariff views of the Chairman of the committee, Mr. Morrison. The opinions of the Democrats who opposed the "Horizontal" bill of the last Congress have been ascertained, and it is found that they are disposed as a rule to support a moderate bill at this session.

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The alleged movement of Northwestern railroads for a reduction of the duty on steel rails is receiving some attention here. The Congressmen have been inquiring for the circular said to have been sent out inviting the coöperation of other roads, but none of them have been secured yet. The gist of the circular is said to be an inquiry if there can be any good reason why railroads should not receive as much protection from the Government as fifteen or twenty steel-rail mills whose employés are insignificant in numbers compared with the vast army of railway employés in the country. It is claimed that very few of the railroads are making a fair interest on the capital invested, while the steel-rail corporations are declared to be making enormous profits. The present tariff on steel rails is $17 per ton. The assertion is made that this could be easily reduced $10 or $11 per ton and not affect the wages of the workmen employed, though it might cut down the profits of the manufacturers.

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The House River and Harbor Committee gave a further hearing this morning to the Mississippi River improvement and Hennepin Canal project. Dave Littler, John C. Dore, and several others did the talking. Among other speakers were J. Phelan of Memphis, on the Mississippi River; James Flower of New Orleans, who read a paper for E. K. Converse of New Orleans; Dr. Arthur of Kansas, A. K. Sullivan of Nebraska, S. Y. Tupper of South Carolina, John Scrivener of Georgia, and Maj. C. W. Raymond, United States army. Mr. Platt B. Walker of Minneapolis also delivered an address in which he favored the Hennepin Canal.

The delegation from the South Atlantic Harbor Improvement Convention, which met in Savannah, Ga., in November last, with representatives from seven Southern States, are also here to present to Congress a memorial embodying the views and action of the Savannah Convention. They have had a hearing before the Senate Committee on Commerce and the House River and Harbor Committee. This afternoon they called upon President Cleveland, who expressed much interest in the convention, and said his views had changed much since, as Governor of New York, he expressed his ideas regarding the transportation question. He is now profoundly impressed with the importance of developing the natural waterways of the country with public money. The reason why he had not treated the subject in his message was not because he underestimated its importance, but because he did not have time to give it that close and careful study without which he was reluctant to commit himself to any recommendations upon any points of public policy. He said he hoped to see the commercial facilities of every section improved and developed as rapidly as is consistent with the wise and economical expenditure of public funds.

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The Senate Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads this morning divided the work before it among sub-committees. The several postal-telegraph bills will be looked after by Messrs. Wilson (Iowa), Sawyer, and Saulsbury. The bill defining what shall be called fourth and what second class matter was referred to Senators Chace, Wilson (Iowa), and Wilson (Maryland). Messrs. Conger, Wilson (Iowa), and Maxey will have charge of the bill relating to the appointment of railway postal clerks, and of the one authorizing the Postmaster-General to increase the pay of clerks of the fourth and fifth class.

The number of applications for the Hillsboro (Ill.) Post-Office is increasing rather than decreasing. There have been filed with the Postmaster-General the applications and indorsements of the following citizens: P. J. Edwards, Jacob Beck, Mrs. Etta Young, J. B. Barrenger, E. S. Burns, Ed Whittaker, and B. E. Johnson. They all expect to get the place, but Eden's man, when the Congressman makes a pull for him, will probably be successful.

Clinton Rosette of De Kalb does not appear to have completed his "business in the departments" yet, and acts as if he was quite uneasy about his confirmation as Postmaster. He begins to appreciate the fact that both the Illinois Senators were warm friends of Gen. Grant.

The following fourth class Postmasters were appointed today:

Illinois—W. C. Pierson, Pierson Station; George A. Emrick, Rock Grove; C. D. Paulter, Ruma; Francis M. Brathen, White Oak Springs; J. F. Bovie, Aid; James A. Leeds, Allendale; John Dougherty, Dawson; Joseph H. Cully, De Soto; J. T. B. Pettibone, Hebron; Henry J. Wehner, Low Point.

Iowa—J. N. Keller, Elkhart; H. J. Brockman, Massillon; Robinson Gannoway, Pleasant Grove.

Michigan—Frank Boomtra, Drenthe; Mrs. Elizabeth H. Hoyte, Walled Lake.

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The Western Cattlemen held a conference with Mr. Colman, Commissioner of Agriculture, relative to the proposed amendments to the law for exterminating cattle diseases. Views were interchanged as to the best means for increasing the efficiency of the department in this direction. They then went before the House Agricultural Committee and made a formal presentation of their demands. While there seemed to be a general agreement on the part of the committeemen that some legislation was desirable, they did not give unqualified assent to all the propositions submitted. There is a feeling that the Chicago Stock-Yards interests will oppose any radical law, and will seek to have as little agitation as possible. This is put on the ground that there is much exaggeration in all the reported cases of pleuro-pneumonia, and by magnifying these foreign Governments are given an excuse for discriminating against American meat.

Senator Edmunds' Anti-Polygamy bill is slumbering in the House Judiciary Committee. It was referred by that body to a sub-committee, consisting of Chairman J. Randolph Tucker and John R. Eden of Illinois (Democrats) and Mr. Stewart of Vermont (Republican). The latter was put on as the representative of Senator Edmunds. The sub-committee is not making undue haste, and some time will probably elapse before the measure is passed on by it. The Democratic opposition in the House promises to be much stronger than it was in the Senate. The Mormon lobby, which is here in force, expects to take the most objectionable features out of the bill, if it is not killed outright. The Mormons have more money than most of the big railroad corporations. They are already industriously sowing the seed for grave and constitutional doubts on the part of the House members.

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The House Committee on Territories devoted two hours this morning to hearing arguments in favor of and against the admission of Dakota. Judges Moody and Edgerton advocated the movement and Messrs. Boynton, Engel, and Johnson spoke against it—or rather in favor of the admission of the entire Territory as a State and against division. They took the ground that if a division was decided upon the Missouri River should be made the dividing line and the Territory divided from north to south instead of east to west. The hearing will be continued Monday.

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The Senate is to have the reasons for the carrying of mails over roads other than the Union Pacific. Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service John Jameson has prepared a report in answer to a resolution introduced by Senator Manderson asking for the information. He shows that by awarding mail contracts to the Southern Pacific and Northern Pacific and to other roads the mails reach their destination in from one to twenty-four hours quicker than if they were sent over the Union Pacific. The report says that the department aims, first of all, at dispatch in delivering mails, the road over which the delivery is made being a secondary matter.

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Lawler is girding his loins for another struggle in Mike Bailey's behalf. He has heard that Tom Courtney and some more of "them kickers" are coming to the Capital with more charges against the Superintendent of the Chicago Custom-House. Frank doesn't know exactly what move Courtney will make, but he has served formal notice at the Treasury Department and the Supervising Architect's office that he will stand no nonsense.

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Dr. Rush said tonight that he was still here on private business, and was not concerning himself about whisky legislation. Nevertheless he managed to see several Congressmen during the day and had a brief interview with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

JOHNS HOPKINS.

TROUBLE ANTICIPATED OVER THE LOCATION OF THIS EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Something of a stir has been created among the trustees and others interested in the Johns Hopkins University by a resolution offered by Senator Slingluff in the Legislature declaring that as it has become a question of grave doubt in the minds of the general public as to whether the trusts created by the last will of Johns Hopkins are being administered according to the intent of the deviser a special committee be appointed to investigate the matter and learn whether the trusts are being administered according to the intent of the founder. Although no charges or specifications are made the resolution no doubt has reference to the location of the university, about which there has been considerable agitation at various times. The late John W. Garrett and several other of the trustees, including Lewis N. Hopkins, a nephew of the founder, always contended that the will specially indicated that the university buildings should be located at Clifton, Baltimore County. The majority of the trustees favored the location in this city, and here the buildings are being constructed as fast as required to meet the needs of the university. Prominent lawyers declare that the Legislature has nothing to do with the matter. The trustees decline to talk on the subject. The State Senate has referred the resolution to the Judiciary Committee. The bill appears to have been introduced with a view of reviving the struggle over the location of the university.

THE DAVIS EXPRESS ROBBERY.

CHAMBERS' TRIAL TO COMMENCE NEXT WEEK—THE WOUNDED EXPRESS MESSENGER IN A BAD CONDITION.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The Circuit Court will convene next Monday in special session to try Chesley Chambers, who is alleged to have committed the express robbery near Smithville. It is not probable that the taking of evidence will begin before Wednesday morning. Judge Pearson will likely ask permission to leave the bench on the trial of this case, and the defense may ask the appointment of Judge Bickwell of Floy County, once upon the Supreme Court. A personal friend of George Davis, the wounded express messenger, states that his condition will not allow him to appear as a witness; that his mind is gone, so far as the recollection of things is concerned; and that he has no command of language. As an illustration, he said Davis went into a store to buy a collar, but when he came to ask for the article he said: "I want a horse." The attorneys in the case will be the same as before.

VERY QUEER WORK.

A COLUMBUS, O., GRAND JURY WHICH WAS BENT ON NOT FINDING INDICTMENTS.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The efforts of the Prosecuting Attorney to indict the famous tally-sheet forgers of this city failed in the action of the grand jury, reported today, which returned no indictments. They also failed to indict Auditor of State Kiesewetter, whose shooting of W. J. Elliott, editor of the *Sunday Capital*, caused such a sensation several months ago. The action of the jury in the election forgery cases is no surprise, and it was long ago discounted by those acquainted with the composition of that body. Special care had been taken to have it made up, in part, of persons friendly to the parties suspected of the crime. There is some talk of having a special grand jury called for the consideration of these election cases.

'WAY DOWN.

The Mercury Hiding Its Diminished Head at the Approach of Jack Frost.

Probabilities that the Present Cold Snap Will Not Abate Very Speedily.

Lugubrious Reports from All Parts of the Northwest—Trains Blocked on Many Roads.

The fall in the mercury which commenced yesterday morning and began to be noticeable about 11 o'clock, when it approached the zero point, continued steadily all through the night. At 6 p. m. it was 12° below; at 8 p. m., 15° below; at 10 o'clock, 19° below; at 11 o'clock 20° below; at midnight, 21° below; at 1 a. m., 22°, and at 2 a. m. 23° below. At 3 o'clock it was 23½ below.

A TALK WITH THE SIGNAL SERGEANT.

"The present cold wave is likely to continue for several days yet," said Sergt. Buell at the Signal Service office last night. "I look for colder weather Saturday morning than has been experienced today," he continued, "although it will grow slightly warmer toward afternoon. Sunday morning, however, I believe the coldest point will be reached, and I violate no confidence in saying that from present indications it will be a 'snorter.' At 6 o'clock Friday morning the thermometer was 19° above zero, while at the same hour this evening it stood at 5° below, being a fall in the temperature of 24° during the twelve hours." The Sergeant said that it was rather difficult to make future predictions as to the state of the weather owing to the fact that the wires between San Francisco and the East have been badly demoralized by storms on the Pacific coast and to it not being possible to ascertain the state of the weather in the extreme Northwest. The cold wave now here was due in Chicago Wednesday last, but was kept in check until yesterday by a low barometer. It is now extending toward the south and eastward. The low temperature yesterday ranged over the States of Kansas, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, and Manitoba, being 4° below at Fort Dodge, Kas.; 30° below at Fort Garry, Manitoba; 19° at St. Paul, Minn.; 26° at Moorhead, Minn.; and 15° at La Crosse, Wis. At 9 o'clock last evening the thermometer marked 18° below at Manasse's, the extreme cold beginning at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the mercury marked 12° below. Pedestrians withdrew from the streets as rapidly as possible, and by 8 or 9 o'clock but few people were to be seen about. Much suffering was endured, especially by those who were on their way home from their daily labor. The drivers and conductors of the various street-car lines, in their exposed positions were also subjected to great hardship. The trains on the different roads were not seriously late, but several lines, including the Rock Island and the Wabash, failed to send out their regular night express trains on account of the weather.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 13° above zero; 9 a. m., 13°; 10 a. m., 12°; 11 a. m., 10°; 12 m., 3°; 1 p. m., 0°; 2 p. m., 3° below; 3 p. m., 5° below; 4 p. m., 7° below; 5 p. m., 10° below; 6 p. m., 12° below. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.44; 6 p. m., 29.68.

ILLINOIS.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Jan. 22.—[Special.—Diligent inquiry as to the effect upon wheat of the recent cold weather shows the general opinion to be that the plant is not materially injured yet.

HENRY, Ill., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—In the timber, where there is no drift, the snow is reported eighteen inches deep.

PAXTON, Ill., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—There has been a fall of 27° during the day.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The mercury is now below zero and is still lowering. There is much damage reported to wheat.

ELKHORN, Wis., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The heavy snowfall of the last three days has made the highways almost impassable. All freight-trains on the Racine & Southwestern Division of the St. Paul Railway are abandoned.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Snow has fallen to the depth of seven inches. On the Kankakee & Southwestern a passenger-train is stuck in a drift.

OTTAWA, Ill., Jan. 22.—A heavy wind from the northwest is blowing. The thermometer registers 4° below zero.

DIXON, Ill., Jan. 22.—The weather has again turned intensely cold. A strong wind is blowing, drifting the tracks full of snow.

FREEPORT, Ill., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The mercury has fallen to 22° below zero. The snow has drifted badly nearly all day, making it necessary to abandon some of the railroad trains tonight.

HIGHLAND, Ill., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Tonight the thermometer is at zero.

VANDALIA, Ill., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The mercury here today dropped 25° in ten hours.

GALESBURG, Ill., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The blockading of the Narrow-Gage Railroad is apt to prove a serious matter for this place, as there is not a bushel of soft coal to be had in the city and that road is the principal source of supply. A passenger-train is fast in a drift one mile from here, and a large force of men has just left to dig it out. It will be from three to four days before traffic on the Narrow-Gage can be resumed.

IOWA.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Ia., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The mercury is 10° below zero.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The thermometer was 12° below zero at sundown. A strong wind from the west drifted the snow badly. The Burlington & Northwestern is running no trains. Trains on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy are hours behind and no freights are running.

KEOKUK, Ia., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The river closed today for the second time this season. The thermometer tonight is 10° below zero. The Rock Island has abandoned its trains.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Jan. 22.—The weather is 10° below zero. There are no through trains in from the West.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Jan. 22.—A blizzard struck this section at 2 o'clock this morning. The snow is blowing and the thermometer is 21° below zero. All the roads are knocked out. There will be no trains for twenty-four and likely forty-eight hours.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 22.—A terrific electric storm struck here at 2 o'clock this morning. There is a high wind and snow is drifting.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—A blizzard commenced early this morning and has raged until tonight. The thermometer recorded 20° below zero tonight. Not a wheel moved on the Central between Dubuque and Sioux City. Superintendent Gilleas says it is the worst blockade this winter, and it will take a week before trains will be running on time. The passenger which left Sioux City at 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon is snowed in at Marcus, at what is known as Lone Tree Cut. The snow for the distance of 3,000 feet fills this cut to the depth of twenty-two feet. The thermometer registered 20° below zero. Superintendent Gilleas telegraphed to the agent at Marcus to rescue the passengers at any cost and carry coal and provisions to the train. At 6 o'clock tonight word was received that the men had succeeded after great effort in supplying the train with provisions. All trains on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul north of this city are abandoned. Tonight no trains left the city for the North or West.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Jan. 22.—The thermometer is 24° below zero. The Illinois Central is still blocked.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—A strong wind from the west all day with the temperature ranging from 10° to 20° below zero has completely blocked business. Both in and out trains on the St. Louis branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road have been abandoned. On the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul both passenger and freight trains have been abandoned. The same state of affairs exists on the Rock Island & Peoria. On the Illinois Division of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific passenger trains are three hours late, with a prospect of getting through. Passenger trains on this line between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers are running. Much trouble has been met on the Kansas City Division.

In the vicinity of Washington there are drifts five to seven feet deep and 200 to 500 feet long.

WISCONSIN.

BELOIT, Wis., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The mercury was 15° below zero this evening, and there are eighteen inches of snow on the ground.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—A high wind has prevailed all day, and the snow, which has fallen for several days, is piled into great drifts. Business is pretty generally suspended. Tonight it is bitterly cold.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Jan. 22.—The blockade on the St. Paul Road between here and St. Paul is raised. The mercury is 17° below zero here.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Two passenger-trains on the Lake Shore & Western, one but two miles out of the city, are completely snowed under, and, it being found that snow was drifting in faster than shovelers could get it out, the work of rescue has been abandoned for the night. Provisions for the passengers have been procured at neighboring farm-houses by the railway company. A passenger-train on the Prairie du Chien Division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad is in a drift near Eagle, and has been abandoned for the night. On the other divisions an effort is being made to get passengers through with three locomotives.

A strong wind has been blowing from the northwest all day, badly drifting the recent heavy fall of snow. At 10 o'clock tonight it is 24° below zero.

Railways are suffering very much, both by the cold and the drifting snow. A great number of freight-trains have been sidetracked at the first station they could reach, and others are fast in drifts. Every effort is being made to get passenger trains through, but all are behind time from one to six hours, while in some instances it has been found absolutely useless to make any further attempt to get any trains through until after the storm has subsided. The evening passenger train from Madison on the Northwestern is fast at some country point, and all hope of its getting through tonight is abandoned. No trains of any description were started out on the Milwaukee & St. Paul's Southern Minnesota division today. Snow-plows are being kept in use to the best possible advantage by all the Milwaukee roads, and gangs of shovelers are being organized to start out just as soon as the wind subsides and there is indication that the drifting has been temporarily stopped.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—A cold wave visited the Chippewa Valley last night, and the mercury is at 25° below zero.

MINNESOTA.

BIRD ISLAND, Minn., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—A big blizzard has been raging here since last night. The thermometer stood 31° below zero this morning. All freight-trains on the Hastings & Dakota Road are suspended.

ROCHESTER, Minn., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Traffic on the railroads has been stopped. No trains have moved on the Winona & St. Peter Road for the last twelve hours and cannot until the wind abates. The thermometer is 26° below zero.

AUSTIN, Minn., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The worst storm of the season is raging here. Travel is entirely cut off by the drifting snow and trains are abandoned. The mercury stands 30° below zero.

ST. PETER, Minn., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—All trains on the Winona & St. Peter Road have been abandoned. The thermometer is 30° below zero.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The blizzard which has been raging since last night is the worst known among the railroads in this direction for years. In every direction it is very cold and blowing at a terrific rate, filling the cuts in the southern part of the country, making it impossible to keep them clear long enough to run trains. Trains on the Southern Minnesota Division of the Milwaukee have been abandoned, and on the Iowa & Minnesota none arrived until about 10 this evening. None are going out on this line. On the River Division a heavy freight-train is stuck in the snowdrifts near Lake City, and great trouble is being experienced in getting it out. This has delayed the through train from the east until it is now about nine hours late. To the north the trains are practically on time, though experiencing rough weather. It is 57° below zero at St. Vincent. On the Western Division of the Milwaukee & St. Louis everything is all right, though there is more or less drifting. The Second Division of the St. Louis, south of Albert Lea, is abandoned, and their 3:30 train for St. Louis will not run until the storm abates. The Burlington & Northern is also badly blocked. The Omaha is all right; on time from the east and about an hour late from the west. The thermometer this morning registered 32° below and tonight is 28°. The Chicago train over the Milwaukee this evening was abandoned. The fast mail had not arrived at 8 o'clock.

MANKATO, Minn., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—A blizzard raged here all last night and has blocked up most of the trains running into Mankato. The wind was a heavy one and the snow filled up the cuts. The thermometer has stood at 20° below zero all day.

COLORADO'S FATAL SNOW-SLIDE.

OURAY, Colo., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The bodies of the five victims of the fearful snow-slides at Red Mountain, which occurred at the Dutton and Genesee mines Wednesday, were brought to this place last night on sleighs. A party of seventy-one fellow-miners brought the bodies to town over tremendous snow-slides and drifts. The night previous George Boss, a mail-carrier, came in and reported the disaster, but the details were so meagre that little credence was placed in the report. After he had left Red Mountain, however, Barney McGinn, a miner, started for Ouray to give full particulars, but gave out while on this side of the toll-gate and was not discovered until Thursday morning by the mail-carrier, who came back, and a rescuing party went out and brought him in. He never revived, however, but died from the effects of exposure. Yesterday evening about 8 o'clock and the body is now lying in the Swalson Building along with the other victims. Ouray never witnessed such a scene. At the building were the remains of William Warren Goldsmith, aged 28, killed in the Genesee Tuesday night: Frank Graham, Wirt M. Randall, and Phil Foster. The body of John Hendricks, another of the victims, was removed to his home last night, and the agonized wife, who has two little sick children on her hands, has been left in an almost destitute condition. Besides these, in a snowslide in the Sneffles district are the bodies of Andy Peterson and Martin Anderson, victims of the Ruby Trust disaster last Sunday, and John Boughton, who was buried yesterday, making in all nine men who have "crossed the range" this week in our country. The disaster at the Dutton Mine occurred at about 2:30 Wednesday morning, carrying away the boarding-house, crashing into the boiler-room, and covering up three or four other miners, who were taken out uninjured. A miners' and citizens' meeting was held here last night, and about $350 was raised to defray the funeral expenses and the bodies will be buried tomorrow.

CALIFORNIA'S GREAT FLOOD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 22.—General Traffic Manager J. C. Stubbs of the Southern Pacific Company reports the company's line between New Orleans and Los Angeles open and all trains between those cities running on time today. Repairs between Los Angeles and Mojave are progressing favorably, and the telegraph wires are working to nearly all places.

The steamer Orizaba, which arrived today from Los Angeles, brings the details of the devastation produced by the storm in that city and vicinity. The rains of Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday were reinforced by a cloud-burst in the San Fernando Valley the last-named day, and the Los Angeles River, almost without warning, became a raging torrent and soon flooded the southern part of the centre of the town. The water also covered over 2,000 acres of orchards and vineyards, and rose two feet higher than the flood of February, 1884. Over fifty houses were washed away or completely wrecked. Every bridge across the Los Angeles River was swept away, and also hundreds of feet of the track of the Southern Pacific and local railroads.

Mrs. Kate Lyttle and Theresa Whitney were drowned while being rescued from a partially-wrecked house. A number of other lives are believed to have been lost. A large quantity of stock also perished. The damage to property in the city and county of Los Angeles is estimated at $500,000.

DISASTERS PREDICTED IN THE SPRING.

BISMARCK, Dak., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—On this evening's east-bound train was a party of hunters who have been in the Rocky Mountains several weeks in search of bear and other mountain game. They reported that in many of the valleys the snow is over twenty-five feet deep, and the trappers and hunters who have been in the mountains for years state that they never saw as much snow there before. They predict heavy floods in the spring and an immense June rise in the Missouri when the snows melt.

OREGON.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 22.—A heavy snow since midnight along the line of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company's road between the Dalles and Troutdale laid about three feet on the ground. The west-bound through passenger-train tied up at Hood River Station, two snow-slides from the mountain preventing further progress. The slides are expected to be clear by tomorrow morning. The Northern Pacific and the Short Line are slightly bothered by the snow.

DAKOTA.

ELLENDALE, Dak., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—It snowed all yesterday and last night, with a strong wind. The thermometer is 40° below zero.

SIOUX FALLS, Dak., Jan. 22.—Last night's blizzard let up today. The temperature has fallen to 25° below zero. Snow has drifted badly and packed hard, and all roads are blockaded.

FARGO, Dak., Jan. 22.—The mercury this morning stood 33° below.

INDIANA.

ELKHART, Ind., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Another blizzard reached here this afternoon. The mercury has fallen to 6° below zero.

LAPORTE, Ind., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The thermometer is 10° below zero. The roads are all drifting full.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—At 8 o'clock tonight the thermometer was 12° below zero.

MISSOURI.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 22.—Trains on the Burlington & Missouri were abandoned today and the Santa Fé and Union Pacific Lines did not attempt to run out any through trains. Local trains were started on both roads. The Santa Fé trains only ran to Nickerson, Kas., and the Union Pacific to Brookville, Kas. Many through passengers are detained here.

NEBRASKA.

HASTINGS, Neb., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—All the railroads in this vicinity are again badly blocked by the storm of yesterday; temperature, 10° to 18° below zero.

Reports of terrible loss of life continue to reach here, and when the record is made up it will be found that many a poor homesteader has perished.

MANITOBA.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 22.—At Medicine Hat last night at 9 o'clock the mercury registered 41° below, and at Fort Assinaboine 49° below.

MICHIGAN.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Log hauling has ceased because of the snow and cold.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 22.—A regular blizzard struck this place this afternoon, and tonight the wind is howling. At 9:30 the mercury recorded 6° above zero. Reports from different parts of the peninsula indicate that the storm has been general.

SLOWLY RISING TEMPERATURE.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23—1 a. m.—Indications: For Chicago and vicinity for thirty-two hours from 1 a. m.—Fair weather, slowly rising barometer.

For the Upper Lake region, generally fair weather, slowly rising temperature in the western portion, slightly colder in the eastern portion, followed by warmer weather, westerly winds, generally shifting to southerly.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, fair weather, slowly rising temperature, variable winds, generally shifting to southerly, falling barometer.

For the Missouri Valley, increasing cloudiness and local snows, warmer southerly winds, falling barometer.

For Sunday fair weather is indicated for the Lake regions, with slowly rising temperature.

Cautionary signals continue on Lake Michigan.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22—10 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Place of observation.	Hight of barometer...	Thermometer...	Direction of wind......	State of weather.	Rainfall during last 8 hrs..
El Paso	30.16	53	W....	Fair.....	....
Alpena, Mich.	30.06	0	W....	Clear....	....
Boston, Mass.	29.83	34	N.....	Cloudy..	*—
Bismarck, Dak	30.37	—22	W....	Clear....	....
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.91	21	S. W.	Lt. snow	.02
Cairo, Ill.	30.46	6	N.....	Clear....	....
Cheyenne, Wyo	29.96	34	W....	Clear....	....
Chicago	30.37	—9	W....	Clear....	....
Cincinnati, O.	30.34	9	N. W.	Clear....	....
Cleveland, O.	30.16	12	W....	Lt. snow	.03
Deadwood, Dak	30.07	—5	N. E.	Clear....	....
New York	29.88	35	W....	Fair.....	*—
Denver, Colo	30.07	14	S. W.	Clear....	....
Des Moines, Ia.	30.55	—11	N.....	Clear....	....
Detroit, Mich.	30.18	6	N. W.	Clear....	.01
Dodge City, Kas	30.33	—2	E.....	Fair.....	....
Duluth, Minn.	30.43	—20	W....	Clear....	....
Little Rock, Ark.	30.27	26	N. E.	Cloudy..	....
Escanaba, Mich	30.27	—9	N. W.	Clear....	....
Fort Assinaboine	30.27	—17	......	Lt. snow	*—
Fort Buford, Mont	30.32	—18	S.....	Clear....	....
Fort Garry, B. A.	30.30	—28	S.....	Clear....	*—
Galveston, Tex	30.07	50	N. W.	Cloudy..	....
Grand Haven, Mich	30.20	4	N. W.	Lt. snow	.03
Halifax, N. S.					
Philadelphia, Pa	29.92	34	S. W.	Clear....	....
Indianapolis, Ind	30.29	—4	W.	Clear....	....
La Crosse, Wis.	30.47	—16	......	Clear....	....
Louisville, Ky	30.37	12	......	Clear....	....
Salt Lake	30.10	42	E.....	Cloudy..	....
Marquette, Mich	30.21	—8	W....	Clear....	....
Memphis, Tenn	30.28	23	N.....	Fair.....	....
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.38	—19	W....	Clear....	....
Montreal, Que.					
Moorhead, Minn	30.45	—30	S. W.	Clear....	....
Nashville, Tenn	30.32	23	N. W.	Clearing	....
North Platte, Neb	30.27	3	S. E.	Cloudy..	....
Omaha, Neb.	30.56	—14	......	Cloudy..	.01
Oswego, N. Y.	29.78	32	S. W.	Lt. snow	*—
Pittsburg, Pa	30.03	34			
New Orleans	30.03	56	N. E.	Lt. rain.	.02
Quebec, Can					
Rochester, N. Y.	29.84	27	W....	Cloudy..	....
Washington	29.96	35	N. W.	Clear....	.01
Shreveport, La	30.18	44	N. E.	Cloudy..	....
Springfield, Ill	30.49	—2	N. W.	Fair.....	....
St. Louis, Mo	30.57	—3	N. W.	Clear....	....
St. Paul, Minn	30.49	—26	W....	Clear....	....
Toledo, O.	30.26	1	W....	Clear....	*—
Toronto, Can					
Yankton	30.51	—13	......	Fair.....	....
Huron	30.49	—14	S. E.	Cloudy..	....
Helena, Mont	30.01	—7	N.....	Lt. snow	.18
Las Animas	30.09	7	E.....	Clear....	....
Mackinaw	30.11	—1	N. W.	Lt. snow	.02
Elliot	30.32	6	......	Fair.....	....

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu.	Dir.	Vel.	Rain	Weather
2a. m....	30.021	24.1	80.0	S......	6	......	Cloudy.
6a. m....	29.986	19.1	85.1	S. W..	10	......	Thr'n'g.
10a. m....	30.054	15.9	86.2	W......	13	......	Fair....
2p. m....	30.156	2.2	96.9	W......	24	......	Clear...
6p. m....	30.325	—4.6	88.9	W......	16	......	Clear...
10p. m....	30.398	—10.5	90.4	S. W..	13	......	Clear...

Maximum thermometer, 26.0.
Minimum thermometer, 10.6.
Mean daily barometer, 30.179.
Mean daily thermometer, 3.6.
Mean daily humidity, 90.8.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 22.—Arrived, the Siberian, from Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 22.—Arrived, the Britannic, from New York, and the Abyssinia, from New York.

THEY MUST HURRY UP.

THE ICE-CARNIVAL DIRECTORS FIND THAT IT WILL BE HARD WORK TO HAVE EVERYTHING READY BY FEB. 1.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The Ice-Carnival directors have decided that preparations for the opening of the season Feb. 1 will have to be hurried more than they have been, as the magnitude of the affair is exceeding their expectations. There are now over thirty uniformed clubs organized, and returns come in from two or three new ones every day. The experience of the three or four displays that have been made shows that there is an almost total lack of discipline among them, with but few exceptions, so that confusion is likely to result. In order to avoid this Capt. Ed Bear of Company D has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of all the carnival forces in uniform. He will commence by calling a meeting of the Captains of the clubs at any early day and inform them that they will be held responsible for the drill, appearance, behavior, and discipline of their commands when on parade. He will also give them instruction in drilling. It is already a patent fact that the city will be wofully deficient in the matter of toboggan slides. The number of members of toboggan clubs now in the city is well toward 2,000, and more are coming in every day. It is announced definitly that the carnival grounds and palace and all slides belonging to the carnival will be closed Sundays.

THE PERILS OF COASTING.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 22.—William Barry, James Broderick, and William Carsen, ranging in age from 16 to 18 years, were coasting on Webster avenue last evening when they collided with a heavy wagon. Barry and Broderick received fatal injuries, and Carsen was painfully cut and bruised.

PRESIDENT PORTER'S SUCCESSOR.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 22.—A New Haven special says that those who are allowed behind the scenes assert that Prof. Dwight of the Yale faculty will succeed President Porter, and that there is no man or combination of men who can beat him.

NEW YORK.

The Sorosis Society Celebrates Its Eighteenth Anniversary in a Brilliant Manner.

Maud Miller's Second Marriage Without First Being Divorced from Young Mackaye.

The Traveling-Men's Appeal—Miss Juch's Temporary Illness—Another Vanderbilt Gift—Gleanings.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—[Special.]—A brilliant party gathered at Delmonico's last night to take part in the Sorosis reception and celebrate the eighteenth anniversary of the society's existence. Five long tables laden with good things were arranged in the main ballroom, and about these were seated the fair Sorosins and their guests. At the table in the centre of the room Mrs. D. G. Croly (Jenny June), the President of the society, sat and smiled a welcome to all. To the menu were attached the names of some of the more prominent members of the society. After dinner Mrs. Croly called upon several of the society's members and guests to entertain the company. There was no formal program and there were no set speeches made, but the songs, recitations, and bright addresses were received with much enthusiasm. The toasts were drank in sparkling apollinaris, as the Sorosins, fearful of the evil results to the "dear men" present, kept the more subtle beverages, as one of the ladies remarked, "for the private dinners of the society."

Mrs. Croly made the address of welcome to the guests. In closing she said: "I sincerely hope that the husbands of Sorosins will go home tonight feeling that they can say: 'Sis, you've done very well; shake hands.'"

Mrs. C. L. Studwell sang a song containing bright allusions to the "lords of creation," and subsequently Moncure D. Conway entertained the company with a pleasant discourse on the beauties of the Kingdom of Westphalia when it was ruled by woman. He said that ever since the days of the Amazons men had been the biggest. He told the Sorosins that, although their husbands and brothers knew why, they would not tell the secret.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe congratulated Sorosis on the success she had always enjoyed and read some original verses. Mrs. Eliza Connor spoke in reply to the toast of "Our Gentlemen Guests." Brief addresses were also made by J. W. Bayliss and Rollin M. Squire.

MAUD MILLER AND HER LITTLE STORY.

Maud Miller, the daughter of Joaquin Miller, in an interview published today made the charge that she had been cruelly treated by her relatives and friends and forced to seek a living on the stage by her father and others. Mr. Steele Mackaye, who is Miss Miller's father-in-law, says: "This is the rigmarole of a crazy woman. If this interview with her is authentic the only explanation is that she is insane. Her assertion that her marriage with my son was not secret and clandestine is not true. When the subject of marriage was talked of I refused to give my consent, and she gave me her word of honor that she would not marry my son. I gave her reasons why I could not approve of the marriage, and was quite frank about the matter. I knew nothing more of the affair until the marriage had taken place. I was indignant and refused to recognize her, and have not done so to this day. I met her but once in my life, and do not want to meet her again."

Mr. Mackaye says Miss Miller never met him at the Madison Square Theatre, as she says she did. She never hinted a desire to him for the legitimate drama, and joined a strolling company as a ballet girl. The assertion that she was "forced on the stage by the cruelty and neglect of her father," Mr. Mackaye says, is an infamous untruth. The story about the cruelty of her father is the invention of a disordered brain.

Mrs. Frank Leslie says: "Maud has been treated with the greatest kindness by all her friends, and her brain must have been turned or she must have fallen into the hands of very bad advisers to act thus. She appears to have an insane craving for notoriety."

The *Sun* says: Maud Miller, the actress, Joaquin Miller's daughter, married again in Chicago Jan. 9 without going through the formality of getting a divorce from Arthur Mackaye, whom she married a year ago in New York. She is living with her husband, Loudon McCormack, at No. 88 Sixth avenue, and the story she tells of her marriage is by all odds the queerest story she has told yet. Mr. McCormack was the manager of the company which set out on the road with "The Danites" and "'49," and after many misfortunes collapsed at Louisville. There was enough money left to take Miss Miller, who was the Carrots and Billy Piper of the two pieces, to Chicago. Mr. McCormack stopped in Louisville to raise enough to follow her. All the rest had departed to New York, the haven of the unlucky actors. Finally McCormack joined her at No. 224 South Clark street, Chicago, an actors' boarding-house.

Miss Miller had great news for Mr. McCormack. She had got a letter from the Rev. Dr. Houghton, pastor of "The Little Church Around the Corner," in this city, saying, in answer to a letter from her, that he had never baptized Arthur Mackaye. Then, Miss Miller says, she told Mr. McCormack: "Mgr. Preston told me that unless Mr. Mackaye had been baptized, I being a Catholic, we were not husband and wife by the law of the church."

Miss Miller says that she and Mr. McCormack went right over to the Church of the Holy Family, on West Twelfth and May streets, where they laid their case before the Rev. Father Coughlan, and that, after examining the letter from Dr. Houghton, a "written opinion" from Mgr. Preston, and a letter from the lady who acted as Miss Miller's bridesmaid stating that Arthur Mackaye had told her he was baptized, when he really had not been, the priest decided that Miss Miller and Arthur Mackaye were not "legally married." In due time he baptized Mr. McCormack a Catholic, and Jan. 9 he married the couple in the presence of two witnesses—so Miss Miller says. Mr. and Mrs. McCormack remained in Chicago as long as there was an outlook for an engagement, and then put together their scanty means and bought railroad tickets to New York. It was five days after the wedding that Miss Miller got some money from Mr. Elder and other charitable Chicagoans and told the story of destitution which was printed a few days later. They got here Wednesday morning.

Miss Miller said today: "Mr. Mackaye told me on our wedding-day in the Church of the Holy Cross, in West Forty-second street, where Father McBride performed the ceremony, that he had been baptized the day before by the Rev. Dr. Houghton. I was a Catholic, and it was necessary for our marriage that he should be baptized. Relying upon Mr. Mackaye's word, Father Brady married us. After that I took pains to ascertain if he had embraced the Catholic faith. Dr. Houghton told me that Arthur Mackaye had come to him, mentioning that he was connected with the Lyceum Theatre, and asked to be baptized. Dr. Houghton told him his preparation would require mental labor as well as spiritual desire, and gave him a book to study. Mr. Mackaye, Dr. Houghton told me, never came back. I saw Mgr. Preston at the chancery office, and he gave me his opinion in writing."

Dr. Houghton verified this evening Miss Miller's story about Arthur Mackaye. Of course Mgr. Preston did not tell Miss Miller that a marriage was void in law, but because the priest had been deceived about the bridegroom's baptism. He may have told her that the church did not recognize or bless such a marriage. It is not easily to be believed that the priest in Chicago was made acquainted with the facts in the case.

[The records in the County Clerk's office in Chicago show that Jan. 9 a marriage license was issued to J. L. McCormack, age 35, and M. M. Miller, age 21, both of New York.]

THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS' APPEAL.

As before hinted at, the Travelers' & Traders' Union of this city, which has lately been circulating petitions throughout the country calling upon Congress to pass the bill introduced by Mr. James of Brooklyn to permit commercial travelers to sell goods in any State or Territory and the District of Columbia without payment of any license or mercantile tax, has received signatures from 2,338 New York firms, employing 13,260 traveling salesmen; 635 Boston firms, with 3,247 salesmen; Philadelphia, 473 firms, employing 3,100 salesmen; Baltimore, 339 firms and 1,980 salesmen; Chicago, 397 firms and 3,206 salesmen; and New Orleans, 181 firms and 433 salesmen—a total of 4,213 firms, employing 25,226 travelers. The petitions are now being signed in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Richmond, Louisville, and other business centres, and by Feb. 1 it is expected the petition to be sent to Congress will bear the signatures of 10,000 firms who give employment to 50,000 travelers. The points which will be urged before the Congressional sub-committee in Washington next Tuesday in favor of the bill are that Congress has the right to legislate upon such questions, and that the slow progress of the law does not warrant the merchants of the country in awaiting a decision of the United States Supreme Court on the question, which has never yet been determined, whether a citizen of one State can be compelled to pay a license for doing business in another State.

The union has recently employed an agent to visit the principal localities in the South and ascertain the exact position of affairs. He reports that drummer taxes are very unpopular; that they are not and cannot be equally enforced; that some lines of business needing few or no samples escape free, and others needing bulky samples suffer from the tax, and that with very few exceptions merchants, both wholesale and retail, help the drummers to evade the tax.

ANOTHER VANDERBILT GIFT.

William H. Vanderbilt's very handsome gift to the New York College of Physicians & Surgeons has just been supplemented by another most liberal one, the daughter of the late millionaire and her husband, William D. Sloane, being the donors in this instance. No definit sum is given to the trustees this time, but Mr. and Mrs. Sloane have offered to erect a handsome structure to be known as the Sloane Maternity Hospital. It will be of brick and terra-cotta, three stories in hight, and 100 feet deep by seventy-five feet wide. When this building is completed and furnished and equipped throughout it will be deeded to the trustees of the college and will pass under their control as an adjunct to the work of the medical and surgical school. With the building will also be presented to the trustees a sufficient sum of money to furnish the necessary income to run it as a free hospital for the use of such women as may, from poverty, misfortune, or other causes, need to be cared for in an absolutely free institution of this character. Just what the amount of the endowment will be cannot yet be ascertained. As there is no institution in the city conducted on the plan intended in this case—a lying-in hospital, pure and simple—the amount needed is purely speculative, and will be until a practical list is made as to the wants and needs of such an institution. The Sloane Maternity Hospital will be erected immediately, and will be situated west of the college buildings now in course of erection. The college, through Mr. Vanderbilt's liberality, owns twenty-nine building lots, but ten of which are to be used for the college proper. Four others at the corner of Tenth avenue and Fifty-ninth street will furnish ample room for the buildings, plans for which are now being prepared by the architect, who designed the college building. The hospital will contain twenty-five free beds. Everything that sanitary and medical science can suggest will be done to make it the model building of its kind in the world.

Although the hospital will be under the control of the faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, its business management will be vested in an entirely distinct board of managers. This board will consist of five men, and will have as its head the President of the college ex-officio. The four men selected for the first board are William D. Sloane, representing the donors; Cornelius Vanderbilt, representing the Board of Trustees; and Profs. McLane and Delafield, representing the faculty. The details of management and of the construction, etc., were outlined in the provisions of the gift, which was first made known to the college faculty at their meeting Monday evening last. The gift was an entire surprise to the faculty.

A DISTINCTIVELY JEWISH COLLEGE.

The movement of the "radical" Hebrews in this and neighboring cities toward the founding of a distinctively Jewish college where the principles of Judaism shall be taught is being pushed forward with enthusiasm. The convention of Reformed Jews in Pittsburg last fall and the formulation of their platform have aroused what may be termed the orthodox Jews to action. The Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, who is most prominent in the work of establishing the new college, said tonight that the platform of the Pittsburg convention was being condemned by conservative Jews, and had even met the disapproval of some of the reformers themselves.

In this city Dr. Mendes said a meeting would be held in February, when the objects of the new college would be set forth and its organization completed. Already from private sources money had been contributed to the work, and when the matter became generally known it would be advanced rapidly.

SUBPŒNAING THE CABINET.

The *World's* Washington special says: There are a few of the Republican Senators who hold that their committees have the right to forcibly compel the members of the Cabinet to appear before them to give testimony regarding appointments in case the information sought by resolution is not sufficient. If a subpœna were to be issued to a Cabinet officer to appear before a Senate committee and he should refuse to obey it is hard to discover how the Senate will proceed to punish him for his refusal. The President has not as yet indicated what position he will take. Until something more definit is determined the Democrats will not hold a caucus.

MISS JUCH'S TEMPORARY ILLNESS.

The injury and nervous shock occasioned to Miss Emma Juch's system by the fall of a gas tank upon her head during the presentation of the opera of "Lohengrin" Wednesday night are more severe than was at first supposed. From the time of the accident until this morning she was unable to sleep, and grave consequences were feared. But the wished for rest finally came, and her physicians now hope for her speedy recovery; but they forbade her even to think of appearing tonight, and the consequence was that her place was taken by Miss Charlotte Walker, another member of the American opera company.

GOTHAM GLEANINGS.

The Rev. Dr. Burchard of alliterative fame has been reëlected President of Rutgers Female College in this city.

A jury was secured late this afternoon for the trial of Henry Kohult and his brother Edward for arson in setting fire to a tenement-house Nov. 23 last, whereby Mrs. Mary Fialka and two children lost their lives.

Large shipments of Florida oranges have recently been received here which are declared to be poisonous. The fruit was frozen on the trees during the cold snap from the 10th to the 13th of January. Externally they appear to be wholesome, but the contents blister the tongue and lips, and are injurious to the mucus membrane. The essential oil in the rind is found to be absorbed in the pulp and a fungus growth developed between the segments. These oranges have been retailed by street peddlers. Today the sanitary officers seized several thousand boxes and forbade the further sale of such fruit.

OBITUARY.

EX-UNITED STATES SENATOR JAMES T. FARLEY OF CALIFORNIA DIES AFTER A LINGERING ILLNESS—OTHER DEATHS.

JACKSON, Cal., Jan. 22.—James T. Farley ex-United States Senator, died this afternoon after a lingering ilness.

[James Thompson Farley was born in the State of Virginia Aug. 6, 1829; received a common school education; removed when quite young to the State of Missouri and from Missouri to California; studied law and has been engaged in the practice of law since the year 1854 in the State of California; was a member of the Assembly in California for two terms, 1855-'56; was Speaker of the House in 1856; was again elected to the State Senate in 1860, and served eight years as State Senator, and was President pro tempore of the Senate for one session; and was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat in the place of A. A. Sargent, Republican, and took his seat March 18, 1879. His term of service expired March 3, 1885.]

WELLSVILLE, O., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—There has just died a man who had been residing here since 1797. James Wells, "Uncle Jimmy," as everybody was wont to call him, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, in 1789, and was therefore nearly 100 years old. When Wellsville was a wild wilderness he with his parents removed here and cleared the farm on which for nearly 100 years he lived. In 1817 he married Sarah Morgan, who was the daughter of an officer in the Revolutionary War under Gen. Washington ranking as Commissary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—Z. M. Lawrence of Mississippi, chief of division in the First Controller's office, died suddenly this morning at his residence in this city.

ARRIVAL OF MRS. NEWBERRY'S REMAINS.

The coffin containing the body of Julia Butler Newberry arrived in Chicago about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The body was in three cases, which were not opened. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon Mr. N. D. Clapp, brother of the deceased, E. W. Blatchford, E. Johnson, and Richard Fidge, who accompanied the coffin from Paris, gathered at the Rock Island Depot, where the outer boards were removed and the coffin placed in a hearse, and the party started for St. James' Church. About 3 o'clock a few carriages left for Graceland Cemetery, where the remains were buried by the side of Mr. Newberry. Mr. Throop, the assistant to the rector of St. James' Church, read the burial service. Very few people were present at the burial. Among those present were Mr. Kernan, the lawyer and son of Senator Kernan of New York, Gen. W. C. Newberry, George M. Higginson, an old resident of this city, Mrs. Theiss and niece, Miss Arnold, and Miss Whitney.

THREATENING BLAZES.

Two Fires in the Business District Tax the Resources of the Department.

Firemen Fighting the Flames with the Mercury Twenty Degrees Below Zero.

The Combined Losses Foot Up About $70,000—Remarkably Good Work in Both Cases.

The Fire Department had two second-alarm fires to combat in the business district at about the same hour last night—something that has not occurred before in a good many years, and something that the firemen have always looked forward to with no great relish. More than two-thirds of the entire force was called into service, and the immense distances traveled by the apparatus and the intense cold—the mercury being 20° below zero—made both fires peculiarly difficult to handle. Chief Swenie is out of the city, and First-Assistant Musham had the entire responsibility on his shoulders, and managed his men so well that the losses in both cases are comparatively small.

A little before 10 o'clock last night Henry Grady, one of Pinkerton's policemen, saw fire in the rear part of the third floor of Nos. 184 and 186 Monroe street. The flames made their appearance suddenly and spread rapidly. He gave an alarm from Box 42, corner of Monroe and La Salle streets. As soon as Assistant Marshal Musham arrived, which was in a few minutes, he gave a 2-11, the fire having made considerable progress. This put in service engines 1, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14, 17, 21, 27, 32, and 34; chemicals 1, 6, and 9, trucks 1, 2, 6, and 9, and the "tower." The building has a frontage of 50 feet on Monroe street, and a depth of about 225 feet. It contained paper and paper boxes. The front windows were easily opened, but those in the rear had iron shutters. The pipemen stationed on Monroe street were able to get water into the building at the start, but those in the rear could do nothing. Fruitless attempts were made to open the shutters, and finally the firemen had to wait until the heat did the work. While the iron shutters prevented access to the fire they prevented it from extending to adjacent buildings in the alley, all the stores which face Adams street being protected by them. The burning structure was accessible not only from the front and rear, but by an alley which runs from Fifth avenue to about the centre of the building. The windows opening on it also had iron shutters, which could not be moved, the heat finally unfastening them. Dense volumes of smoke issued from three sides of the building, filling the streets in the vicinity; and the cold was so intense that the firemen suffered fearfully. They, however, did excellent work, confining the fire to the two upper stories. These were gutted. Very little fire reached the first floor, but it and the basement were flooded. The Insurance Patrol, however, whose house is only a few doors east, covered everything, so that the loss was materially lessened.

The building, which was owned by George H. Crozier of Philadelphia, was damaged to the extent of $10,000, two floors and the roof being almost entirely destroyed. Mr. H. A. Hurlbut is the agent, and carries a full insurance.

The first floor and basement were occupied by George H. Taylor & Co., dealers in paper. Their stock, which was worth between $50,000 and $60,000, was damaged to the extent of $15,000. It was partly their own and partly consigned. It consisted of all kinds of paper and was insured for $20,000, placed by C. E. Rollo & Co. No. 183 La Salle street. Mr. Rollo was seen at his home at midnight, and said that without the record he could not say exactly how the risk was placed, but he thought that the policies were about $2,500 each in the Norwich Union of London, the Lion of London, People's of New York, Home of California, Greenwich of New York, Atlantic of Providence, Rochester German of Rochester, and one or two other companies which they had placed with but did not represent.

The second and third floors were occupied by the Duck & Wilcox Paper-Box Company, of which J. V. Weaver is President and W. H. Colcord Secretary. Their stock and machinery were estimated to be worth $30,000 and their insurance was said to be about $22,000. Their loss is total.

Nothing could be learned of the origin of the fire beyond the fact stated above.

A strong wind was blowing from the west, and appearances indicated that the fire would go to La Salle street. Fortunately the next building east was five stories high and had a thick west wall. It was exposed in the centre, where there is a small court with windows opening into it, but only a little water got in, causing a small loss to H. S. Tiffany & Co., printers, who occupied the second floor.

ON SOUTH WATER STREET.

While the fire on Monroe street was at its hight the sky was brilliantly lighted up to the north, and shortly afterwards a second alarm called the department not engaged at the first fire to South Water street, between Dearborn and Clark streets, where Nos. 118 and 120 were ablaze from basement to roof. The fire was discovered by a Pinkerton watchman, but owing to the fact that the first box he went to was out of order that the engines in the district were already employed at the Monroe street fire, it was nearly twenty minutes before the first stream was turned on. By that time the butter, cheese, and eggs, together with the fruits and nuts which comprised the stock of the five commission firms in the building, produced so intense a heat that the snow and ice in the street melted as if under a summer sun, and the windows across the way one after another snapped until stocks stood in as much risk of freezing as of burning.

Back of the building lay a number of vessels which stood in as great peril as did the adjoining structures, and to them was early turned the attention of the firemen. Streams were sent over the buildings, and the firemen made an effective fight from the decks of a schooner which lay otherwise defenseless incased in a solid foot of ice until the arrival of the fireboat at a few minutes after 11 o'clock, after a heroic trip through the ice from its dock on Main street, nearly three miles away. When a solid stream was turned against the burning timbers all danger from the rear was over. The firemen in the front were equally successful, and the fire was announced under control shortly after, the adjoining buildings having escaped loss beyond nominal sums on account of water.

No. 118 was occupied by G. M. Wagner, butter; loss $10,000; and Frye & Oram, poultry; loss $500. No. 120 was occupied by Page & Ostatag, fruits and nuts. The premises were owned by J. W. Fullerton. The building was a mere shell, and the loss was about $12,000.

No. 120 was occupied by Page & Ostatag, who were the severest losers by the fire. They carried a general stock of fruits and nuts valued at between $6,000 and $8,000, and covered by an insurance of $5,000 in five companies, the principal of which was the American Central of St. Louis.

In No. 118 were G. M. Wagner & Son and Frye & Oram. The former carried a heavy stock of butter, estimated at between $5,000 and $6,000. The loss of Frye & Oram, whose stock consisted chiefly of poultry, was much less, and was believed to be less than $500. The building was owned by Judge C. W. Fullerton, and the loss upon it was estimated at about $12,000, the walls being left in good condition.

As to the cause of the fire there seems to be considerable doubt, but an overheated stove appeared the most reasonable, as the flames, when discovered, were not far from a stove in Wagner's place.

MINOR CHICAGO BLAZES.

John Lee, a Chinaman clad in a flowing white garment and blue silk shoes, rushed up from the basement at No. 102 Twenty-second street and stopped a policeman.

"O heliee!" he exclaimed, shivering and wringing his hands.

"Wot's de matter, John?" asked Lieut. Bedell's officer.

"O heliee! Slirtee, collel, lankechief! O heliee! How is Mellican man dammee! O heliee!"

"Wot's de matter, I say?" roared the policeman.

"Flire!" said John patiently. "Flire!"

There was no doubt of it by this time, for the flames were shooting through the windows and the smoke was filling the barber-shop above. A first alarm was turned in and a few moments later a second. The fire was soon under control, but not until John's place was eaten out as thoroughly as a pickaninny eats out a melon rind. Only a few charred cuffs and collars floated about in the yellow water. John was asked what his loss would be, but he only sighed and murmured, "O heliee!" and faded away.

The building was damaged to the amount of $500; fully insured. McLaughlin Bros.' loss on stock was $300.

The four-story brick residence of Edward Roby at No. 3433 Vernon avenue caught fire at midnight from a defective flue. The damage was about $300.

ELSEWHERE.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—About daylight this morning the Carrollton Oil Works, on the river bank in the upper suburb of the city, were discovered on fire, and were completely destroyed. The mill was built in 1880 at a cost of $80,000, but passed last fall into the hands of the late Col. Ed Richardson and Benjamin Andrews for $29,500. The mill contained 165 bales of cotton, 15,000 sacks of cotton-seed, 200 barrels of oil, 300 tons of oil-cake, 500 boxes of coal, bags and bagging, etc., worth altogether $32,000. The insurance is over $45,000 and is held by companies in California, Philadelphia, Mobile, New Orleans, and London. The mill had just been put on a paying basis, and will probably be rebuilt.

MONTREAL, Que., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—A fire took place early this morning in the stores of L. H. Mooney & Co., tailors, and W. Harvey & Co., dry-goods merchants, and damaged the formers' stock to the extent of $5,000 and the latters' to the extent of $2,000. The building, which is owned by Mr. Dawes, has been damaged to the extent of $500; all covered by insurance. D. Roy and family lived in the upper part of the building. A boy about 9 years of age jumped from the attic window into the yard, a distance of forty feet, but fell into a heap of snow and escaped almost unhurt. His perilous exploit was followed by a young girl, who was not so fortunate, as she struck a clothes-line and was badly injured. The women, with their babies, were about to follow the example of the children, when Constable Soulliere dashad up-stairs through the suffocating smoke and rescued them at the risk of his own life.

CLINTON, Ia., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The Cheney Block, corner of Eleventh avenue and Fourth street, took fire this afternoon about 4 o'clock. The lower floor was occupied by Dr. G. W. Smith, druggist, and the upper by Mrs. P. Cheney and family. Loss to stock and building nearly $4,000. The building is insured for $1,000 in the Security Company of Davenport. The firemen are still working. Some have had their feet, ears, and fingers frostbitten.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The city-hall at St. Peter has been burned to the ground. Loss, $6,000; insured in the Ætna for $1,000 and the Phœnix for $2,000.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Fire broke out in Larsen, Hansen & Co.'s sash, door, and blind factory at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and in less than three hours the establishment was in ruins. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $5,000. Forty skilled mechanics are thrown out of employment. The department could do nothing but prevent the fire from spreading to adjacent buildings. The weather was 20° below zero. The firm suffered a similar loss two years ago.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Fire early this morning totally destroyed two large frame buildings—the Montreal House and National saloon—owned by Cullen & Hathaway. Loss on buildings, $5,000; no insurance.

FORT CUSTER, Mont., Jan. 22.—The cavalry stables with fifty-eight horses burned at the post here.

LACONIA, N. H., Jan. 22.—The old Belknap Mill, occupied by Parker, Cox & Co. and Bartlett & Doak, shoe manufacturers, was partially burned last night. The damage is principally by water, that of Bartlett & Doak being $15,000 to $20,000. Parker, Cox & Co. lose heavily, but their loss is not yet estimated. The building was damaged $3,000. All are insured.

A LONG TRAMP.

AN OLD MAN'S STRANGE ADVENTURES BY LAND AND SEA—FIFTEEN HUNDRED MILES ON FOOT.

Charles P. Holmes, who claims to hail from East Bennington, Vt., if his story is to be credited, has had a remarkable experience of peril, privation, and wandering since he sailed from New York last March in the brig Annie Armour up till Wednesday last, when he struck the Garden City. He was seen by a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday evening at the office of Edgar Holmes, real-estate dealer, No. 188 Washington street, and his appearance certainly tallied well with the story which he related. He is six feet high, and in spite of his 79 years carries himself as erect as a ship's mast. His eyes are bright blue, his visage is weather-beaten, his nose as angular as the Duke of Wellington's, while his mouth, which is as innocent of any teeth as a new-born babe's, surmounts a long, upturned chin, which offers a continual menace to his dependent nasal organ. The tattooing on his hands and arms would gain him favorable notice in a dime show, and taken all together he would have made an ideal prototype for the "Ancient Mariner." The following is the substance of the story which he gives of his last perilous voyage, shipwreck, miraculous escape, subsequent misfortunes, and weary tramp from Bismarck, Dak., to Chicago:

He left New York March, 1885, as second-mate of the brig Anne Armour, Capt. John H. Armour, master. They doubled Cape Horn during May, and after some coast-trading discharged a cargo at Astoria, Ore., Aug. 17. The ship then took in ballast and set sail for San Francisco, but when three days out she was struck by a typhoon which turned her keel uppermost. Capt. Armour, First-Mate Williams, the cook, steward, and all the crew, except his watch, were down below when the ship capsized and met a watery grave. He and the other members of his watch clung to the keel, and, after about two hours' tossing about, were picked up by the lifeboat of the Catherine Wordham of Baltimore, which was about seven miles from them at the time of the disaster. They were landed by that ship at Portland, Ore., where they were kindly looked after by the custom-house officials until money arrived from New York to pay off the remnant of the shipwrecked crew. After a stay of about five weeks altogether in Portland he bought a ticket for New York, and had about $38 in his pocket, besides his watch and some new clothing in a valise, when he started. When they reached Bismarck, Dak., they had to stop over owing to a wreck which blockaded the line. They put up at a lodging-house, and when he awoke in the morning found he had been cleaned out, and two of his fellow-travelers were in a similar plight. They at once called on the Marshal, who told them that this was the seventeenth robbery that had occurred at the same hotel within six weeks. He took their affidavits and sent two officers with them to the hotel. The officers insisted on the hotel clerk delivering up the key of the safe, which, after a considerable amount of bulldozing, he eventually did. The opening of the safe revealed a small jewelry-store and arsenal combined. His two fellow-travelers succeeded in picking out their watches from the miscellaneous assortment of jewelry, but the old sailor's watch and belongings were nowhere to be found. The proprietor and his clerk were arrested on several charges of robbery, and the authorities provided for Holmes until his friends could be communicated with, as he was left without a cent in the world. He wrote to his wife and brother in Vermont to send on money to enable him to get home, but receiving no answer from them inside a fortnight, he started off on the tramp for Marshalltown after sending instructions to have his mail sent there. He avoided towns as far as possible, and always in seeking shelter tried to pick out some Yankee or Pennsylvania farmer. Several times he had to lay up for two or three days at a time owing to the severity of the weather and his footsore, wornout condition. No letter or telegram awaited him at Marshalltown, and all along his weary route he could get no one sufficiently interested in his story to forward a telegram to his Vermont home. He tramped through Fargo, Sioux City, Perry, Ia., St. Peter, Mo., and, crossing the Missouri bottoms, arrived at Alton, after having gone several hundred miles out of his way. At Bloomington, Ill., he was allowed to sleep in the depot all night, and a conductor, who belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic, passed him on to Joliet, where he was given a pass to Chicago, which he reached a day or two ago. He reckons that he must have traveled 1,500 miles on foot since he left Bismarck, Dak. While here he noticed in an advertisement the name of Edgar Holmes, and on the strength of the name called on him. Mr. Holmes was impressed with the old man's appearance and story, and has provided him with food and lodging while he prosecutes some inquires for friends in Vermont. Old man Holmes claims that his wife lives at a small farm about five miles from the town mentioned, and his benefactor proposes to do all in his power to investigate the old man's claims. Meanwhile the "old man of the sea" is whiling away his leisure drawing pen-and-ink sketches in Mr. Holmes' office and waiting for a telegram to turn up.

COPPER IN ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The discovery of valuable copper deposits is reported from Searcy County, about 150 miles northwest of this place. The ore is found at a depth of from five to six feet, and is in solid pieces, almost, very little foreign substance being mixed with it. Assays show that it contains from 40 to 65 per cent of copper. Numbers of shafts are being sunk. It is claimed to be the most important find of mineral ever made in Arkansas.

COMPRESSED PAPER.

In Germany they have begun to make pianocases of compressed paper.

MAKING BEER AGAIN.

Backed by a Federal Court, John Walruff Starts Up His Kansas Brewery.

He Does Not Think the Legal Fight Will Be Carried to a Higher Tribunal.

A County-Attorney's Trouble with Prohibitionists—Some Cases in Iowa.

LAWRENCE, Kas., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—John Walruff, the brewer in whose case Judge Brewer gave a favorable opinion yesterday, returned from Topeka this evening. He was seen by your representative, and was undoubtedly the happiest man in Kansas. Said he: "It makes my property that a week ago I could not have sold for $5,000 worth ten times that amount. It saves me from utter and complete ruin. As it is now I can either manufacture or the State will be compelled to pay me for my property."

"Does this decision settle the matter?"

"Yes, unless the county decides to take the case to the United States Supreme Court. It will require the consent of the County Commissioners to do this, and whether they will care to run the risk of the expense of defeat or not I can't say. It seems to me that they are almost certain of defeat if they take the case up, and I doubt whether they will do it."

"Have you manufactured any beer recently?"

"Today—for the first time since the Probate Judge refused to grant me license and Judge Benson enjoined me. I will continue to do so now until I am either reimbursed for my property or closed by order of the United States Court. I can find a market for all the beer I can produce and not sell a drop in Kansas, or, if I do, for the excepted purposes. I would have been willing to have manufactured and sold according to law, but the Probate Judge of Douglas County would not permit me."

"Has the prosecution of this case cost you very much?"

"Yes; I have spent considerable money in fighting the various suits brought against me under the Prohibition law, and have been the only one to stand out. My brewery is now the only one that is in working condition in the State, but I suppose the others will start up."

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The liquor-sellers and brewers are rejoicing over the decision of Judge Brewer of the United States Circuit Court in the case of the State against John Walruff, the Lawrence brewer, to the effect that the State should pay Walruff $50,000 for his brewery or let him proceed with the manufacture of beer. In effect, the decision declares that the State must pay for all property rendered useless by the Prohibitory law, and it is here that the decision covers not only breweries and distilleries but vineyards, which aggregate an immense amount in value.

County-Attorney Wheat was served today with a writ requiring him to appear before the State Supreme Court and show cause why he should not be removed from office for refusing to enforce the Prohibitory law in Leavenworth County.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Ia., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Judge Stutsman of the First District Court has issued injunctions against three of the parties here who have been several times convicted of selling liquor. The Sheriff took possession of their places of business and moved out the fixtures. One of the parties is in jail for nonpayment of his fine, and the seller of strong drink to the silk-stockings barely escaped the same punishment.

SERVIANS AND BULGARIANS.

ETHNOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS BY AN AMERICAN BICYCLIST IN THE BALKAN PENINSULA.

In Servia, the peasants driving along the road in their wagons, upon observing me approaching them, being uncertain of the character of my vehicle and the amount of road space I require, would ofttimes drive entirely off the road; and sometimes, when they failed to take this precaution, and their teams would begin to show signs of restiveness as I drew near the men would seem to lose their wits for the moment, and cry out in alarm, as though some unknown danger were hovering over them. I have seen women begin to wail quite pitifully as though they fancied I bestrode an all-devouring circular saw that was about to whirl into them, and rend team, wagon, and everything asunder. But the Bulgarians don't seem to care much whether I am going to saw them in twain or not; they are far less particular about yielding the road, and both men and women seem to be made of altogether sterner stuff than the Servians and Slavonians. They are several degrees less civilized than their neighbors further north, and, judging from their general appearance and demeanor, the favorit trade of the Bulgarians is war. As good a paradise as they yearn after is to be turned loose and unrestrained among the towns and fruitful valleys of an enemy's country. They act peaceable and reasonably civil toward me and the bicycle, however, and personally I rather enjoy their rough and unpolished manners. Although there is a certain element of rudeness and boisterousness about them, compared with anything I have encountered elsewhere in Europe, they seem, on the whole, a good-natured people. We Westerners seldom hear anything of the Bulgarians except in war times, and then it is usually in connection with atrocities that furnish excellent sensational material for the illustrated weeklies; consequently I rather expected to have a rough time riding through alone; but instead of coming out slashed and scarred, like a Heidelberg student, I emerge from their territory with nothing more serious than a good healthy shaking up from their ill-conditioned roads and howling winds, and my prejudice against black bread with sand in it partly overcome from having had to eat it or nothing.—*Outing.*

HER EYES PROVED HER INNOCENCE

AN ARRESTED ACTRESS CLEARS HERSELF OF THE CHARGE THAT SHE DESERTED FIVE CHILDREN.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—As Mrs. F. A. Vincent, an actress now here with Gus Williams' "O What a Night" company, was leaving the academy this afternoon after rehearsal she was arrested, charged by Mrs. Curry of Pottsville with having deserted five children here eight years ago. Mrs. Vincent was taken before a Justice of the peace, followed by the entire theatrical company. She denied the charge emphatically and stoutly maintained that she never had any children in her life, and that in the thirty years she had been upon the stage she had never been in Pottsville before. Mrs. Curry affirmed that Mrs. Vincent had the same figure and was strikingly like a recreant daughter-in-law of hers who left the five children on her hands. Then Mrs. Curry took out her spectacles, examined the actress again and remarked, dubiously:

"My daughter-in-law had brown eyes."

The Justice requested the actress to turn her face to the light and his Honor, and, after gazing boldly into her eyes, stammered an apology and pronounced their color unmistakably blue. This settled the matter and the Justice discharged Mrs. Vincent. Mrs. Curry's daughter-in-law was Delia Williams, who was commonly believed to have gone upon the stage eight years ago under an assumed name. Seeing Mrs. Vincent on the street, and knowing her to be an actress, Mrs. Curry conceived the notion that she had at last found the recreant Delia.

DROWNED WITH HER CHILD.

COVINGTON, Ky., Jan. 22.—Mrs. Georgie Gravener, wife of M. R. Gravener, tobacconist, was found this morning drowned in the cistern at her home and holding in her arms the dead body of her daughter Eva, aged 3 months. Mrs. Gravener was about 36 years old, and the mother of five children. For some time past she had shown signs of loss of mind. No one knows when she threw herself into the water, but it is supposed it was done before daylight this morning.

THE FIFTH VICTIM.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Penny Ethington, a pipe-fitter at the distillery, injured in yesterday's explosion, died this morning. This makes the fifth death. John Slavens, another employé, may die tonight. The tenor of the evidence at the inquest today suggests that there was criminal carelessness or incompetency in the management of the boilers and engine.

NATIONAL NOTES.

THE GENERAL RUN OF CURRENT ITEMS AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—The Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels voted to repeal the rule relating to the use of upright tubular boilers adopted at the last annual meeting.

Secretary Lamar decides that all the appropriations made by the Legislature of Arizona in excess of the sum appropriated by Congress were in violation of law and void.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs today agreed to report favorably Representative Nelson's bill providing for the appointment of three commissioners to obtain from the Red Lake Chippewa Indians of Minnesota a relinquishment of their title to their reservation.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands is looking into the decisions of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, with a view to discover which, if any, legislation is necessary to secure the Government against fraud, and at the same time prevent interference with the rights and privileges of honest settlers.

Mr. H. W. Cannon, Controller of the Currency, tendered his resignation to the President today, to take effect Feb. 1, in order to accept the office of Vice-President of the National Bank of the Republic of New York. It is understood, however, that the President and the Secretary of the Treasury have each personally requested Mr. Cannon to withdraw his resignation, at least until after the adjournment of Congress, and that Mr. Cannon will probably comply with their request if he can make a satisfactory arrangement with the bank.

Commissioner of Agriculture Colman, who is President of the National Sugar-Growers' Association, has called the annual convention of that body, to meet in St. Louis Feb. 4 and 5 next. Commissioner Colman is also President of the Mississippi Valley Dairymen's Association, and has called the annual meeting of that society in St. Louis during the week of the Sugar-Growers' Convention. The Commissioner will address both conventions.

The Secretary of War today submitted to the President the report of the Fortifications Board. It is a long document and describes fully the necessity and advantages of better coast defenses. It is estimated that it will require about $126,000,000 to establish a good system of defenses. A recommendation is made that an appropriation of $21,000,000 be made at the present session of Congress to secure the necessary plant for beginning the construction of such heavy ordnance as will be required. The board also suggests the establishment of two Government foundries, and recommends the construction of torpedo-boats for harbor protection.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The Chicago delegates to the National Board of Trade are well satisfied with today's work. The action concerning the American hog was what they wanted, and their views on inter-State commerce were also adopted. They didn't entirely agree with some of the Eastern people about bankruptcy and silver, but those were subjects of less importance to them than a decided stand to make foreign governments remove their embargo on the meat products of the United States. The delegates attended the banquet at Willard's tonight. Most of them will leave for home in the morning in company with other Illinois people who have been here during the week.

THE FAR WEST.

NEW ROUTE FOR MAILS—CHINESE SUITS FOR DAMAGES—IN MORMONDOM.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 22.—Orders have been received by Postmaster Backus from the department at Washington to send the Southern mails via Ogden owing to the blocade on the Southern Pacific Railroad caused by the washouts.

A number of Chinese have begun suit in the United States Circuit Court against Eureka, Cal., for $132,000 damage alleged to have been sustained for loss of property at the time of their expulsion from that city in February last.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Deputy Marshal Collin, who was assaulted seven weeks ago by a Mormon named McMurran, who was wounded, had his examination today, but without the prosecuting witness, McMurran. The most exciting event of the day was the arrest of N. V. Jones, City Tax Collector, a prominent Mormon official, for an attempt to bribe a deputy to reveal the secrets of the United States Marshal's office. Jones is the man who notified persons to half-mast their flags July 4. He was held in the sum of $10,000.

At a called meeting of citizens held this evening resolutions were passed expressing the deep feeling of the meeting on the burdens which dishonest legislation has placed upon silver; further, that general prosperity would not return until such legislation was reversed. They gratefully thanked Senators Beck and Teller for their splendid presentation in Congress of the just right of silver and the imperative necessity of full recognition being given it as money.

BOZEMAN, Mont., Jan. 22.—Ed Alston, a prominent ranchman, was found dead, with his throat cut. He is believed to have been murdered. An investigation is in progress, and sensational developments are anticipated.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 22.—The dynamiters, Weissman, Koosher, and Mittlestadt, who were convicted Jan. 26 of having illegally stored gunpowder within the city limits, were sentenced to six months' imprisonment each in the House of Correction yesterday.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Jan. 22.—Gen. Crook, commanding the Department of Arizona, and Col. L. P. Bradley, commander of the District of New Mexico, met here today to make necessary arrangements caused by the recent change of the District of New Mexico from the Department of the Missouri to the Department of Arizona. Gen. Crook said the hostile Apaches were at last driven out of the department, and had taken refuge in the Sierra Madre Mountains, Chihuahua, and Sonora, Old Mexico, where they were being pursued by troops of both Republics.

KILLED BY HIS SON.

A 14-YEAR-OLD BOY IN MISSOURI SHOOTS HIS FATHER BECAUSE THE LATTER HAD WHIPPED HIM SEVERELY.

BOONVILLE, Mo., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Last night a farmer named Dennis Jackson, living at Pilot Grove, severely whipped his 14-year-old son for disobedience. At 4 o'clock this morning the boy rose from his bed, and, procuring his father's double-barreled shotgun, crept softly to his parent's room, placed the muzzle of the weapon against his father's side, and fired. The father was not killed instantly, and attempted to get a pistol from under his pillow. The boy again fired, this time at his father's head, killing him. His mother was in bed at the time and was slightly wounded from the scattering shot. Jackson is said to have been a rough man. The boy made no attempt to escape, but was arrested today.

A FIERCE FIGHT IN MIDAIR.

Americus (Ga.) *Republican:* A gentleman says he witnessed a strange fight between a cat and a hawk Monday that interested him. The cat had found a warm nook on the sunny side of the barn and gone to sleep. A hawk came circling around in the air—a large red-tail, with fiery eyes that gleamed in the sun like diamonds. It saw the cat and pounced down on her. Its cruel talons had taken a good hold before tabby knew what was up, and the bird had risen ten feet in the air, then there was a howl from the cat and the feathers began to fly. The bird and cat had it, over and over, but still going higher and higher. When about fifty yards high the hawk dropped the cat, but immediately darted after, but tabby got the upper hold and the hawk flew around with one talon in the under quarter of the cat, while its head and front claws were on the back of its foe. The fur and feathers flew thick and fast for awhile, and at last both fell to the ground, where they expired.

A GOOD STOMACH FOR OYSTERS.

Helena (Mont.) *Herald:* Awaiting the close of the dance last night, the hack-drivers, to fortify themselves against the keen night air, adjourned to the Bon-Ton for a dish of oysters. During their lunch one of the drivers, Ed Wilcox, stated that he could easily eat 100 New York counts on the half-shell. Fred [illegible] thought the statement a whopper and offered to wager $10 that it couldn't be done. Wilcox accepted the wager, the money was put up, a referee appointed, and the attack on the bivalves commenced. Wilcox ate as fast as two men could open the oysters, and in twenty minutes had accomplished the feat and won the bet. Wiping his mouth with a napkin, Wilcox remarked that if there was another 100 in sight he thought he could appease his appetite.

CALIFORNIA'S GIFT.

From the Proceedings of the Ladies' [illegible] Culture Society of San Francisco: Before adjourning one lady asked if Miss [illegible] Cleveland had acknowledged the receipt of some black silk hose, or, to be plainer said, a pair of black stockings, made from California silk. It was stated that she had not, although another member intimated that they were probably worn out by this time.

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ABSTRACTS OF TITLE.

Real Estate Men Express a Decided Preference for the Work of Private Firms,

And as a Rule Do Not Favor an Appropriation to Complete the County Records.

Where County Abstracts Are Used They Have No Redress in Case of Costly Errors.

A reporter for THE TRIBUNE yesterday called upon a number of real estate firms with a view to learning their opinion as to the advisability of appropriating the sum of $50,000 for the completion of the county abstract books. Mr. Hamilton Bogue of Bogue & Hoyt said:

"I certainly am not in favor of such an appropriation. No one would be willing to accept the abstracts compiled by county officials so long as Handy & Co. and Vallette & Rickords furnish abstracts as satisfactorily as they are now doing. Public money should not be used to enable the county to furnish abstracts from the public records for sale; moreover, the public is not satisfied as to the reliability of the work. Why, for the last five years we have not been able to get a purchaser to accept abstracts made by public officials."

"Because of carelessness or incompetence in the Recorder's office?"

"I am not prepared to reflect in any way upon the work of the Recorder's office. I only know that what I have stated is so."

J. C. Magill said: "No, I have no confidence in the work done in the Recorder's office. Not one out of ten attorneys will accept an abstract made there."

Henry Osborne said: "I certainly am not in favor of such an appropriation. I take no stock whatever in the work turned out of the Recorder's office, and even if the amount necessary to complete the records was appropriated the question of the reliability of the abstracts would still remain."

McConley & Elliott said: "We want our abstracts made up by some one who we know is responsible, and whom we can apply to for redress in case of expensive mistakes. We do not approve of such expenditure."

George G. Newbury & Co. thought that if the money expended would result in complete and reliable records that it would be desirable. Individuals and firms engaged in making abstracts were charging a big price for their services, and if the county could furnish the same information in the shape of public records the public would be benefited. Unless there was a certainty of the work being done carefully and reliably, however, it would not be wise to expend the money.

Pierce & Ware are of the opinion that such an appropriation would simply be money thrown away. If the county through the incompetency or carelessness of its officials is incapable of furnishing the public with information to which it is rightfully entitled, then the public certainly should not be called upon to pay for it.

E. A. Cummings & Co. have found the great difficulty to lie in the unreliability of the abstracts issued from the Recorder's office. "We question," said a member of the firm, "if even after this money had been expended the abstracts produced would be regarded as perfectly reliable."

B. F. Jacobs expressed himself as being in favor of the expenditure of such an amount as would make the records perfectly reliable, but did not think it necessary to make an appropriation of any particular sum to carry on the work. "What is the use or value of records," asked he, "if they are not completed? They certainly are not so, or the objections of attorneys to the abstracts made in the Recorder's office would not be sustained. I am in favor of the use of the public money to make these records complete as soon as it can be done."

Lyman & Geddings were emphatically opposed to the appropriation of a dollar of the public money for such purpose.

Snow & Dickinson favored it if it would result in making the records such as could be depended upon.

Charles H. Kerfoot said: "I see no necessity for such an appropriation. The county pays for the maintenance of its public records already, and pays enough, I think. If the officials in charge do not know enough, or are incompetent to keep these records as they should be kept, then that is the fault of the officials, not of the public. The great trouble is that no matter how correct the records or abstracts kept in the Recorder's office might be, purchasers and real estate men would prefer to get their abstracts from some firm or individual whom they could hold responsible. If a mistake is made in an abstract taken from the county records we have no one to fall back upon to make the loss good. With Handy & Co., or Vallette & Rickords, we know that if a mistake is made, we can make them responsible for any loss that may occur. Perhaps if the Recorder were made to give an indemnifying bond which would protect us and our customers against loss, abstracts made in his office might be relied on more. As it is, I do not think the expenditure of $50,000 of the people's money would be desirable or advantageous."

H. C. Morey was in favor of the appropriation if it would make the county records reliable and free of charge to the public.

D. G. Hamilton was of the same opinion, but said that in the absence of any assurance of the reliability of the work done in the Recorder's office he always had and would continue to patronize such abstract firms as he could hold responsible in case of errors.

In speaking of the statement made in THE TRIBUNE yesterday morning that the Recorder of Cook County could receive no other compensation for his services than his salary, County-Attorney Law said the ground taken by this paper on that point was undoubtedly correct and confirmed by the Constitution of the State. Similar cases had arisen in other portions of this State, and it had been decided that it was illegal to make such contracts as the one now proposed. Commissioner Kiehm thought that the county would be fully authorized in making such a contract with the Recorder as the one under consideration.

NEW-STYLE SMOKE OF HADES.

IT RISES UP ON THE ACADEMY STAGE AS LONG AS THE ELECTRIC LIGHTS WORK.

New York *Sun:* One of the most striking of the gorgeous stage pictures in the new opera of "Orpheus and Eurydice," that the American opera company produced at the academy, is the spectacle of the infernal regions, in the second act. Orpheus stands with his golden harp right on the verge of the bottomless pit a figure bathed in radiant white light. Below him, on all sides, clothed in red and lurid in the glare of red light, crouch the host of demons that he subdues with his lyre and song. Two skulls, with fire glowing within them, lie at Orpheus' feet as he sings, and, suddenly, as his song ceases and he descends among the Furies to seek his lovely consort Eurydice, the bottomless pit on the verge of which he sang kindles, and sulphurous smoke seems to ascend toward the dome of the theatre. It rises in ever-changing, fantastic clouds, sometimes blue, sometimes green, and sometimes black. At times all three hues are intermingled vividly. The smoke puzzled the audience the first night.

A *Sun* reporter went behind the scenes to get a closer look at it. There it looked quite as natural as it did from the body of the theatre. It ascended to the flies and then mysteriously disappeared.

"What sort of smoke is that anyhow?" the reporter asked of Stage-Manager Charles Hock.

"Smoke! That isn't smoke at all," Mr. Hock said with a laugh; "that's a new stage illusion that was brought over from Germany. What seems to be smoke is only electric light passing through colored glass. It is a new use to put electric light to, and this effect is only one of the many surprising ones that can be produced by its agency."

"How do you send the light through the glass."

"Ah! that's just the secret that I can't tell you, and, what's more, nobody else will be able to find out either," and Manager Hock pointed illustratively to the rear of the stage, where the whole apparatus was boxed up so that nobody but the man who worked the light could possibly see how the light was worked. "There are some bits of stage realism," Manager Hock added reflectively, "that it would be a pity to destroy by explanatory revelation. This is just one of these bits."

REFERRED TO HIS CUSTOMERS.

Boston *Herald:* A South Scituate undertaker advertises: "Having been in the undertaking business for thirty years, I feel confident of giving satisfaction in all business intrusted to me, as hundreds I have served can testify."

STATE CAPITAL NEWS.

THE REVENUE COMMISSION MAKES A SLIGHT CONCESSION TO THE WESTERN UNION—ITS OTHER WORK—GENERAL GOSSIP.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Gen. Thompson, representing the Central Union Telephone Company, and Manager Tubbs of the Western Union Telegraph Company were before the Revenue Commission this forenoon for the purpose of inducing them to reduce the tax on these corporations. Gen. Thompson asked them to reduce the tax from $2 per instrument to $1, stating that there are 4,000 instruments in the State, which produce a gross income of about $220,000. Mr. Tubbs said that the Western Union Telegraph Company had 32,000 miles of wire, and the gross income was about $285,000, and to tax the company $1 per mile for each line of wire would be imposing a tax of about 10 per cent of the gross income. The company has 10,000 miles of poles, and he thought a tax of $1 per mile for each mile of poles would be a fair rate of tax and would be in the neighborhood of what the company had been paying. It paid last year, he said, $11,000 on personal property, which he thought was exceedingly high.

Mr. Gale offered a substitute for that section providing for the taxation of all corporations not specially provided for in other sections, which was after a warm debate adopted. It provides:

That the property and franchises of all bridge, ferry, gravel-road, plank-road, turnpike, street-railroad, stage, steamboat, transportation, gas, electric-light, and water companies and associations operated within this State not included in other provisions of this act for special taxation, and all mining companies operated within the State, shall be listed and taxed in manner as follows: The real estate, structures, and all the fixed property of such corporate bodies shall be assessed in the counties, towns, cities, villages, and districts in which such property is situated, and other tangible property of such corporate bodies shall be assessed in the county in which the principal office in this State of the company is situated. Such assessor shall also assess the franchises of such corporate body if he can find the actual market value of the stock of such corporations, the aggregate value of all shares of stock added to the sum total of the indebtedness of such corporate body being taken as the true value of the entire property and franchise; but, if no such market value can be found the assessor shall estimate and fix such value from the best information he can obtain, and if such entire value shall exceed the value of the tangible property otherwise assessed the excess shall be taken as the value of the franchise. If the fixed property of any such company is situated in more than one county the Assessors of the counties in which such property is situated shall report their assessments of such property to the State Board of Assessors, to be equitably apportioned among the counties pro rata in proportion to the true value found by the board of the fixed property of such company found in each county. If any portion of the property of any such corporate body is situated outside of the State the Assessor shall report these facts to the State Board of Assessors, who shall make such abatement from the assessments in this State as shall be deemed equitable. The assessment of the property of such corporate bodies in any county shall be apportioned to the towns, cities, villages, and districts in such county in proportion to the value of the fixed property of such company so situated. Assessors shall require and receive from each of the above-described companies a statement setting forth particulars relating to the actual value of their shares of stock, etc., and no such company failing to furnish such statement shall be entitled to reviews of or appeals from any assessment. Shares of stock and bonds of such corporate bodies assessed in manner aforesaid shall not be held to be property subject to assessments and taxation.

The commission then reduced the tax on telegraph companies from $1 per mile of wire to 75 cents per mile, but refused to reduce the tax on telephone instruments. Mr. Waller's proposition to fix the limit of taxation at 1 per cent was defeated, as was his proposition to adopt a substitute for Thomas' section for taxing railroad companies on five times their gross receipts. He served notice that he will make a minority report on the question of a tax limit.

An earnest endeavor was then made to adopt a plan for taxing mortgages and other credits as an interest in the real estate which they cover, but it was defeated, and the report as a whole was adopted, Messrs. Burchard, Trumbull, and Waller voting nay. Messrs. Hay, Ewing, and Thomas were appointed a committee to take charge of and prepare the report for the printer prior to submitting it to the Secretary of State.

The State Board of Agriculture today received a communication from the Hon. E. M. Haines, Chairman of the State Highway Commissioners' Association, stating that April 27 next will be a suitable date for calling the joint convention of Highway Commissioners and tilemakers to discuss the advisability of using tile for draining public roads. It is probable a meeting will be called for that date, when it is expected there will be 2,000 in attendance.

A pardon was granted today by Gov. Oglesby to Henry Pannell, a convict in the Reform-School at Pontiac, who was sent there from Cook County in July, 1882, for a term of five years for larceny.

The Secretary of State today issued licenses of incorporation to the following stock companies:

The Chicago Warehouse & Manufacturing Company; capital stock, $400,000; incorporators, W. H. Joplin, Henry R. Smith, Edward Hilton.

The Central Savings & Loan Association at Chicago; capital stock, $3,000,000; incorporators, Clarence L. Rolfe, D. Duncan, Benjamin H. Hebard, E. C. Tillotson, and C. B. Beach.

A FORTY-MILLION SLICE.

THE FIRST BIG CUT IN THE VANDERBILT PLUM-PUDDING—A GIGANTIC SUM OF DIVISION.

New York *Journal:* Three ladies dressed in mourning alighted from three carriages, and at the same time four young men, also in mourning, stepped from two carriages and joined the ladies as the whole party of seven, without speaking a word, entered the massive iron portals of the Lincoln National Bank & Safe Deposit Company, on Forty-second street, nearly opposit the Grand Central Depot.

They were each going to receive $5,000,000 to have and hold and to do what they pleased with.

They were seven of the eight children of the late William H. Vanderbilt.

Once inside the silvered-iron doors they advanced to the silvered-iron gate in the great silvered-iron railings. The armed guard at a nod swung it open and they entered, Superintendent Van Wormer, a man of brisk business ways, saluting them respectfully.

Cornelius Vanderbilt passed in with Mrs. Elliot F. Shepard on his arm, Willie K. gave his arm to Mrs. William Sloane. Frederick Vanderbilt brought in Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, and young George Vanderbilt, alone, brought up the rear.

Before them yawned the open portal of the great iron-clad deposit vault. The massive door, which weighs two tons and carries twenty heavy bolts, was swung wide back, and the party passed into the vault—the vault of the Vanderbilt millions.

Inside the vault, cheerily lit by gas, though it was broad daylight outside, the ladies of the party glanced curiously at the row over row of ingeniously locked boxes, with oxidized silver fronts, on three sides of the room, which contain such trifles as $50,000 or even $500,000 worth of cash or securities belonging to budding millionaires who only drop in there three or four times a year to cut coupons. The Vanderbilts are directed to the right, where another massive silvered-iron railing runs along the whole length of the vault, dividing it into two compartments, the further one only about six feet wide. Inside this railing are the combination lock boxes of the Vanderbilts—great fat boxes, so to speak, two feet square in front, while the boxes outside are mostly four inches by two inches. A dozen or more of boxes fit to hold the concentrated essence of millions.

Superintendent Van Wormer, in his brisk manner, but with the deference due to the important occasion, unlocks the heavy gate in the railing, and then box after box is opened in which lie the millions.

The particular division that took place then and there was of $40,000,000. The four sons and three daughters of William H. Vanderbilt there present were to get $5,000,000 each under a clause in their father's will. Mrs. Dr. Seward-Webb, the youngest daughter, was not with them. Her share of $5,000,000 is to remain in trust for her until she is 30 years of age.

The party of seven proceeded from the vault to the lofty coupon room, with its snug little compartments of silvered-iron and muffed plate glass, and, occupying the largest compartment, completed the division. Then the bonds and stocks were placed in other boxes and receipts were given. The first great cut in the estate was over.

HOODS.

It is again fashionable to be and to look comfortable. Charming hoods are worn for sleighing and in the evening when going to and returning from the opera and balls.

CATSEYES.

The introduction of catseye stones into new fringes and embroideries is wonderfully effective, especially when alternated with gilt sequins.

BROUGHT FORTH FRUIT.

Mr. Moody's Midday Service at Farwell Hall Attended with Substantial Cash Results.

Cyrus H. McCormick Promises $100,000 and Several Others $5,000 Each to Evangelize Chicago.

The Night Services at the Church Productive of a Large Number of Professed Conversions.

The announcement of Mr. Moody's midday service drew a great crowd to Farwell Hall yesterday. A great majority of the ministers of the city were present upon the platform and in the audience, and there were many men of wealth and high standing in business and professional circles. Besides these there were many local evangelists and mission workers. A fair proportion of the audience was composed of women. The services began with a half-hour praise meeting, interspersed with Scripture reading and short prayers. The singing was exceptionally spirited, and parts of it were repeated at the request of the evangelist.

Mr. Moody began by saying that he had been asked to speak upon "City Evangelization." He had a right to speak upon the subject; he was of age in it now. He had given up business to take up such work twenty-five years ago. The greatest subject before the people of today was, What should be done with and for the workingmen? "I believe we would be appalled," said he, "if we could see the statistics of non-churchgoing people. At the beginning of the century one out of twenty-five lived in towns and cities. Now one out of every three live in the cities. You will never reach the masses by keeping open your churches only one day in a week." If nothing else could be done meetings might be held such as are held in Cowgate Hill, Edinburg. For thirty years they had held a meeting at 8 o'clock every night in the open street. The speaker secured a popular subscription of about $100,000 for a building for those people, and he though Chicago should raise a fund of $250,000 for evangelistic work. "Spend $50,000 on a building," he said, "and put out the balance at interest, and from the income you could support a training-school for workers. Then throw open your churches every night; you can't reach people by "missions." He would tear down "mission" signs and put up "church." These poor people did not want to be regarded as objects of charity in religion any more than in anything else. He used to call his little place on the North Side a "mission" until one evening when he had asked a little ragged boy to go with him around to the mission. "Humph!" the little fellow said, "I don't want to go to no mission. I go to a cathedral." He pulled down his mission flag and thereafter called his place a church. One thing wanted was workers who would serve to act between the preachers and the people. But they should be taught the Word of God so that they could answer every question put to them. It was a mistake to suppose men didn't like to come to such meetings. The meetings now being held for men on the North Side disproved this. It had always been the evangelist's experience that men were more easily reached by the Word of God than women were. Some said these men ought not to be attracted away from their families and homes. Some of those homes were little hells, and men left them for the saloons, the theatres, and the billiard-rooms. He didn't want people to laugh when he said he had hoped and prayed that God would inspire some rich man to come to the meeting who would give the whole $250,000. Why not? Wouldn't it be better than to pile the money away in vaults, maybe to become the curse of children. Look at the fighting in the courts over rich men's wills.

AFTER THE SOUL, THE POCKETBOOK.

"And when we get these meetings started," continued Mr. Moody, "all over the city they will become self-supporting. When we once get a man's soul into the Lord's hands we will easily get his pocketbook; he will give according to his means to help others to find the joys of salvation which he has found. Workers from out of the ranks are needed to reach the class of people we are after. The ministers of the churches are too often educated away from poor people. A thoughtful boy is sent to school, from there to college and the university, and then to the theological seminary, and he is ready to preach. He doesn't know these poor people—how they live and what they need. When they preach they soar into metaphysics away above their hearers." [Loud applause.] The speaker wouldn't have dared make such a statement twenty-five years ago; it made him feel a little bit nervous to make it now, with Dr. Locke and all the learned ministers around him present. [Prolonged applause and laughter.] "But it is the truth," he continued. Then for fully ten minutes the evangelist kept the vast audience in a roar of laughter by relating his experiences in the Bowery, New York. While he was walking along upon the street and making personal appeals to men to go around and hear Moody and Sankey, he was told that they were frauds, and humbugs, and so on. But he kept on, and soon the great building in which the meetings were being held wouldn't hold all the people who came. He believed plain singing in which everybody could join was the best for evangelical work. Singing in a foreign tongue or foreign music was just as bad as foreign preaching would be. The people he wanted to reach were not in the habit of going to the opera, and did not know anything about operatic music or enjoy it when they heard it in a church. Then Mr. Moody made a stirring appeal that the work of evangelization might be carried on for reasons independent of the religious side of it. He asked if it wouldn't be better for the material welfare of the city if the poorer classes could be afforded places to which they could go and come to no harm, to say the least. Wouldn't it be apt to make them more prosperous as a people and better citizens? God speed the work.

He was about to close when he was urged to "speak on" by the audience. "What would you have me say?" he responded. "For twenty-five years I have made this question of what shall be done for the workingmen my study. It has been my very life. People ask me why I don't come back here and stay. Well, it seems I can't. I have a roving commission which takes me all over the world nearly. O, I should like to come back and live here. If any one had told me when I left here in 1873 that I would never live here again it would have almost broken my heart. I love Chicago. I love its people, but I must keep at work. But I will promise this: If this work is taken up as I want it done I will come back every year and help it along all I can."

Continuing, he said he was particularly anxious to get young men to work for Christ who would first find Him in the meetings he wanted to see started all over. He wanted trained workers among the women, too. They could go around among the houses of the poor and talk to the women while they were at work sewing or washing, and carry to them the message of rest for the weary. They didn't need to know Greek. It would be found that some of them could preach better to such people than could the ministers. "Isn't it so, Dr. Locke?" "I have no doubt of it, Mr. Moody," answered the reverend gentleman appealed to.

The evangelist then took up and answered several questions which came from the audience. In his answers he said more churches and more evangelists were needed. He knew that when God had work to be done the men to do it would turn up. He had always hoped that he might find himself reproduced in Chicago. He had a training school already established in the East, and one young man, a Swede, from Chicago, whom he had taken there, was now working in New England. He had, Mr. Moody said, all the magnetism of a Blaine, and swayed vast assemblages at his will, and was doing a great work for Christ. Men would work if they had the spirit of God within them. He knew of one who had worked in a saloon who was converted. He had an armless and legless friend, a gambler, with only a body and head, and yet he weighed 150 pounds. The saloon-man had carried the gambler into religious meetings evening for six weeks, and at last had his reward in seeing his friend converted. That was work—the kind of work God wanted.

Several Salvation Army and mission people seemed to think that their work was not appreciated by Mr. Moody, and told him so. He replied that he thanked God for the good work they were doing, but they only reached a certain class and were not sufficient for the work necessary.

VERY SUBSTANTIAL FRUIT.

When he had concluded he was called upon by a large number of gentlemen who wanted him to start around with the subscription paper. Young Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick offered to subscribe $50,000. "Better make it a hundred," said Mr. Moody. "That will require some consideration," said Mr. McCormick smilingly, and the conversation ceased. Later it was understood Mr. McCormick consented to subscribe $100,000. Ten other gentlemen upon the platform offered to subscribe $5,000 apiece, but Mr. Moody positively refused to take any part in the finances of the proposed institution. "Let others raise the money," said he, "and I will furnish my experience and labor." He expressed perfect confidence in the project and the securing of the necessary subscriptions, and the ultimate accomplishment of the desired evangelization of the entire city.

The work is to be taken up and carried on by the Bible Work of Chicago, a corporate institution, of which the following-named persons are the trustees: T. W. Harvey, R. S. Albro, Miss E. Dryer, Mrs. C. H. McCormick, D. L. Moody, Maj. D. W. Whittle, E. G. Keith, N. S. Bouton, J. V. Farwell, Mrs. D. L. Moody, and H. J. Willing.

SUCCESSFUL EVENING SERVICES.

There were at least 2,000 people at the Moody services last evening, the church being packed almost as full as any night during the week. Fully 1,000 were in attendance as early as 7 o'clock, and an hour and a half later, when the sermon began, every seat was occupied and the main floor fringed with a circle of hearers who were content to stand and listen. For nearly an hour prior to Mr. Moody's arrival there was continuous hymn-singing under the leadership of Mr. Nicholl and the choir.

At least three-fourths of the evening's services consisted of singing. "I think we'd better begin and sing the book right through tonight," began Mr. Moody as he climbed up to his place about 8:30 and got hold of a hymn-book. "I don't mean every hymn in the book, but every one we know. Begin at the fourth, 'The Gospel Bells Are Ringing'—

"The Gospel bells are ringing,
Over land, from sea to sea;
Blessed news of free salvation
Do they offer you and me.

"There's a man down there who didn't sing—that won't do! He must be a stranger here and doesn't know the rules—everybody must sing here! Now then, next verse—all together!

"The Gospel bells invite us
To a feast prepared for all;
Do not slight the invitation,
Nor reject the gracious call.

"That's good—I like that! Now, all you down there keep quiet, and let the gallery sing the next verse—I want to hear if they're all singing! Must sing up there, too, every man and boy of you. Open your mouths and the hymn will sing itself!"

After another half-hour's singing Mr. Moody announced that a collection would be taken up for the support of the Chicago Avenue Church. "I want to say a word about this church," he said. "It is a free church, put up to accommodate people in this part of the city. Every pew and every seat is free. A good many people have got a false notion of this building. When I was superintendent of the Sunday-school here a boy came to me one Thanksgiving-Day and said he wanted a turkey from me. 'Why should I give you a turkey?' said I. 'I go to your Sunday-school,' said he. 'But I don't give the scholars turkeys,' said I. 'But ain't you awful rich—don't you own the Sunday-school?' he asked. And a man today told me I was awful rich because I owned this big church. Well, I don't own this church nor this Sunday-school. That boy there owns more of it than I do. This church is free to all—don't forget that. And to give you a chance to pay something for its support—you needn't pay if you don't want to, and it's better for you not to pay anything at all than give it grudgingly—it has been agreed to take up a collection tonight. You needn't pay more than a penny a week, and not even that if you don't like, but if you want to have a little proprietorship in the church you have a chance to contribute."

After the collection there was some more hymn-singing, and then prayer by the Rev. Mr. Goss, and then more singing, and then reading of Scripture—the passage selected being the story of the good Samaritan. This was followed by prayer and another hymn, after which Mr. Moody began his sermon.

"I want, if I can, to introduce you tonight to the heart of the Son of God," he began. "I venture to say there isn't an unsaved man here tonight but looks on Christ as his enemy. That's all wrong. Christ loves you—loves you even better than you love yourself. If you knew His heart you'd know that. If you read the Gospels you'll find that it is the needs of the fallen that bring out Christ's love. Read the fourteenth chapter of Matthew, beginning at the fourteenth verse. Christ, we read, looked at the multitude and was moved with compassion. Now we look at a multitude often enough, but we are not moved with compassion. But Christ reads all hearts and sees the sorrow in all lives. He only wants a chance to comfort you. He had love even for the leper whom every one shunned, crying, 'Unclean! unclean!' I can imagine the consternation in that man's home when he was struck with leprosy. He says, 'Wife, I'm afraid I've got the symptoms of leprosy—I must go to the priest.' And she says, 'O, John, you must be wrong.' But the dread suspicion is confirmed, and the man kisses his wife a last time and presses his children to his bosom, and goes out an outcast on the world, according to the laws for the plague. And that man's burden touched the great heart of Christ and He said, 'Be clean.' The poor publican's sorrow and humility touched Christ's heart in like manner. It takes sorrow and trouble to bring out the fullness of Christ's love. If any of you have any sorrow, any burden, any financial difficulty, any domestic trouble—anything that' a burden, bring it to Christ. He wants it. He wants to take it from you and comfort you."

Mr. Moody then related the parable of the prodigal son. "The Devil had got this man down—down there among the swine. Think of a Jew taking care of swine! The lowest thing possible—he couldn't get lower, except to beg. Then he gets to thinking. 'Wonder if father's alive. What would he say if I went back? I might go back and sneak into the kitchen and get a meal of cold victuals from the servants. But if I'd go home what would my old schoolmates say?' There it is—he hadn't lost his pride. That's the last thing a man loses. He was put to feed swine because he couldn't be trusted to do anything else. He was no good. The Devil had him in his clutches. A man's not long in the Devil's service until he's not fit to be trusted. Then he come to think of his parting from his old father—how the tears stood in the old man's eyes as he said, 'I can't let you go, my boy.' And then he come to think of the warm, loving heart of the old man, and he says to himself, 'I'll go back. I'll go back and throw myself on his mercy. And his father ran to meet him. Do you know there's only one place in the Bible that God is represented as running, and that's right here—God runs to meet the prodigal. And the wanderer forgot his speech—you know he had a little speech made up: 'Father, forgive me and let me be one of your hired servants'—but he didn't get a chance to speak it, for the father caught him in his arms and said, 'Bring forth the robe'—no second-hand robe, but the new robe—and said: 'This is my son who was dead and is alive again, who was lost and is found.' That's the way Christ welcomes you. Christ's heart is as full of sympathy and tenderness for you as a mother's for her child. O, sinner, Jesus wants you! He wants such as you! If you're slaves He wants you! Cast yourselves on His bosom and O, He'll clasp you in His arms and fall on your neck and take you to His heart.

"All you men that are not Christians won't you come down-stairs with me—spend a few minutes alone with me? This is the last meeting of this kind. I may not have a chance to talk to you tomorrow night. O, you that are not converted, won't you come? Spend a few minutes in silent prayer and ask the Lord if you should come."

The larger part of the audience followed Mr. Moody to the inquirers' meeting in the school-room, and the professed conversions there were more than could be numbered.

THE AFTERNOON SERVICES.

Three thousand people gathered at the Chicago Avenue Church yesterday afternoon to hear Mr. Moody preach. Those who came a few minutes late were turned away. One woman said she had come eighty miles to hear Mr. Moody, but the man stationed at the door told her be was ordered not to let any one else up. Mr. Moody spoke substantially as follows: "I have a subject today rather than a text—what Christ is to every one of us. It would take a good deal more than one afternoon to tell what He is willing to do. Some people are not sure whether they are saved or not. I ask you, are you delivered from sin? Have you gained a victory over your sins? Christ can save you. He does not save us in our sins, but from our sins. Christ came that we might have life. If you haven't got Him you can get Him right here. He not only saved us, but delivered us from sin. If I see a man drowning I rush over to him, pull him out, and leave him on the shore. But God does not leave us: He will deliver you if you will let Him. He has power over disease, devils, and death. We have one devil at the present time, and that is enough. We want to cast him out. Christ came to cast him out. Your soul may be diseased, but the Lord can heal it. Lots of people do not know what they come here for. They come to hear me speak, and forget that they must have faith. If you have faith God will bless you; if you have a diseased soul bring it to Him and He will cleanse it. People say they want spiritual life and come here for it, but you must go to Him for it. He will give it to you in abundance. If He has power to quicken a dead body, has He not the power to quicken a dead soul? Different denominations of religion are continually warring with each other, each one saying that that is the right way. But Christ says, 'I am the way,' and if we follow Him we will have the right way. Any creed that brings me nearer to Christ is my creed. If you are in the dark today it is because you are not near Christ. Draw near to the light; press right up to Him, and the nearer you get the more light you will have. A friend once asked me: 'Moody, how do you feel?' I told him I didn't know and would have to think, I was so occupied with Christ. You must be so occupied with the Savior that you will not know how you feel. A friend of mine once told me how on his travels he stopped over night alongside of a very high mountain. He told a guide to wake him early in the morning so that they could climb the mountain and see the sun rise. In the morning my friend was awakened, but was bitterly disappointed to find the rain pouring down. He went out and began the ascent, but after awhile he said: 'What's the use of climbing up there? After we get there we won't see anything.' But the guide said come up a little higher. And they went higher up, till they were above the clouds. They could see the lightning flash below them, and far in the distance was a beautiful sight—the rising sun. Now, friends, if you are in the dark climb up a little higher and you will find the light. What the sun is to the solar system Christ is to the spiritual light. If you want God to teach you come to Him and He will be your teacher."

TO SET TYPE BY ELECTRICITY.

THE MATTER IS CORRECTED BEFORE IT IS SET—A NEW USE FOR THE TAPE.

New York *Sun:* A novel machine, which is intended not only to set type automatically, but to correct all errors before the type is set, has been invented by a stenographer of this city, and patents have been issued to cover all its vital principles.

The machines hitherto made to set type have all had a keyboard, before which the operator sat, and by touching the keys caused the type to drop as wanted from reservoirs through guiding tubes into the stick or galley made to hold them, thus setting the matter in one continuous line, which an assistant broke up into short lines to fit the newspaper column or book page, as desired. In the stenographer's machine the operator prepares a tape which is run through a machine which sets the type automatically.

In preparing the tape the operator sits at a keyboard, which can be arranged like the keyboard of either of the common typewriters. When a key representing a letter is touched the act punches three holes in a line across the tape. The three holes are always in a line with each other, but they are in different places on the line, according to the letter to be represented. Thus the letter A could be represented by three holes like these:

o   o   o

and the letter B by these:

o   o   o

Every time a letter is punched the tape is moved along a certain distance before another letter is punched. This distance depends on the width of the letter. Thus, if the tape is moved along one-fourth of an inch when the letter e is punched out, it would be moved along one-half inch when the letter m is punched out, because the letter m is twice as wide as the letter e. Spaces between words and all sorts of type characters are allowed for in this way. As the tape runs out of the punching machine an assistant measures it off with a rule which is divided up in sections which represent every type character. The whole length of the rule represents the length of a line of type to fit the page or column desired. When the end of the rule lands near the end of a word so that by thin spacing the remaining letters would go into the line, enough holes representing the ordinary thick spaces between words are filled and replaced by other holes representing thin spaces, which are punched in by hand, in order to allow the letters to come in. If a word is to be divided a line of holes representing the hyphen is punched in between the two syllables, and then holes representing spaces are changed until the rule shows that the line is exactly spaced out. As the spacing is done mathematically the lines must be all of the same length, and thus the pressman will never be obliged to insert a "Dutchman" to make a "form lift."

The tape is read by copy for errors. The lines of holes which represent wrong letters are filled, the correct holes are punched, and the holes representing spaces are changed until the line is exactly full. Where words are left out the tape is cut apart and lengthened and the holes punched in. Doubled words are corrected by filling half the holes. At the end of each line a row of holes representing a quad to separate the lines for convenience in handling is inserted. Then the tape is run through a machine which makes another tape with duplicate lines of holes, the the lines being at a uniform distance from each other. This tape is used to set the type.

Each type character has a reservoir, and the reservoirs are placed side by side. A series of pointers are arranged to simultaneously fly at the bottom type in each reservoir, but a series of ten narrow, thin steel plates intervene between the points and the type. These plates have rows of little holes in them, and under certain circumstances the holes get into such a position that one of the pointers passes through the plates and knocks a type out of its reservoir. The type slides down a shoot and lands in the "stick" that is ready to receive it. The tape, by means of an electric current, controls the little steel plates. When the tape is put into the type-setting machine it passes over a steel roller and under a row of ten steel fingers. The roller is connected with a battery. As the type passes over the roller the fingers find the rows of holes and drop into them. Each finger is connected with a magnet, and each magnet with one of the ten narrow steel plates that keep the pointers from reaching the type in the reservoirs. When a row of holes in the tape representing a character passes under the fingers the fingers above the holes drop down on the cylinder, a current of electricity passes to the magnets, and the magnets, thus influenced, draw such a combination of the little plates from one side of their normal resting-place to the other as will allow the pointer opposit the required letter to reach the type in the reservoir and force it into the shoot leading to the stick. The impulse given to the pointers is simultaneous with the action of the magnets. When the tape passes on, the plates and pointers return, until another row of holes in the tape is reached, and then the action is repeated. As the matter to be set is corrected and spaced in the tape, the type, as set, need only to be lifted into the column or page. The speed of the machine is limited only by the rate at which the type can drop into place. Corrections can be made in a tape by a skilled operator more rapidly than they could be made in type by a compositor, and the operation of punching the tape can of course be done more rapidly than type can be set.

Mr. J. E. Munson, the inventor of the machine, has also devised a machine through which the tape can be run, and, by an electric current, can reproduce itself at the other end of the wire. In this way a newspaper could be produced simultaneously in any number of towns.

MILWAUKEE MENTION.

JAMES S. WHITE FOUND GUILTY OF EMBEZZLEMENT—OTHER CREAM CITY NEWS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Interest in the trial of James S. White upon a charge of embezzlement has in no way diminished, and the court-room was filled with spectators today. The entire day has been given to arguments on the motion made by the defendant's attorney that the Judge instruct the jury to acquit the prisoner. Assistant Attorney-General Chenoweth of Madison, who has assisted District-Attorney Williams in the prosecution, made a very strong argument against Attorney Austin's motion. Judge Sloan declined to grant the motion of the defense. Late in the afternoon arguments were concluded, and the Judge's charge given to the jury. The Judge's charge practically left the jury no choice but to find the prisoner guilty, his instructions being plain against Mr. White. The jury retired and in twenty minutes returned a verdict of guilty. A stay of proceedings was granted upon motion of the defendant's attorney, and the case will be carried to the Supreme Court. White returned to his jail quarters this evening, making no effort to secure bail, which has been fixed at $7,000.

The will of Charles Schuckman, whose death occurred at Carlsbad, Bohemia, was filed in probate today. His entire personal and real estate is bequeathed to near relatives.

At a special meeting of the Wisconsin Horse-Breeders' Association this afternoon appropriate resolutions as to the death of H. L. Dousman, President of the association, were adopted. First Vice-President J. I. Case of Racine will act as President until the next annual election.

AMERICAN STUDENTS AT BERLIN.

There are 123 American students at the University of Berlin this year.

ART FRAUDS IN FRANCE.

Bogus Curiosities, Spurious Relics, and Forged Pictures to Gull the Unwary.

The Skillfulness with Which the Deception Is Practiced and the Public Humbugged.

President Grevy's Alleged Certificate of Genuineness—Diana's Statue—No Redress Under the Law.

PARIS, France, Dec. 28.—[Special Correspondence.]—This will be a letter on frauds; not social frauds, to do justice to which would need several folio volumes, nor financial frauds, so common now that they cease to interest any one save the sufferers, but frauds where the law can neither protect nor punish, and of which the press has signalled the immense increase, invented for the benefit of guileless foreigners and credulous natives. Be on your guard, O! my artistically-minded fellow-countrymen, and think ever so many times, get the experience of some expert to guide you, and you are not always safe even then, before you lay out your coin; and hearken not to the voice, charm it never so nicely, of valets de place, and courriers, and, I may add, native "friends" (?) who "know where you can get at such a bargain" a Turkish cimeter, or a suit of chain mail, or a Persian carpet, or medieval furniture, or a picture, signed authentically by some great master of the modern school, for, as probably you know, the Jews have so overdone the "old masters" that nobody will look at a "Raphael" or a "Carlo da Vinci." Up to the date of the Crimean War you could occasionally find in a Stamboul bazaar a blade that had been forged at Damascus, also a Kurdish spear and a few muskets and pistols, their stocks incrusted with ivory and turquoises, which had once been used by some ruffian of the desert. But John Bull cleaned out the market in 1856, and since then Birmingham has enjoyed the monopoly of the manufacture of those Oriental weapons which are offered for sale nowadays at the Bon Marché and the Place Clichy, with a certificate attesting their authenticity. Medieval furniture, better than was made in medieval days, is put together in the Faubourg St. Antoine, and not infrequently with sculptures and molding of compressed leather, glued on to the wooden frames, representing cherubs, or chimeras, or demons, such as used to be on old chairs in church chancels and demolished monasteries, whence they are advertised to have been obtained "in a job-lot of rubbish." Antique tapestry is procurable, but only when so moldy and morth-eaten that it becomes an eyesore; but nine tenths of the rich ancient stuffs have not been out of the Lyons weaver's hands a month, and of the carpets of Ispahan and Diarbekis, the Karamanian curtains, and the Shiraz divans St. Etienne could give the history. Buy Persian carpets and the curtains of Karamania if their faded tints please your fancy, but do not pay fancy prices for them fancying that they are original. And don't go in for armor; all the hauberks, helmets, greaves, and gauntlets worth the owning are in the possession of people whom no price can tempt, and also the crusading hardware on sale is the handiwork of skillful craftsmen who know exactly where and how to construct that dent in the cuirass which a "Saracen battle-ax clove at Ascalon, and which the last scion of a noble race must part with to avoid starvation. The last vestige, my dear sir, of opulence, parted with by a poor orphan girl to pay for a bit bread," etc., etc.

TAKEN IN.

One of the collectors here was taken in and done for most emphatically, although he is reputed to be "devilish sly." About a month back some masons dug up, in the Rue de Béarn, a coffin which, having been recognized as coming from a tomb that had been decorated three centuries ago, was duly labeled and deposited, among other curiosities of a like nature, in the Carnavalet Museum. A few days afterwards a workman called upon the collector and offered a helmet and sword, which, with other minor objects, he pretended to have received as his share of the Rue de Béarn treasure trove. M. X examined with scrupulous attention, and finally gave five louis for the lot, which he presented to the museum of the provincial Town of Ormières, where he has political interests. The gift was accepted with enthusiasm, a letter of thanks was dispatched by the Town Council, and with it an invitation to be present at the inauguration of an annex to the main building, in which this trophy would occupy the place of honor. But before another day had passed a second letter came, signed by the Mayor and telling how one of the members of the Academy of Sciences, who had been asked to admire, had pronounced the valued panoply "Nothing but old theatrical properties touched up with sulphuric acid." M. X. has deposited a complaint with the Procureur of the Republique, but he need expect no redress, any more than can those 300 or 400 tourists who buy every Voltaire's cane, for which there is a special manufactory at Ferney, or the chair which Napoleon I. sat upon on the eve of Waterloo, the table used by Napoleon III. to sign his surrender at Sedan, Frederick Lemaitre's snuff-box, Taglioni's slipper, or any other of these souvenirs left behind them by the illustrious dead. Sardou one day heard an auctioneer offer for sale the "bannister of the great Corneille." "But it can't be," said the author of "Théodora," that bannister is posterior to Corneille, it is an eighteenth century." "Possibly," replied the auctioneer; "very possibly you may be right, but it is the only one we have." Corneille's bannister had already been disposed of a dozen times before to traveling Britons.

When M. Eudel sold out at the Hôtel Drouot his magnificent collection, a pair of ewers bearing the arms of Brayanza, a candlestick with the blazon of an Aurelie de Paladines, a Dutch goblet of the eighteenth century, surmounted by a windmill, a court sword that had belonged to the actor Ravel, the seal of Joseph Carrier, with the initials J. C. and the emblems of the Republic of 1792, were purchased by MM. de Rothschild, Riggs, and others, who still own them; yet I will undertake to procure any one and every one of these objects twice every day for any anxious amateur, and to get with them an attestation of their genuineness.

PALMING OFF PICTURES.

Then we have the falsification of pictures, in which line swindling accomplishes wonders. Trouilleberts are passed off for Corots; Delpys for Daubignys; Patas for Courbets; Richés for Diazes; the real authors being often unconscious of the use made of their works, which happen to resemble those of some greater luminary. This class of painters are above the suspicion of being parties to the frauds, but there are others who are not scrupulous, and I have in my possession a circular, sent to me "as an American and in a position to do me a service for which I offer a handsome commission," proposing to furnish "riversides, views of the Alps and the Tyrol, of French and foreign monuments, marines," etc. The author adds that his "touch is clear and luminous, and particularly excels in moonlight sea scenes, style Lantara" (textual). So beware of Lantaras; there are hundreds in the market which Lantara never saw. An anecdote is told of J. Dupré which is relevant: In a shop window of the Rue de Clichy that great artist once saw a landscape bearing his name, and beside it a copy, signed Louis Marsy, which juxtaposition had been judged enough to dispel all doubts in any Philistine's mind. "That picture is not a J. Dupré," he said to the dealer. "S'help me Moses, it is," insisted the Jew, very indignant withal. "It is not, for I am J. Dupré, and I did not paint it." "O! then I have nothing more to say," continued the man; "but if you were anybody else I should have stuck it out."

How is this substitution managed, when is it done, and who does it? In one of the side streets of the Rue Pigalle—in that quarter called modern Athens, but which ought to be called Bohemia—the attention of the passer-by is attracted by the flaming colored-glass windows of a vast studio, in which half a dozen partners, under the direction of a professor, manufacture bogus pictures. One of them calls upon an amateur to announce that he has found a purchaser for some piece of his gallery, and would like to examine the article at his leisure; would the amateur loan it him for four and twenty hours? The ambassador gives his name, address, and references, and takes away the picture, which is returned on time, with excuses and regrets that the "customer could not make up his mind." In the meantime, however, the forger's hand worked diligently; each one has made his copy, and of these the "boss" picks out the best as an ensemble. As there are certain qualities in every reproduction peculiar to its fabricant the definitely chosen forgery is touched up by each one of the band, so that finally the copy becomes almost if not quite as perfect as the original, and is taken to and sold by some fashionable dealer, who looks at the signature and asks no questions, knowing that that signature and his own reputation will together be a flag that will cover any merchandise. A short time ago a well-known picture merchant was offered for 800 francs an Isabey that he had only recently sold to an amateur for 5,000. Astonished by the occurrence, he called on the latter, and on investigation it was found that the amateur had lent his Isabey for two days to an artist, and during the interval had been manufactured a false Isabey, which in ordinary circumstances the expert probably would have purchased, as he did within a week a spurious Ballacour intrusted by Ballacour himself to a commission agent "with a customer in view." Last year a large collection of pictures, not one genuine, yet all signed by names of eminent modern masters, was sent from the United States and sold at big prices in the Hôtel Drouot, and it is well known that close to the Arc de Triomphe exists a gallery of eighty chefs d'œuvre, every one of them a forgery, which were purchased by a Jew who knew their worthlessness at the time, but who considered it a legitimate speculation, cynically remarking whenever the fraud is alluded to, "What does that matter? I am sure of an American customer."

There is another trick for the robbery of the ingenuous, and that is the démarquage, as it is technically called, which is the obliteration of the name of the real artist and the substitution for it of another name with more vogue. Thus, Victor Dupré, a brother of the celebrated Jules, and a painter of talent but of lesser renown, has had the majority of his works altered to J. Dupré's by the scratching out of the V vice the J.; and where there is one genuine there are a dozen imitation Daubignys, thanks to a remarkable resemblance between his style and touch and that of M. H. C. Delpy, his pupil. At the Diaz sale a number of unfinished sketches, all stamped on the back of the canvas "Vente Diaz," were bought up by the forgers, terminated, and thrown upon the market, where they found amateurs at 1,000 per cent profit; they are utter frauds, and yet they have on them an official attestation of authenticity which cannot be questioned.

GREVY'S CERTIFICATE.

Apropos of official attestation, poor Judick (improperly although commonly Jules) Grévy's name has been mixed up in a suit with which he has really no more to do than the Mayor of Chicago. In the church of a village of Eastern France there had hung for years a splendid "head of an old man by Greuze," before which the whole neighborhood used to uncover with respectful admiration, and which, according to popular legend, was worth at least 50,000 francs. Now this church needed repairs, and as the architect's estimate for the same reached the sum of 5,988 francs, an amount far superior to its resources, the vestry decided that the Greuze must go, but finally, at the curate's earnest prayer, agreed to borrow on the Greuze as a pledge, with the proviso that, if the loan were not repaid within a twelvemonth, it should become the property of the lender, a shrewd peasant, who argued, rightly enough, that the impecuniosity of that vestry would be as great in 1885 as it was in 1884. So it was, and Jacques Bonhomme boxed up his picture and hied him to Paris, there to pocket the 44,012 francs which his "bargain" had earned for him. "It's a fine thing, they say," he remarked to the dealer to whom he went, "worth a lot of money." And then, as the other kept on peering through his glasses, "O, you needn't be so particular, the President of the Republic guarantees it." "What's that about the President of the Republic?" asked the dealer. "Yes, and you just look here, if you don't believe it," and he exhibited the following:

REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE.—The President of the Republic decrees: The vestry of the parish church of X. is authorized to accept a picture *signed by Greuze*, which was left to it as a legacy by G. deceased.

JULES GREVY.

"And if that isn't enough, look at this"—a second document by M. Grévy, authorizing the vestry to sell a "Tableau Signed Gruze." "Fifty francs is all that your picture's worth," finally remarked the dealer, and this was followed by an exchange of amenities and the subsequent return of the peasant, who cannot be made to understand that no parish can acquire nor alienate property without the authorization of the Chief Executive.

FRAUD PROTECTED BY LAW.

There is no protection and no redress for these impostures, as prejudicial to the artists whose names are pilfered as to the public on whom they are palmed off. Adopting the jurisprudence of the Ghent Tribunal, the French courts will not admit that the imitation of a signature in the corner of a picture constitutes the crime of forgery; it is a singular doctrine, but so it is. Art forgery is a free trade in France; it is even protected by the law, for certainly not to punish evil-doers is to give them protection. Painters who have detected their signatures on pictures falsely attributed to them have uniformly been refused their petition for the destruction of those copies, and at least a dozen of the things in the American collection above noticed were thus denounced—and I am not sure that an expert would escape damages if he imitated the proceeding of the autograph expert Charavay, who, whenever he detects a forgery, stamps across the paper the word "false" in capitals. The French commission at the Antwerp exhibition discovered a false Nittis in the French fine-art section, draped in black in memory of the artist, who died last year. The original is at the Luxembourg. No copy was ever made by the artist himself, and Mme. de Nittis has never parted with the original sketch. Yet there stood a copy, and the commissioners could not obtain its removal because it bore an authentic signature. In order to give indelible stamp of authenticity to their productions, certain artists are in the habit of painting their names in black on a layer of white paint coating the back of their canvas; the confidence men have invented a process by which they detach the entire stratum and plaster it as a certificate of genuineness on a work which from that moment becomes authentic. One of the greatest sufferers by this trick, which is extensively practiced, is the Belgian painter Verbockhoeven. So look out for Verbockhoevens!

And how, you may ask, are these things palmed off? Surely every picture-dealer is not an idiot nor a dishonest man? Certainly not, but the regular dealer is not the usual intermediary; that individual is a milliner, or a dressmaker, or a lady's tailor, or some other of the innumerable industrials who pander to human vanity of every class. The milliner jumps at the chance, and among her customers there is always somebody willing to buy an "exceptional work of art at a bargain." It is this increasing collecting mania that permits the multiplication of art forgeries. In addition to the Rothschilds, Sommerards, Spitzes, Beraldis, Roederers, and some hundred more real dilettanti who have amassed priceless treasures, there are perhaps 100,000 others unable to distinguish a copper engraving from a wood-cut, a genuine bit of Dresden china from a Gien imitation, a theatrical sword from a cinque cinto rapier, the antique from the modern, the Chinese from the French. One of the favorit dupes is a M. Z., who, having made a fortune with Lucca oil and macaroni, goes in now for art. I was shown by him a "bona fide antique," of modern make and not good at that, of a fat female with a bow and a crescent—"a genuine Diana, sir, by Michael Angelo"—for which he had paid 30,000 francs. The joy and pride of his heart is that Diana, and to prove his connoisseur aptitude he nearly burst a blood-vessel trying to lift it from its pedestal.

QUAND MEME.

TERRAPIN BECOMING SCARCE.

Queen Anne (Md.) Correspondence Baltimore *American:* The famous and aristocratic diamond-back terrapin, which at this season of the year the city's dainty epicure praises and devours, is fast disappearing from our marshes. Though the greater portion of Baltimore's terrapin supply comes from the Virginias, yet in past years the number shipped from this county was by no means inconsiderable. As the merits of this edible animal became more widely appreciated, its market value grew in proportion, and the industry of terrapin-catching employed large numbers. Two winters ago 600 diamond-backs were shipped from the southwestern portion of Queen Anne's, realizing about $1,800 to the shippers. Many hunters then averaged $20 per day in this pursuit. The average ruling in the city market is from $35 to $40 per dozen counts—i. e.: each terrapin in the dozen should measure six inches across the under shell. This is a fact not very generally known, and the retail dealers often take advantage of this ignorance upon the part of their customers. Owing to the energy with which this pursuit has been pushed of late years in this county the terrapin supply is rapidly failing, and unless legislative interference is undertaken it will be a matter of only a few years before the luscious crawler will become extinct in our marshes.

AN ENGLISH DISH.

New York *Mail:* English hare with mushrooms is becoming quite a dish among our English-insane people.

A HANDSOME BEQUEST.

The Philadelphia Academy of Sciences has just received a bequest of over $51,000, yielding a present income of $1,500.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS TODAY.

McVICKER'S—Salvini. Matinee.
CHICAGO OP.-H.—McCaull Op. Co. in "Mikado." Mat.
GRAND OPERA-H.—"A Tin Soldier." Matinee.
COLUMBIA—"A Midnight Marriage." Matinee.
ACADEMY—Shook & Collier's Union Square Co. Mat.
HOOLEY'S—Carleton Opera Co. in "Nanon." Matinee.
STANDARD—Evans&Hoey in "A Parlor Match." Mat.
OLYMPIC—Royal Russian Athletes Novelty Co. Mat.
PEOPLE'S—Rentz-Santley Company, "Mikado." Mat.
HAVERLY'S—Home Minstrels. Matinee.
CRITERION—W. F. Cody in "Prairie Waif." Matinee
WEST SIDE DIME MUSEUM—10a. m. to 10 p. m.
NEW DIME MUSEUM—10a. m. to 10 p. m.
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM—10a. m. to 10 p. m.
PANORAMA—Battle of Gettysburg: 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.
PANORAMA—Battle of Shiloh: 8a. m. to 11 p. m.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1886.

The sum of $500,000 in gold bars is to be shipped from New York to Europe today.

The German Ambassador in London has declared that his Government will uphold monometallism.

All hope has been abandoned of recovering alive any of the men entombed in the Newburg, W. Va., mine.

Mme. Louise Mourey, convicted with Editor Stead in the Eliza Armstrong case, died yesterday in Millbank Prison.

Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, has been appointed manager of the work of building a line of railway into the Congo country.

The total number of business failures in the United States and Canada for the week just ended is reported as 394, against 334 for the week previous.

The total import of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week just ended is valued at $1,988,817, and the total amount put on the market at $2,317,205.

The unsettled condition of affairs in Burmah is such that Lord Dufferin has issued a circular warning all foreigners in Mandalay against exposing themselves either singly or in small parties.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio yesterday announced that he would heed no rules established by the majority cutting down his constitutional rights. He asserted that he would perform his duties in accordance with law and precedent.

The Turkish Commissioner in Egypt proposes a Turco-Egyptian army for the defense of that country, holding that the expense of the English army now in the country is too great for Egypt to bear in the present condition of her finances.

At the mass-convention of Iowa Prohibitionists held at Des Moines yesterday it was resolved to assist the Governor in the enforcement of prohibitory laws, and also that women should be given the right of ballot in municipal and school affairs.

No further disturbance was reported in the Pennsylvania coke region yesterday. A large mass-meeting of miners was held, and it was resolved to maintain the strike until the restoration of the rate of 1884. It is estimated that the strike has already cost $50,000.

M. Rochefort's bill granting amnesty to all political offenders was voted urgency yesterday in the French Chamber of Deputies. The resignation of the Cabinet anticipated as possible after this vote did not occur, the Government awaiting a further stage of the measure's progress.

The lower temperature throughout the Northwest foretold by the signal service was felt seriously yesterday. The temperature from Southern Iowa northward fell steadily, and the effect of the cold wave was felt in Chicago during the day, the cold increasing rapidly toward nightfall.

The effect of Mr. Gladstone's speech in Parliament is said to be the inspiration of hope in the Nationalists that they may rely upon him for real assistance in securing home rule. Mr. Thomas Sexton in an eloquent speech indicated the firm attitude of the Irish party, but said that neither he nor his colleagues would interfere with any honest effort for Ireland's good.

In receiving a delegation from the South Atlantic Harbor Improvement Convention yesterday, the President said that his views on the transportation question had changed, and that he was now profoundly impressed with the importance of developing the natural waterways of the country. He expressed himself as in favor of a judicious expenditure of public money on such improvements.

The money market was dull and unchanged. Sixty-day sterling bills were a little higher. Investment securities were quiet. The New York stock market was moderately active, with a declining tendency.—The Chicago grain markets were strong, with more activity, while provisions were easier. Wheat was the subject of good buying on the belief that the export movement is exhibiting a more healthy phase, with a smallness in the shipments of wheat from first hands in the West. As compared with Thursday, pork closed 10 cents lower, lard unchanged, meats 2½ cents lower, wheat 1¼ cents higher, corn, oats, rye, and flaxseeds ½ cent higher, and barley easy.

Some of the advocates of the scheme to appropriate $50,000 for the completion of the abstract books now in the custody of the County Recorder have attempted to mislead the public by advancing the plea that the whole cost of the work is to be paid for out of "the surplus earnings of the Recorder's office." They omit notice of the fact that the Recorder's office and the Abstract Department are distinct institutions, and that from the time the county went into the abstract business the Recorder has put forward and successfully sustained a plea for additional compensation on the ground that it is no part of his official duty to take charge of the abstract books. The Recorder is not required by law to hold the custody of the tract indices, and when it suits his purpose he maintains this proposition with great vigor. There is no reason, therefore, why the surplus earnings of the *Recorder's* office should be used to pay for work in the *Abstract* Department. If the proposition were to pay for the work out of the surplus earnings of the Abstract Department there would be more justice in it.

THE EASTERN MONEY PLUTOCRACY.

The current assertion that the "East" as a section is opposed to silver and in favor of making money scarce and dear needs some qualification. The farmers, the workmen, and the debtor classes in the East are not devoted to gold monometallism, but the organs and avenues of public opinion in certain quarters are so completely under the control of the bond and mortgage holding plutocracy that public sentiment is falsely represented to be unanimously in favor of dear money and a heavier burden of debt. The plutocrats who own the great Eastern corporations, banks, newspapers, insurance and trust companies, etc., not only exercise an inordinate influence in forming public sentiment in sections where their power reaches every class of society, but they are often able to give it a false impression. Even in New York and Massachusetts it may be doubted whether an actual majority of the people in a fair and unrestrained expression of opinion would declare in favor of gold monometallism. At any rate, the money plutocracy of the United States is circumscribed within a narrow strip of territory, and, together with all its dependents and hangers-on, numbers not more than a scant 5,000,000 of people. On what do these Cæsars feed that they should assume to dictate the financial policies of the entire country?

The domain of the bond and the mortgage holding classes covers New York City, and about 200 square miles in the State south of the Highlands and east of the Hudson, and all of Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts, especially Boston and suburbs. Here live the great mass of the coupon-clippers, who "enjoy without working"; the men who own seven-eighths of all the railroad stocks and bonds held in the United States; who draw interest on the town, county, and municipal debts of the West, and through their loan and trust companies hold mortgages on thousands of Western farms; who have the great insurance companies, banks, and incorporated monopolies completely under their control; who swing the monopoly-patents; and whose idea of finance is to use these agencies to tax the people of the country and of the West in particular to the greatest possible limit. The dearer the money of the country the greater their profits in collecting insurance rates, farm-mortgage dues, railroad charges, and interest on State, county, and municipal bonds. With them the chief end of man is to increase the fixed charges payable to their order by the people of the West. The territory described was in the last Presidential campaign the home and abiding-place of the mugwumps—the only part of the country where their influence was felt. The bond and mortgage holding plutocracy furnished the votes and the money in New York which elected Cleveland President. Vanderbilt and Gould were the first to tender him public congratulations on his success. The money-lending classes of New York, almost all of whom were mugwumps, elected Mr. Cleveland President, and in grateful recognition of their services he has given them three representatives in a Cabinet of seven members and has put the Treasury Department in the entire control of their agents. The money plutocrats saw the perfect result of their work when at the meeting of Congress the President—a New York man—advocated suspension of the silver coinage, Manning—a New York banker—advised retirement of the greenbacks, and Jordan—a third New-Yorker—urged the abolition of gold and silver certificates. Such measures would enormously swell the returns of the money-lenders and double up the burdens of the people. But in recognizing the source and means of its success the New York Administration favored them all! Never before was there an Administration professedly Democratic so absolutely devoted to a plutocracy.

Taken by itself and considered on its own merits it would not be difficult to satisfy the people that a suspension of the silver coinage would be prudent, but they are willing to run some risk in continuing it rather than play into the hands of the Eastern money power at a time when it has absolute control of the National Treasury. The silver dollar is the only form of money whose volume is not fixed by law or controlled by the banks. The greenback issue is limited to $346,000,000, and the banks control the gold bullion as well as the National-bank currency. If the silver coinage were suspended they would have unrestrained power to make money scarce or plenty at their will. Rather than take any such risks as this the people are willing to continue the silver coinage. If the country had a Republican Administration, or even a Democratic one not absolutely governed by the gold-bug plutocracy, it would be possible to argue the question of suspension on its merits; but in the present situation the people of the West understand that to give an inch will be at the risk of losing a mile. The Eastern plutocracy was never so aggressive and powerful as under the Administration of its own making.

ANOTHER PROHIBITION COMPLICATION.

A decision just announced by Judge Brewer of the United States Circuit Court at Topeka, Kas., presents another grave complication in the prohibition question. The case presented was that of a brewer whose property was worth $50,000 for the purpose of manufacturing beer, but not over $5,000 for any other use. He claimed that the Kansas Prohibitory law had destroyed and confiscated his property to the extent of $45,000, in violation of the fourteenth amendment to the National Constitution, which declares that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without "due process of law." As the Kansas Judges were enforcing the confiscation he appealed to the Federal courts for protection, and in the ruling just announced the claim of the brewer is sustained. It is held that he is entitled to the protection of the Federal courts, and that the State of Kansas cannot interfere with the operation of the brewery without first making full compensation to the owner for his property. Of course, this decision applies only to breweries in existence at the time of the passage of the Prohibitory law, and would not cover the case of any established since. Judge Brewer has forwarded a copy of his opinion to the Federal courts in Iowa, which State, being within his circuit, is also immediately affected by the decision.

The ruling of Judge Brewer, although startling to the Prohibitionists, is not open to criticism. It will undoubtedly be upheld by the United States Supreme Court. As the Judge says, "Debarring a man, by express prohibition, from the use of his property for the sake of the public, is a taking of private property for public uses," and this cannot be done until full compensation is made to the owner. Of course the Prohibitory law does not actually divest the brewer of his property, but, as the Judge clearly says, "it is the power to use and not the mere title which gives value to property." As to the claim that the confiscation was legally made by "due process of law" Judge Brewer points out that the Kansas statute gives the local Judges no option but to enforce it, and hence property-holders affected by the act must appeal to the Federal courts to have their rights judicially determined. In summing up his opinion Judge Brewer says there is no doubt the State can prohibit the manufacture of beer or other liquors, but before it can do so must pay the value of the property destroyed.

Judge Brewer's decision until reversed must stand as law throughout his circuit, which comprises the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado, although Iowa and Kansas are the only States immediately affected. The ruling does not make it impossible for these States to forbid the manufacture of liquor, but it requires them to assume a heavy bill of costs and double up their taxes if they expect to maintain such laws. The Judge, who is personally favorable to prohibition, expresses the opinion that if the people in their zeal for temperance have infringed sacred and protected rights of property "they will gladly hasten to make the compensation which shall be found just." If this be true, the Iowa and Kansas Legislatures must make an enormous increase in the tax levies, for they will not only have to pay the millions invested in breweries and distilleries, but the expense of the condemnation and appraisement proceedings will be very heavy and no doubt lead to costly litigation. The last census gave Iowa 114 breweries, and it has a number of distilleries, among them "the biggest in the world." To pay 90 per cent on all this property would prove a heavy burden on taxpayers, and there is no way to shift the load on posterity, since the Constitution forbids a State debt in excess of $250,000, which of course would be a mere bagatelle in comparison with the bill of damages presented by the brewers and distillers. Will Iowa and Kansas modify their prohibitory laws or prepare to foot the bills? Is the enthusiasm of the Prohibitionists so radical and cheerful that they will come down with the cash which the experiment requires?

THE CONTEMPLATED "JOB" IN THE RECORDER'S OFFICE.

The Recorder of Cook County now receives an extra compensation of $1,000 per annum for keeping the custody of the abstract books. This sum is paid to him exclusively out of the earnings of the Abstract Department. It has never heretofore been attempted to rob the surplus of the Recorder's office for the purpose of paying any of the expenses of the Abstract office. It is a grave question whether the payment of any extra compensation to the Recorder is authorized by law. We believe if the case were to be presented to the Supreme Court that body would decide that the Recorder could not, under the Constitution of Illinois, receive any extra compensation for his services. The Constitution provides in Art. 10, Sec. 9, as follows:

> The . . . Recorder of Deeds of Cook County shall receive as the *only* compensation for his services a salary to be fixed by law.

In the case of the City of Decatur vs. William Vermillion (77th Ill., page 315) the Supreme Court held that where a person was appointed by city authorities as Poundmaster, and the compensation for his services as such fixed, and he was also appointed a special policeman merely as an incident to the first office and informed that he would receive no pay in the latter capacity, he is not entitled to recover anything from the city for services as policeman. It was also held that a promise to pay an officer an extra fee or sum beyond that fixed by law is not binding, although he renders great services and exercises a degree of diligence greater than could legally have been required of him.

The specific point in the case of the Recorder receiving compensation for his services in the Abstract Department has never been presented to the Supreme Court. It was, however, submitted to Judge Smith, and he ruled adversely to the Recorder's claim. It was then taken up to the Appellate Court and the case was reversed and remanded, whereupon the prosecution of it was dropped. The opinion of the Appellate Court was delivered by Judge Wilson. It will not be denied that Judge Smith is as sound a lawyer as Judge Wilson. The opinion of the former is as well worth having as that of the latter, and it is as likely that the Supreme Court would agree with Judge Smith as that it would affirm the decision of the Appellate Court if the case should be carried up. In fact, we believe that the compensation now given Scribner out of the earnings of the Abstract office is unlawful, but it can be justified or winked at on the ground that the custody of the abstract books really imposes upon him additional responsibility and labor. We cannot, however, imagine any sound argument which could be offered in justification of such a contract as that which it is now proposed to make between him and the County of Cook. For the county to agree to pay $50,000 to one of its own officials for the performance of work which he says he will not permit anybody else to perform would be plainly unlawful; and not only so, but it would be contrary to sound public policy and public morals. It would be a breach of trust on the part of the County Commissioners to execute such a contract, and any person who might be interested in the matter could tomorrow enjoin the board from carrying it out and Scribner from performing it, even if he should engage to do it.

The true way for the County Board to settle this matter once for all is to authorize the County Recorder to employ such a number of clerks as may be necessary to complete the tract indices, and their salaries, whatever they may be, can be paid out of the earnings of the Abstract Department—not the Recorder's office. If the abstract books are so enormously valuable, as has been alleged, there ought to be no difficulty in paying for the writing up of the books out of the earnings of that office. But the surplus derived from the Recorder's office belongs in the County Treasury and no place else. If the Recorder is not by virtue of the office to which he was elected responsible for the safe-keeping of these books, but must be paid an additional salary therefor, it is clearly no part of his duties to see that they are written up. That should be done under the supervision of the County Board. The Recorder is merely the janitor of the Abstract Department. Why should the County Board make a contract with its janitor for $50,000 to write up books concerning which, officially, he has no knowledge and no responsibility?

The fact that Recorder Brockway had all the abstract books for seven years written up by three persons, working nights only, during two years may suggest to the County Board how much profit there would be for Recorder Scribner in the contract to write up the remaining eight years for $50,000. Brockway could not have used for the pay of his nocturnal assistants to exceed $10,000, yet he copied all the abstract books for the first seven years succeeding the fire, and the records for these seven years are much more voluminous than those for the remaining eight years. During this first period there was a vast number of mortgages recorded and more transfers of real estate than at any time previous in the history of the city. While we clearly recognize the fact that making abstracts is much more laborious than copying them, yet if Brockway could make money by writing up half these books quietly at night with the help of two or three persons in two years surely the County Board can afford to employ all the clerical assistance that may be needed to write up the remaining books during the next two years. We do not see that Scribner need have anything to do with it beyond seeing that desk-room is provided and that the doors are locked at night.

THE NEGRO EXODUS.

The Southern papers for a week or two past have contained accounts of emigration movements now going on among the negroes of the extreme South which show that an exodus of more than ordinary magnitude has commenced, and that unless something is done to check it it may have a very serious reactionary influence upon the labor question in that section. The New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, summing up reports from all sides, finds that there are now three extensive movements progressing. One of these is an emigration of negroes from the South Atlantic States to Arkansas, which already has quite a number and has proved itself well suited to the race. The second is a movement from the Carolinas to California, which hitherto has had proportionally the smallest number of negroes of any State in the Union. Out of her total population in 1880 of 622,700 there were but 6,018, an increase of only 1,746 in ten years. The Chinese outnumber them 69,200 and the Indians 10,259; and both these races have more than doubled in the last ten years. It is more than probable that the antipathy of the people to Chinese labor is at the bottom of this movement, and that they have offered inducements for negro competition as one means of solving the question. The third general movement is one under the auspices of the United Transatlantic Society for the colonization of negroes in Africa, and a convention is to be held this year in Kansas City to still further perfect its plans. Besides these general movements, there are still many negroes going to Kansas, notwithstanding the partial failure of the first exodus to that State a short time ago, and there is a considerable movement of them to other States, particularly of servants, who find better wages in the North as well as better treatment.

It is evident there would not be such a general exodus as this if there were not good reasons for it, and the best proof of this statement is to be found in the spontaneity of the movement. It is not the work of agitators engineering the movement for personal profit. There is no regularly organized scheme nor any concert of action beyond the voluntary effort of individuals to escape from serious grievances and troubles. It is needless to say that the Southern papers do not assign any reason, but content themselves with advising the negroes not to go, and assuring them that they are acting against their best interests. It does not seem to occur to them, however, that if there were not powerful causes at work the negroes would not go. Their natural home is in the South. Their interests, their associations, their surroundings, all appeal to them to stay there, and if they do not stay then it is because the pressure to go is stronger than the pressure to remain. If they had their political rights; if they were allowed to vote and express their opinions as freely as the whites; if the State laws and business methods secured for them the same rights and the same opportunities to enjoy all the profits of their labor as they do the whites; if no unjust discriminations were made against them; if they had the same measure of justice in the courts as the whites—nothing would induce them to leave the South; and if they leave it is because they do not have these rights. A single illustration will show the injustice practiced upon them. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, discussing this question, says:

> In every Southern State there are laws on the statute-books which give to the white landlord and merchant an almost absolute control of the interests of the colored renter or laborer. The "crop mortgage" system is only a legalized form of confiscation. A colored man is compelled to pay an exorbitant price for the use of land, to begin with—often as much per acre as it could be bought for by a white man; and in order to get provisions for his family while his cotton is being raised he must pledge his whole crop in advance, and pay for everything he buys at rates two or three times as large as those which are asked in the regular course of trade. At the end of the year he is in luck if he can settle with his landlord and storekeeper by turning over to them all the proceeds of his labor; more frequently he finds himself still in debt after such a transfer.

If there were no other reason than this it would be sufficient to account for the negro's eagerness to get away to some place where he can enjoy the fruits of his labor. If the South wants to keep him she has got to treat him like a man, and give him the same chances in labor, the same rights of citizenship, and the same justice in the courts which white men have. Otherwise she must expect to lose him and find her whole labor system thrown into confusion.

WASTING MUGWUMP POWDER.

Mr. George William Curtis in the current number of *Harper's Weekly* serves notice upon Gov. Hill that he is not carrying out the reform of the civil service as he and his fellow-mugwumps expected of him, although they voted against him. Notwithstanding their opposition to him in the campaign, they have all along entertained an idea that, as he had praised civil-service reform, and particularly as Mr. Cleveland voted for him, his performances would square with his preaching. Mr. Curtis quotes three tests by which the Governor must be judged in this matter: first, his appointment of Mr. Sterling; second, the suggestion in his message of opening the whole eligible list in order to furnish a greater range of choice; and third, his placing certain clerks in the office of the Secretary of State on the non-competitive list in order to allow the new Democratic Secretary to appoint Democrats at pleasure. Whereupon Mr. Curtis says: "These are all of them vigorous blows at the reformed system, and show indisputably that the Governor will weaken the law as much as practicable." Mr. Curtis closes his screed with a warning to the Governor that he will be watched by those who are not to be deceived, and that the source and object of these attacks upon civil-service reform will be understood by its friends.

The ways of the average mugwump are inscrutable and past finding out. What else should Mr. Curtis expect of Gov. Hill? Do men gather figs off thistles? Gov. Hill was nominated by Tammany. Prior to the nomination that organization met and formulated the conditions upon which the Democratic candidate was to be nominated. Those conditions were embodied in an out-and-out declaration of the spoils system, as opposed to the merit system, and a vigorous denunciation of the Civil-Service law and the reforms contemplated by it. Tammany was honest in the matter. It made no concealment of the issue upon which the campaign was to be fought. Its platform was prepared beforehand and it selected Gov. Hill as the candidate who would stand upon it and carry it out. It went to Saratoga and secured the adoption of the platform and the nomination of Gov. Hill as its representative. How, then, can Gov. Hill do otherwise than carry out the instructions of his party? Would he not be acting in bad faith to the large majority of the convention which nominated him and to the large majority of the party which elected him if he should conduct his Administration in defiance of his instructions and enforce the merit system when he was elected to enforce the spoils system?

Mr. Curtis goes further than this and reminds Gov. Hill that the President would not act thus in this matter, and regrets that the same power has been given to him that was given to the President. Yet the President knew that Gov. Hill was nominated by a spoils organization upon a spoils platform, and that he would carry out the objects for which that organization nominated him, and, knowing this, not only exposed his life to the emergencies of railroad traveling in going home to Buffalo to vote for him but violated the spirit of civil-service reform by sending his check for $1,000 to the New York spoilsmen to aid in his election. Mr. Curtis' references to the President are unfortunate. Wherein has he acted differently in administering the civil service of the Nation from Gov. Hill in administering the civil service of the State of New York? Mr. Curtis says: "Gov. Hill's praises of civil-service reform are of much less importance than his performances," and that he "can establish his claim to be a reformer only by very unmistakable conduct." Does not the same rule apply to the President? Is there any difference between the cant of Gov. Hill and that of the President on this subject, or between their performances, except that while the Governor is limited in the area of his operations the President's opportunities are only bounded by the National limits, and that, while the Governor has but a little handful of victims for the official guillotine, the President has already sanctioned the lopping off of nearly 50,000 heads, and is not through yet? Why, then, should Mr. Curtis waste his powder upon a man for whom he did not vote, fearing that he might not carry out the reform of the civil service in a single State, and condone, if not defend, the man for whom he did vote on the strength of his personal promises to Mr. Curtis himself that he would vigorously enforce the Civil-Service law and of his repeated declarations that public office is a public trust and that the merit system would govern his administration of the public business? Mr. Curtis knows well enough that the Civil-Service law has been violated continually by the President, by every member of his Cabinet, and by every head of a department, that thousands of removals have been made and no cause assigned, that when charges have been filed no investigation has been allowed, that notoriously unfit appointments have been made, and when proofs of their unfitness have been presented no attention has been paid to them, even in cases where those proofs indubitably established the fact that the appointees were convicts, jail-birds, ballot-box stuffers, and fine-workers. Why should Mr. Curtis find fault with the performances of a spoils Governor for whom he did not vote, when he has those of the reform President, for whom he did vote, continually before him?

A Very Pertinent Query for Recorder Scribner to Answer.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—[Editor of The Tribune.] There are in the Recorder's office 1,500 books of real-estate records of 600 pages each (average), the remaining books being chattel mortgages. Now, two good men will take off the original entries from three books in a week and compare them, and not work very hard, either. These two men at $18 per week make the cost of each book $12. Now, two other men at the same wages will post and compare again the entries equally as fast, and not work so hard as the first two. Say in all $24 per book (this is a large overestimate, though), or say $36,000, and the cost of sufficient books of the best quality will be, say, $1,500, or, in round numbers, $38,000. Now deduct one-half the work, which, as admitted by the Recorder and the experts, is now done, and we have $19,000 as the estimated cost of the work yet to be done; but as really two-thirds, instead of one-half, is now done, original entries being all taken off, $13,000 to $15,000 will complete the tract index books. And this $50,000 contract business means simply to add $10,000 per year illegally to the Recorder's salary in addition to the $1,000 now illegally added to it. What is the real difference between paying for this work out of money in the treasury and paying for it out of money *that would be in the treasury if the law was complied with?* Can you see any?

CLERK.

The temperature is lower than is really necessary. The one fault handsome Dakota has is that, like all young people, she is too enthusiastic.

The only rival of *Puck* in this country, the *Judge*, has become worth reading under its new management. The present editor, Isaac M. Gregory, is one of the cleverest paragraphists in the country, giving to the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* the reputation it at one time had as the brightest newspaper in the State of New York outside of the metropolis. He subsequently became managing editor of the *Graphic* in New York city, in which position his knack as a pungent writer was not called into play. For the *Judge*, too, have been secured artists who can do good work, one of the best on *Puck's* staff going over to the first-named publication and other caricaturists of note having been engaged. The *Judge* has certainly a field, for it has more to laugh at than *Puck*, which is a mugwump organ. In the hands of a shrewd journalist with bright assistants, the *Judge* should make its mission a success. Its illustrations in the past have been as bad as *Puck's* jokes.

The palm must go to English political leaders for non-committal speeches. They are adroit.

The newspapers of New York refer rather slightingly to "Tim" Campbell, successor to Sunset Cox, and the only rival in Congress to our only Lawler. They do not seem to admire him, just because he is vulgar, and ignorant, and brazen, knows what "boodle" means, and is no more fitted for a Congressman than he is for a school-teacher. New York has no more reason to be ashamed than Chicago has, but here we laugh, as the best thing to do, at such unfortunate representation. In almost every large city there is one such district which sends such a man to Congress. We can't help it. This country welcomes all classes, and our representation is part of the great historical experiment. It is as well to be placid about it.

A lot of dynamiters have been sentenced in San Francisco to six months' imprisonment. The impression is likely to grow among a certain class that this isn't a free country, after all.

One of the most singular coincidences of which it is possible to form an idea, and one rendered all the more striking by the fact that a single individual in Asia has accidentally duplicated the exploit of an associated body of men in America, is reported in the foreign mail. An Englishman in Madras, a letter says, has by a lucky accident made a photograph of a tiger in the act of seizing its prey. The camera was focused on a buffalo tied to a stake some thirty feet off, and had just received a dry plate, when a tiger leaped from the jungle and struck down the buffalo with a single blow. The operator kept his presence of mind and released his shutter before taking to his heels. The negative proved a poor one, but showed the relative attitudes of tiger and buffalo pretty well, and confirmed the generally accepted opinion that the tiger, with his knock-down blow, endeavors to dislocate the neck of his victim. The remarkable circumstance that the British photographer in Madras has all unconsciously repeated the feat of the mugwumps in this country will at once occur to the reader. Up to a year ago much doubt prevailed as to how the Democratic tiger, should it ever get a chance again, would assault its prey, and the mugwumps gave the beast its opportunity. The bullock was, through their folly, taken from the protection of the party under which it throve and left exposed to the tiger, that animal making its leap with the utmost promptness. Even in its details the coincidence is astonishing. The mugwumps, who had themselves anticipated a little amusement with the bullock, fled, appalled by the tiger's roar, when it appeared; but, like the photographer, they staid for a moment and got a poor negative of the performance. They were startled at the result. They had conceived, somehow, an idea that the Democratic tiger had an instinct beyond gratifying its hunger, that it was a proper sort of guardian for a bullock, and when they saw the neck of the bullock dislocated and the bloodsucking begin they were very nearly paralyzed, and, after cautiously approaching again, shouting a few times and attempting to "shoo" off the brute in New York last fall, fled from its vicinity. We doubt if, in modern times at least, has occurred a coincidence so wonderful as the one here referred to.

Andre Andrews, the Chicago pawnbroker who acted as a "fence" for Chicago thieves, has been put at shoemaking in the Joliet Penitentiary. This is as it should be. Shoemakers are noted, all over the world, as a class who reflect and who reason subjectively. Andrews has now his opportunity. He can think and think on what an ass he was to imagine he could be an undetected rogue forever. The chances are that our male Mother Mandelbaum will come out of the penitentiary an excessively thoughtful person.

The President, it is now understood, will give the Senate all information it seeks regarding appointments the Senate must confirm or reject. This is sensible. There may be something in the story which has been in circulation that the President has been at no time indisposed to comply with the Senate's demand, but was piqued because members of the Cabinet were called upon and his own sanction or refusal ignored. The personal equation enters largely into the reasoning of men who ride into power on a wave.

It is not good taste for Mr. Pulitzer of the New York *World* to call the Dakota representatives at Washington "tramps."

O'Donnell, the San Francisco agitator, has accomplished something at last. He has crazed a 15-year-old boy. The boy, a youth named James McGinnis, listened to the ugly orator's speeches and at once became impressed with the idea that he should blow up British gunboats and slaughter Chinese. He is now in the insane asylum at Napa. He thinks he has thrown forty Chinese into the bay, but has still to perform the duty of blowing up the Bank of England. The people of San Francisco have been very patient with this man O'Donnell. We are a patient people all over the country—perhaps too much so.

The Scotchman is beautifully practical, and one of the finest illustrations of this trait was recently afforded in India. It is related that when Theebaw and his retinue were landed as prisoners at Madras and turned over to a burly Scot on duty there the officer who had brought them demanded a receipt. The Scotchman promptly made it out, somewhat as follows: "Received of Col. Willoughby, one King, two Queens, thirteen maids of honor, etc., as per invoice." Could anything be neater than that? And it must be said of England that her orders for bills of goods of this kind are generally filled.

Would the editor of our esteemed but impulsive contemporary, the *Citizen*, mind a moment's consideration of the soundness of the old maxim, "Half a loaf is better than no bread"?

It may be of interest for Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony to know that away back in the dingy past, before either of them was born, a law was enacted in Berne, Switzerland, allowing women to vote by proxy, but history has not yet recorded an instance in which a woman has taken advantage of the privilege, until at the last municipal election, which occurred the 6th of November. The Liberals being largely in the majority, the reactionary party quietly hunted up the old law giving the right of suffrage (in matters affecting the municipal law of Berne) to such women as possess realty, and succeeded in carrying the election by 97 majority in a total vote of 4,250. It appears that the ladies in this instance voted all one way and with the reactionary party, but that fact should discourage no one. The Liberals may get them next time.

CURRENT NOTES.

Supplementary verse:

When riding in the street-cars cold,
The warmth I sadly needed;
No glowing fire could I behold,
Although I vainly pleaded.
What do you think they gave me?
O, hay, mamma! O, hay, mamma!
What do you think they gave me?
O, hay, mamma! O, hay!

—*Maris Jansen in Chicago Rambler.*

"Who is that handsome young woman that sometimes waits on the table?" asked a new boarder. "Is she the landlady's daughter?" "You mean the lady just coming in with the syrup-jug?" "Yes; she's very pretty, ain't she—the daughter of the house, I presume?" "Why, no; that's the boarding-missus herself." The new boarder's inquiry and his flattering comments on her personal appearance soon reached the ears of the landlady, and now that boarder eats tenderloin and has the airiest and sunniest room in the house.—*Boston Courier.*

"Prof." Dale of Binghamton, N. Y., recently "broke the world's record" by swinging Indian clubs four hours and fifty minutes. A young man in this town swung Indian clubs in his mother's parlor a few days ago, and, although he didn't break the world's record, he broke nearly everything else in the room, including the chandelier, mantel ornaments, two plaques, a statuet of Minerva, his own head, and one of the commandments. If the world's record had been within reach of his clubs he would have broken that too. —*Norristown Herald.*

One of our "late lamented" rich men, more noted for his wealth than his liberality, was standing on the water-front watching some sailors at work on the crosstrees of a large three-master. He was joined by a chronically impecunious newspaper-man, who had sampled the tender mercies of the man of money with very unsatisfactory results. "I declare," said the great man, "to see those fellows up there actually brings my heart into my mouth!" "Great heavens!" cried his companion, "look the other way. Don't let your heart get into your mouth; you'll break your teeth on it, sure!"—*San Franciscan.*

"Sold anything while I was gone?" asked the shoe-store man of their new boy. "Half sold a pair of boots," replied the young man. "Half sold a pair of boots!" roared the merchant. "This is not a cobbler shop, you base plebeian!" "I know," replied the noble lad fearlessly; "but a man with a peg leg came along, and I sold him half a pair of split leather boots at French calf prices." The generous merchant faltered for a moment, and then fell upon the young man's neck and wept, cried like a child, because he didn't get more for the boot.—*Burdette.*

"I went down to Ridley villa one day last week," said Gracenote, "and sang for a church down there that was giving a little concert to raise some money. I sang for nothing, and then on my way to the depot I was arrested for giving an entertainment without a license. And, by Jove, sir, the magistrate gave me five days for it—five days—and I had to beg like pity to have it changed to a fine." "What did you sing?" asked his friend. "'Ah, so fair?'" "Yes." "Well," his friend said, thoughtfully, "it was worth it, every day of it. You weren't a bit overpaid. He should have given you ten."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

PERSONALS.

One of Boston's oldest citizens is Joseph Hay, who celebrated his 96th birthday last week, at his home on Eliot street, in the house built by him sixty-five years ago.

The Vicar of Masham, England, thus concluded a sermon to his flock: "And now, friends, which is it to be—Salisbury, Churchill, and Heaven, or Gladstone, Chamberlain, and Hell?"

Gen. Lord Wolseley's appearance is decidedly effeminate, and when he speaks he accompanies each remark with a nervous shake of the head. He is disposed to be sociable, but is not a favorit with the "rank and file."

Anent the Greville Memoirs: the late Mr. Hayward related that on Garibaldi's first visit to England that patriot and Greville were placed side by side at a Stafford House dinner. Afterward, "Well, what do you think of Garibaldi?" Hayward asked "the Gruncher." "I think," said Greville, "that he is a fool. I never met any one less like a man of the world."

Mr. Labouchère of the London *Truth* says that he has never met with more practical, sensible men than the Irish Nationalist leaders when not under the influence of temporary excitement. "I have," he says, "been greatly struck with their broadness of view, which contrasts advantageously with our supercilious mode of treating political opponents, our insularity, and our want of facility to grasp new ideas."

Senator Fair has named an eminence in Laurel Hill Cemetery, San Francisco, "Senator's Hill." Five United States Senators are to be buried there. The bones of Broderick and Baker—men of fame when our fathers were younger—have been under the crust of the hill a long while, and a few days ago the body of Mr. Gwin was there interred. Mr. Sharon is to lie near his Senatorial predecessors, and a fifth Senator, Mr. Fair himself, is to join them anon.

Representative Heard of Missouri is a new man in Congress (says the New York *Tribune*), but he has read the papers and learned that "cold tea" means grog. So the other day he went into the House restaurant for a lunch, and ordered a cup of that cheering beverage. Surely enough, the waiter did bring veritable tea. Whereupon, "See here, my man," whispered Heard in deep disgust, "don't you know that when a gentleman orders 'cold tea' he means whisky?" "O, yes, sah," said the waiter, "yes, sah! I'll make it all right, sah!" And removing the tea he walked up to the counter and demanded in tones audible half-way across the Potomac, "Whisky for one!"

The Washington correspondent of the Cleveland *Leader* says: "Mr. Randall lives outside of Philadelphia, and has an office in the city. His office is in the third story of a brick building, and is as forlorn as that of the Prosecuting-Attorney of a Texas county. It is barely furnished, and its owner cares nothing for appearances. Not long ago he changed his room from the front to the rear of the building, and, to let his friends know of the change, he did not have a card or a sign printed as the ordinary statesman would have done, but simply stuck his finger in the ink and wrote upon a sheet of wrapping-paper the words: 'The office of S. J. Randall is in the rear of the hall.' At the front of this he made a great hand in ink pointing in the direction of the room; and the cheapness of the interior of the office corresponded with the nature of this paper sign, which was hung upon the plaster wall by a string."

FROM THE FOREIGN MAILS.

A novel case of elopement from Ashford, Kent, occurred recently. A lad of 13 years named Frederick Holman, and Rose Law, a girl of 14 or 15, both of whom had given considerable trouble to their parents, disappeared from the town, and in the evening walked into the King's Head Hotel at Charing and ordered a room to be prepared and supper provided. The landlord, however, sent for the police, and the youthful couple were brought home again in the small hours of the morning.

A youth named Kenny was brought up at the Westminster Police Court charged with throwing snowballs in the King's road, Chelsea. Mr. Partridge, remarking that snowballing could not be tolerated in such a thoroughfare, fined him seven shillings, with the alternative of a week's imprisonment. At Bow Street a student at the University College Hospital was fined for throwing snowballs in Gower street. He and about fifty others were engaged in a mêlée outside the college buildings.

French, as the language of polite intercourse, is necessarily the language of compliments, but seldom has a prettier compliment been framed, even in French, than that paid to the memory of Victor Hugo by the National Society of French Masters in England. This society has sent a message to the poet's family intimating that his name still stands at the head of their Comité d'Honneur as an honorary President—"décédé, mais non remplacé"—"departed, irreplaceable." Could there be a compliment at once neater and more patriotic?

The number of electoral placards which ornamented the walls of Paris during the three days preceding the reëlection of M. Grévy must have been enormous, for it took no less than 2,700 men to post them up against the walls. In the Rue de Rivoli alone fifty-two workmen were counted, busy with adorning the arcades. Curiously enough, the destruction of the grand electoral toilet costs the French Government almost as much as the making and putting on: the sum of 25,000 francs for taking down the placards a day after the election by means of washing the walls was paid. The anti-Grévyists look at the expense—after the election—with little favor.

An extraordinary disclosure respecting temperance wines was made at the Birmingham Police Court when a confectioner named Ruscani and Messrs. Turley, manufacturers of non-alcoholic wines, were summoned by the excise authorities for selling intoxicating liquors without a license. Messrs. Turley guaranteed the wines called port and sherry free from alcohol, whereas on analysis at Somerset House the port which was sold at 8d a quart bottle was found to contain 11 per cent of alcohol and the sherry sold at 8d had [illegible] per cent of alcohol in it. Ruscani was fined [illegible] and Turley £10. It was stated that the wines had a large sale all over England.

The Moscow *Gazette* is doing a very creditable thing, and one which might with advantage be imitated, in publishing a short series of articles dealing with the diseases most prevalent among school children, and not only mentioning each disease, but giving full descriptions of the first symptoms attending them, and pointing out to teachers and schoolmasters how, by means of proper ventilation, cleanliness, etc., much illness may be averted. This enlightening of the general public as to the first laws of health is the more praiseworthy as the middle and lower classes in Russia are desperately ignorant of them, the consequence being that most Russian children are puny, sickly creatures, ill-fitted to stand the rigor of the Northern climate. The death-rate of children in Russia is accordingly extremely high, and elementary schools are the worst breeding-place of disease.

A remarkable raid for rent in the dead of night is reported from Dungarvan. A large number of tenants in County Waterford refuse to pay their rent, and are indignant owing to one of their local landlords having charged their Roman Catholic Bishop with inciting them to this course. The tenants having decided to maintain possession of their holdings, and to remove their cattle and effects to avoid seizure, a number of writs were issued and the Sheriff called upon to seize the stock. This was accordingly attempted, 105 police being sent from a distance to assist the Sheriff, the local police being left in ignorance to prevent information reaching the tenants. The Sheriff and his force proceeded on the expedition, which, however, was a total failure, all the tenants having removed their stock, and not a single seizure being made. During the march snow fell thickly, and the large body of police silently marching over the mountains at such an unusual hour created the greatest surprise and excitement. In every instance where a house was visited the resident magistrate and the Sheriff, who drove on before the police, were informed that their attempts to collect the rents would prove abortive.

DIPHTHERIA NEAR READING, PA.

READING, Pa., Jan. 22.—Malignant diphtheria prevails in the northern portion of this county to an alarming extent. Between twenty [illegible] and thirty deaths have occurred within a short time within a radius of five miles. The disease has now broken out in the eastern portion of Richmond Township and numerous deaths are reported every day.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Gladstone Nods Assent to Portions of Mr. Sexton's Ringing Speech.

The Ex-Premier Favors an Irish Parliament if the Empire's Integrity Is Preserved.

Germany Clings to Monometallism—The French Cabinet Will Not Resign—Cable Flashes.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

THE GREAT QUESTION THRUST TO THE FRONT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—Mr. Peter Rylands, that thorn, as member of Parliament for nearly twenty years, in the flesh of the Tory party, last evening moved the first pawn on the chessboard, amid cheers from both Liberals and Parnellites. He gave notice of a motion "to postpone debating procedure until after the consideration of legislation rendered necessary by the state of Ireland." This motion is likely to be a test as to how many Whigs and moderate Liberals will join the Government on Irish legislation.

Mr. Stanley Leighton, the Conservative member for the district between Shrewsbury Clock and adjacent Welsh mountains, led off the Irish question in the debate on the Queen's speech by asking the Irish Secretary whether it was true that a boycotted woman in Ireland was held down by a neighbor while a dog gnawed her legs, and whether any person had been arrested for the outrage—an incident narrated by the deputation of Orangemen to Lord Salisbury.

Sir William Hart-Dyke, the Irish Secretary, was not prepared to give any answer.

The honorable member said he would repeat his question Monday, whereupon Mr. T. M. Healey, who has been elected to sit from South Derry, rose, and, with comic gravity worthy of Charles Mathews, said:

"Mr. Speaker, I shall that day ask the Home Secretary whether his attention has been called to the case of an Englishwoman who tied her child to a chair before the fire and slowly roasted it to death."

SEXTON'S POWERFUL EFFORT.

While a comic shudder passed over the Tory benches, Mr. Sexton, the journalist and orator from Sligo, took up the debate. He accused the Cabinet of taking up coercion as a revenge on Ireland for the result of the election. Answering Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Sexton said that he (Lord Randolph) and the Government had deliberately excited false hopes in the Irish people while the election proceeded. He added:

> The language of the Queen's speech is not duly regardful on the freedom of the House of Commons or of the usage, custom, and spirit of the British Constitution. The party who present themselves as guardians of the Constitution have advised the sovereign to depart from the constitutional course of waiting upon the action of the House, and to declare in advance the opposition of the sovereign to a certain bill before the House has proceeded to consider such bill. A rising in arms by the rebel population of Roumelia is conclusive proof to the royal mind of the justice of their cause, but the election by five-sixths of the population of Ireland, instead of being dealt with like a rising in arms as an expression of the desire of the people, is to be treated, in the language of the sovereign, as simply a regretable and deplorable attempt to excite hostility against legislative union.
>
> What is the moral the Government wants to drive home to the people of Ireland? Are they to understand that as long as they confine themselves to orderly, legal, and constitutional modes of giving expression to their desires they will be despised and condemned and that there is no probability that the expression of their desires can be regarded as valid by the Government until they are driven, and until they are compelled to rise in arms? When the right honorable gentleman (Churchill) is able to state his conclusions to the House the time will certainly have come when the Government—who appears to be somewhat in the frame of mind of a countryman of mine who in a fanciful anecdote is said to have declared he was "blue-molded for want of a bating"—will have no longer to wait for the salutary chastisement they desire. It is for the Irish members to consider and decide whether and when they shall proceed in the House by division on the address or by bill, or by motion or by some measure which, though less direct, might happen to be more effective. It is plain to us that the paragraph in the speech is not intended so much as a declaration of opinion as for the instruction of the House or the guidance of the country as for the purpose of coaxing either the right honorable member from Midlothian and the Irish members into the presentation of an amendment. But the honorable member for Cork (Parnell) is rather too old a parliamentary bird to be caught by the familiar method, and moreover the chaff had been spread in an exceedingly artless manner.
>
> Does the Government expect the Nationalist representatives will propose an amendment on the subject of coercion? Why should they? When coercion is proceeded with they will not be left under any mistake as to the determination of the Irish members to oppose it to the utmost in their power by every means at present known to parliamentary usage and such others as their future study of parliamentary usage may enable them to ascertain. I pity the Government more than I blame them. I believe they had good intentions last week, but that they disappeared under the pressure of circumstances. Within their ranks is a poisonous element in the shape of eighteen Irish Tories and nine more returned by English constituencies.
>
> Everybody knows Ireland requires some remedial measures, but if the Government tomorrow proposed a remedy for any Irish grievance it would fall through the desertion and opposition of these twenty-seven Irish Tories.
>
> The Nationalist party are not called upon at this stage to define the demands of the Irish people. It is for them to state grievances and for the Government, with all its resources of statesmanship and knowledge of administration, to find a remedy.
>
> It is false and delusive to say that the Empire, the supremacy of the crown, and the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament is called into question by the demands of the Irish people. The supremacy of the crown has never been called into question and the supremacy of this Parliament requires no guarantee. The danger to the integrity of the British Empire, so far as Ireland is concerned, lies in the perseverance of the futile and antagonistic policy of keeping at their door a discontented people and a convulsed society, and their permanent safety lies in courageously and frankly attacking the question once and for all, and in giving a safe and rational measure of freedom to the Irish people.

Mr. Sexton spoke for an hour in the most impassioned style, but in a cool manner. Many said it was his greatest oratorical effort. As he sat down the hall was filled with Parnellite cheers. It is undeniable that the speech was a very fine effort. It closely followed the lines laid down by Mr. Parnell night before last, indicating in serious and manly phrases the extraordinary position of the Nationalist party in the new Parliament, and their determination to insist on justice and consideration. Like Mr. Parnell, however, he stated that no word or act on the part of himself or his colleagues would interfere with honest efforts for Ireland's good. Mr. Gladstone listened intently to Mr. Sexton throughout, and afterwards told his friends that he had just been charmed by a piece of real oratory. Mr. Sexton's effort was a direct arraignment of Lord Salisbury's Government, many of his knock-down statements making the Tory leaders wince.

The Irish Attorney-General and Mr. E. Clarke followed, answering Mr. Sexton, while Mr. Labouchère backed him up, asking at every few sentences, "Then why shall not home rule be tried?"

GLADSTONE'S ASTOUNDING EFFORT.

The astounding effect of Mr. Gladstone's speech Thursday night, especially among the new Liberal members of Parliament, is becoming hourly more apparent. His phenomenal power of expression, the facility with which he turns an apparently hopeless position into one almost unassailable, and the infinity of resource which he displays compels an irresistible allegiance from young members. Besides, Mr. Gladstone's happy position on the Irish question, although he propounded no definit policy, has delighted the Parnellites, and they are almost unanimously agreed that Gladstone is still willing and able to persuade the country and his party into accepting home rule for Ireland. The former hope of Tory support has vanished, but a new one has risen in its place, and the Irish Parliamentary party turns once more to the great Liberal leader for the fulfillment of its desires. They realize that he alone of English statesmen is liberal enough to appreciate their demands and strong enough to grant them. At the Parnellite headquarters it is announced that if Mr. Gladstone will undertake the task of pressing measures for home rule the tactics of the Nationalist party will be modified so as to assist him in every possible way.

NEWSPAPER TALK.

The *Times* admits that "Mr. Sexton last night contributed to the debate a speech of great force and ability, in which he did all that could be expected of the orator to present the destruction of legislative union in a form capable of overthrowing the objections of Englishmen. He vigorously denounced the paragraphs in the Queen's speech dealing with Ireland. After Mr. Sexton's speech the debate fell far below the level of the occasion."

The *St. James' Gazette* says it is known that there is a resolute body of men behind the more peaceable members of the Irish National League who are determined to resort to violence unless the demands of the Parnellite party are conceded by Parliament. It is also known, says the *Gazette*, that even among the Irish members of the House of Commons there are several employés of O'Donovan-Rossa. The Government is aware that miscreants have elaborated plans to perform deeds of violence, and that they have selected a particular part of England in which to ply the knife and pistol, discarding dynamite, which the alleged plotters regard as a blundering medium.

The *Freeman's Journal* says: The Queen's speech opening Parliament Thursday was an opportunist attempt to please both the Irish parties. It has a tendency to propitiate the stronger party and disappoint the Loyalists.

The *Irish Times* says: The declaration of the Queen that the union shall not be broken is an anchorage for the Loyalists. The wisdom of Parliament will settle the rest. The foes of the Constitution have been disarmed.

The *Daily Telegraph*, in a leader, compliments Mr. Sexton for his "vein of mingled declamation, sarcasm, and statistical reasoning."

The *Morning Post* observes: "During the speech of Mr. Sexton we observed that Mr. Gladstone nodded assent when the former stated that, as he understood the latter, he was in favor of the restoration to Ireland of a native Legislature so long as the integrity of the Empire, the supremacy of the Crown, and the authority of the Imperial Parliament were secured."

For the *Standard* Mr. Sexton seems to have been too powerful. It says in a supposed vein of satire: "He took occasion last night to renew those flourishes without which the springs of Irish-American benevolence would speedily dry up and cause nationality to wither."

The *News* applaudingly says: "Mr. Sexton opened in a speech which recalled his old form. It was both forcible and persuasive, and the new members who heard the Irish case for the first time could hardly have heard it more effectively stated."

The comments of foreign papers on the Queen's speech are mainly devoted to the enormous difficulty which it is thought the English Government will experience in dealing with the Irish question. The German newspapers say that the portion of the speech relating to the Balkan problem compares favorably with the Russian statements on that subject.

The *Telegraph* says that the Irish members of the House of Commons view with grave discontent the proposed new rules of procedure. At present a motion for adjournment before business can be made if forty members concur. It is proposed that at least 100 members must concur in such a motion. The Nationalists, who are eighty-six in number, complain that the new rule is directed against them.

IRELAND'S NEW CHIEF SECRETARY.

Viscount Cranbrook has been appointed Secretary of State for War in place of Mr. W. H. Smith, who has accepted the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland. The *Chronicle* says that Mr. Smith will start for Dublin tonight and will take with him, if adopted by the Cabinet, a scheme for the establishment of a new Irish land bank.

[THE TRIBUNE printed a sketch of Ireland's new Chief Secretary Thursday morning. The Rt.-Hon. Gathorne Gathorne-Hardy, Viscount Cranbrook, G. C. S. I., D. C. L., the new Secretary of State for War, was made Lord-President of the Council under the Salisbury régime. He is the youngest son of the late Mr. John Hardy, M. P., of Dunstall, Staffordshire, by marriage with Isabel, daughter of Mr. Richard Gathorne of Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmoreland, and was born in 1814. He was educated at Shrewsbury, graduated at Oriel College, Oxford, and became a barrister of the Inner Temple in 1840. As Mr. Gathorne-Hardy he sat in the House of Commons for Leominster from 1856 to 1865, and for Oxford University from 1865 till 1878, when he was raised to the Peerage. He was Under Secretary for the Home Department in 1858-'59, President of the Poor-Law Board in 1866-'67, Home Secretary in 1867-'68, Secretary of State for War from 1874 to 1878, and Secretary of State for India from 1868 till 1880. He is a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the West Riding of Yorkshire, and a magistrate for Kent, late Chairman of the West Kent Quarter Sessions. Lord Cranbrook married in 1838 Jane, daughter of Mr. James Orr of Hollywood-House, County Down.]

GENERAL NOTES.

If the National League is proclaimed in Ireland the Central Executive of the organization will be located in England.

The letters of Mr. Frederick Bussy, the Cable News Relief Commissioner, which have been published in the London *Morning Chronicle* and many provincial journals, have created a widespread interest. His graphic descriptions of misery and suffering on the islands off the west coast of Ireland have even aroused the Irish Local Government into sending an inspector to Innisboffin and the other islands to inquire into the condition of the inhabitants. The Poor-Law Guardians in these islands have thus far succeeded in collecting but a fraction of the local taxes with the greatest difficulty, and in order to obtain this mite they have been obliged to pay the collectors a commission of two shillings sixpence in the pound. The seed-potatoes upon which the inhabitants have been subsisting are nearly all gone.

The Judge, in opening the Tralee Assizes, commented on the formidable list of desperate crimes against property and persons to engage the attention of the court.

Mr. O'Brien's amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech recites that "the depression in agriculture works grievous hardships upon the tenants, who form the bulk of the people of Ireland, and, being destitute of capital, they are unable to obtain credit. Owing to a succession of bad seasons, they are reduced to a helpless condition and are unable to pay full rent. Their hardships are aggravated by an inconsiderate use of legal power by the land owners in enforcing evictions and refusing the abatement required. This house, therefore, with the view of insuring respect for law and order, should consider as soon as possible measures by which the Irish courts will be enabled to stay evictions and arrange a settlement between tenants and landlords."

THE MONETARY QUESTION.

GERMANY WILL UPHOLD A SINGLE STANDARD—BIMETALLISTS' CONVENTION.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The German Ambassador here has declared that the German Empire will uphold monometallism.

The early announcement of Germany that she has determined to adhere to monometallism is a real surprise. In the face of the extensive agitation in favor of bimetallism which has been going on in the agricultural districts of Germany for weeks this sudden determination on the part of the German authorities is entirely unexpected. The farmers, to whom a dual currency is almost vital, have held meetings in all sections, circulated thousands of pamphlets and petitions explaining their wants, and otherwise tried to impress upon the Berlin Government a full sense of the necessity for a return to a bimetallic standard. The bureaucracy of the Capital has, however, turned a deaf ear to these appeals, and the edict for a gold standard has gone forth.

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—Herr Scholtz, the Prussian Finance Minister, declared in the Reichstag today that the Imperial Government would uphold monometallism. He explained that he was not a fanatical partisan of the gold standard, and could sympathize with sufferers in their efforts to raise the value of silver, but the question was an international one and must be treated accordingly. While he would carefully examine the question, he was unable to undertake the introduction of a measure providing for an international double standard.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The annual meeting of the International Monetary Standard Association was held today. Mr. Henry H. Gibbs, ex-Governor of the Bank of England, presided, and, in an address, admitted that the progress of bimetallism was slow in England, but said it was advancing in Germany. He said he believed that the Royal Commission on the depressed condition of trade in Great Britain would report that the present condition of the silver question had an important bearing on the depression. Mr. Henry R. Grenfell, Governor of the Bank of England, expressed confidence that the United States would not alter the provisions of the Bland bill. Bimetallism, Mr. Grenfell said, was of vital interest to trade and agriculture. Mr. Thomas Sutherland, member of Parliament for Greenock, and Mr. Samuel Montague, member of Parliament for Tower Hamlets, and other gentlemen also delivered addresses. The meeting resolved to form a gold and silver league on a popular basis.

FRANCE.

ROCHEFORT MAKING IT WARM FOR THE CABINET AND BOULANGER FOR CERTAIN ARMY OFFICERS.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—The Cabinet will not resign in consequence of the vote in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, but will wait until M. Rochefort's bill has reached the committee stage, when it is hoped the measure will be rejected.

[This refers to the fact that Thursday the Chamber of Deputies by 251 yeas and 248 nays voted urgency for M. Rochefort's bill granting amnesty to all political offenders and to the Arabs imprisoned at Marseilles for participating in the Algerian rebellions.]

The army is agitated over a rumor that Gen. Boulanger, the Minister of War, intends to dismiss from the service all officers who are suspected of being in sympathy with the Monarchists.

Mme. Bernhardt will start for America April 15.

The Paris police have just searched the residence of Mlle. Alice Regnault, in connection with the outrage on Mme. de Martel, otherwise known as "Gyp," last July. Mme. de Martel was seated in her house, busily engaged in writing at 2 o'clock in the morning, when she was fired upon from the street, the ball passing through a window of the room in which she was seated. The search of Mlle. Regnault's house failed to reveal anything that could incriminate her with regard to the affair. It is not known why the search was ordered, or what ground the police authorities had for suspecting her. The origin of the outrage is still veiled in obscurity.

Mme. Barreme, widow of the Prefect who was recently assasinated in a railway carriage while en route from Paris to his home, has denounced one of her relations as the murderer of her husband.

A number of cabinet factories in Belleville were destroyed by fire last night. Retreat from the buildings was cut off and many workmen were compelled to jump from the windows; others were rescued by means of ropes. All those who leaped from the windows received severe injuries. Several bodies were taken from the ruins last night and several more today. The pecuniary loss is 300,000 francs. Three hundred persons are thrown out of employment.

Admiral Aube, Minister of Marine, has stopped the building of two projected men-of-war.

President Grévy gave audience today to Señor Albareda, the new Spanish Ambassador to France. M. Grévy expressed his sympathy with Queen Christina on the death of King Alfonso, and said he was equally interested in her achievement of the great task bequeathed to her by the premature death of Alfonso.

A SORRY NEW-YEAR'S GIFT.

INCREASED TROUBLES AND PERILS FOR ENGLAND IN BURMAH.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The *Times'* Mandalay correspondent says:

> A Burman who was suspected of being connected with a conspiracy was placed among the corpses of five Dacoits who had just been executed. The Provost Marshal then threatened the man with instant death by shooting if he did not confess all he knew of the supposed conspiracy in which certain Burmese Ministers were alleged to be implicated. A squad of soldiers were drawn up in line and presented their rifles at the man. This frightened him into making a confession, in which he implicated several of the Burmese Ministers. His testimony was written in a book borrowed from a newspaper correspondent and was taken to Mr. Bernard, the British Chief Commissioner, who, after learning the circumstances under which it had been given, indignantly refused to receive it. Col. Staden, the British Police Inspector, has made a report of the affair to the chief military officers.

Lord Randolph Churchill, Secretary for India, was asked in the House of Commons this evening what truth there was in the *Times* correspondent's story. He replied that he was unable to believe that the Provost Marshal had been guilty of the monstrous and inhuman conduct with which the correspondent charged him. He said he had ordered an immediate inquiry to be made into the facts of the case. If the story proved to be true exemplary punishment would be meted out to the Provost Marshal.

Advices from Mandalay say that Lord Dufferin has ordered the publication of a circular warning Europeans not to expose themselves either singly or in small parties.

Advices from Mandalay say that the Hlot-Dau, or Public Council, has sent a communication to Mr. Bernard, the British Commissioner, declaring that it cannot govern unless it be given paramount authority over the whole of Burmah and the Alompra Prince be enthroned. The dispatches say it is probable that the Hlot-Dau will be dissolved, and it is believed a majority of its members are intriguing in favor of the pretender.

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

QUEEN VICTORIA RETURNS TO OSBORNE—A TESTIMONIAL TO SALISBURY.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Queen has returned to her palace at Osborne, Isle of Wight.

A movement is on foot in the House of Lords to present Earl Granville with a testimonial in honor of his thirty years' service as Liberal leader. The sum of £1,000 has already been collected. The present will probably be in the form of a picture of his wife and children.

Mme. Louise Mourey, who, with Mr. Stead, editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and others, was convicted in November last in connection with the Armstrong abduction case and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, died today in Millbank Prison. Bright's disease was the cause of her death.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—The battle between the husbands of Carl Rosa's prime donne was today disposed of before the police court. Mr. Leslie Crotty, the husband of Miss Georgiana Burns, had at rehearsal used his seal ring and fist on the face of Col. Henry Mapleson, husband of Mme. Marie Rose. Mr. Crotty thought Col. Mapleson had written him down in the Liverpool *Post*. The latter thought, "I am in the presence of ladies. Duelling is illegal. Instead of playing in Byron's comedy, 'Blow for Blow,' I shall invoke 'The Magistrate.'"

Prima donna Georgiana convinced her husband that he was mistaken; prima donna Rose said her husband would forgive him; whereupon, before the court, Mr. Crotty regretted his rashness and Col. Mapleson gallantly spoke as the tag: "I forgive." Curtain.

A part of the crew of the ship Frank N. Thayer, from Manila for New York, before reported burned at sea, were saved.

A deputation of West India planters today waited upon Col. F. A. Stanley, the Colonial Secretary, for the purpose of urging the Government to confirm the draft of a convention and trade arrangement with the United States. Col. Stanley held out to them no hope that the Government would sanction such a measure.

The Prince of Wales is at the seat of the Duke of Westminster on a visit. The people of Chester made preparations to receive the Prince this evening on his arrival, the city being illuminated in his honor. They were greatly disappointed, however, as the Prince alighted at a station this side of Chester and thence drove quietly to Eaton Hall. It is reported that the change of program was due to Irish threats against the Duke of Westminster.

STANLEY'S LAND.

PREPARATIONS FOR BUILDING THE CONGO RAILROAD AND OTHERWISE DEVELOPING THAT COUNTRY.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Congo railroad syndicate has appointed Mr. Henry M. Stanley manager of the work of laying the line of railway into the Congo country.

The Government of the Congo State has asked Mr. Henry M. Stanley to renew his engagement with that State.

The Congo Government has made a contract with the Lisbon Empreza Nationalé for a monthly mail steamship service for five years.

THE DEFENSE OF EGYPT.

MOUKHTAR PASHA PROPOSES A TURCO-EGYPTIAN ARMY IN PLACE OF THE ENGLISH FORCES.

CAIRO, Jan. 22.—Moukhtar Pasha, the Turkish Commissioner in Egypt, has proposed that a Turco-Egyptian army be organized for the defense of Egypt in place of the English army now in the country, as, in his opinion, the latter army is too costly a burden for Egypt, in view of her limited revenues. It is said that Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, the British Commissioner, has applied to his Government for advice as to the course he shall follow in regard to Moukhtar's proposal.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Gen. Sir Charles Warren has started for Suakin to assume the office of Governor of Eastern Soudan.

THE BALKANS.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR A UNION BETWEEN BULGARIA AND EASTERN ROUMELIA.

SOPHIA, Jan. 22.—M. Tzanow, the Bulgarian Foreign Minister, has left here for Constantinople to negotiate with the Porte for the union of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia. The Porte allowed Gadban Effendi, the Turkish Commissioner, to accompany M. Tzanow.

DANVILLE, N. Y., Jan. 22.—Miss Clara Barton, President of the American Association of the Red Cross, has received $200 from the President of the St. Louis branch of the association, which she has forwarded to Gustave Moynier, President of the International Red Cross Society, to be expended for the relief of the sick and wounded of the Balkan armies.

CABLE NOTES.

A Berlin correspondent says that a proposition has been made that the Samoan group be divided between the United States, Germany, and England, and is greatly favored in commercial circles.

Mr. Hinrichsen, the American citizen who was recently ordered by the German Government to leave Gjennes, Prussia, has received another notice from the Government ordering him to quit the country before Feb. 1.

Eight hundred unemployed workmen gathered in front of the Vienna Town-Hall today and demanded work. On being refused work they proceeded to the police station and repeated their demand. They were dispersed by force, and the leaders were arrested.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

WEST SIDE PROPERTY-OWNERS PROTEST AGAINST THE PROPOSED JEFFERSON STREET IMPROVEMENT ASSESSMENT—OTHER ITEMS.

A meeting of property-owners was held at the Bohemian Turner Hall, No. 78 West Taylor street, last night to protest against the assessment put on the property-owners for the widening of Jefferson street from Harrison to Twelfth street. There was a large attendance. The Chairman and several others addressed the meeting, and the opinion was that the assessment, which ran from $30 to $50 per foot, was much too high, and that $10 per foot was sufficient. They were in favor of the street being widened, provided the assessment was fair. They claimed that the West Division Street Railway, instead of being assessed for $12,000, should at least have been assessed for $30,000, and that the city's share should be nearer $60,000 than $6,000, the figures it is placed at. A committee of fifteen was appointed to wait on the Council Monday night and present the views of the meeting, and urge on the Council to annul the assessment. In case this is not done the property-owners intend to show fight, and negotiations have been commenced with certain lawyers to file objections and contest the assessment in the courts. A subscription list was opened to provide the necessary funds, and was largely signed. A protest which is to be presented Monday night has also been signed by owners representing 30,000 feet of frontage on Jefferson street.

Some time ago the Bricklayers' and Stonemasons' Union notified the Master Masons' and Builders' Association that after May 1 they would work only eight hours a day at the usual rates—40 cents an hour. At the meeting of the union last night a reply was received from the master masons. It is somewhat noncommittal, and says: "The right of any man or combination of men to determine how many hours he or they will work or at what compensation is undisputed. Upon the wisdom and timeliness of this effort to reduce the productive capacity of the labor of this country by one-fifth different opinions may be held. Wehther such efforts will be successful we know not, but feel that after twenty years of agitation on this subject practical trial and demonstration alone remain." The document was accepted and filed without comment. The sum of $500 was voted to the strikers in Maxwell Brothers' box-factory. The union will give an eight-hour ball Feb. 4.

Walden Ludlum, a farmer from La Salle, Ill., was brought to Chicago last evening by the Deputy Marshal and lodged in jail. He is charged with having sent obscene letters through the mails to Mr. and Mrs. James Mackintosh at Morral, O. Ludlum will have a hearing before Commissioner Hoyne today.

Miss Nellie Green is a young woman who is a friend of Miss Grace Carlton, an actress who boards at the Commercial Hotel. Miss Nellie has been stopping with Miss Carlton until yesterday morning, when she suddenly disappeared. She was arrested in the evening at the Hotel Svea by Officers Jones and Baer and locked up at Chicago Avenue Station on a charge of stealing $13 and some clothing from Miss Carlton.

James F. McGregor, who has been the collecting agent for John Gatly & Co., No. 171 East Randolph street, book dealers, was arrested yesterday at his room, No. 125 Adams street, charged with the embezzlement of $60.

The Young Democracy of the Fourteenth Ward met in regular session last evening at Thalia Hall, No. 636 Milwaukee avenue. The meeting was largely attended, each precinct in the ward being represented by working members of the party. The constitution was amended and election of officers postponed.

DISGRUNTLED GREENBACKERS.

THEY MEET IN DES MOINES AND PROCEED TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF TWO MEMORIALS.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—There was a secret conference of the remnants of the Iowa Greenback party here today. They discussed the pitiable estate to which they had come and denounced sub rosa Weaver and other bosses who had sold them out to the Democratic party. They adopted a long memorial to Congress and to the Iowa Legislature. In their address to Congress they oppose the construction of further canals, but favor a National double-track steel railroad. They also ask for a Government postal telegraph and condemn the financial policy of the Administration and thank Senator Beck for his words for silver. In the memorial to the Legislature they ask for a law taxing mortgages, one reducing passenger rates one cent per mile on all roads in the State, and also for a reduction in legal interest from 10 to 7 per cent, and that the Railroad Commission be abolished and pooling discriminations be prohibited.

CINCINNATI'S SUNDAY-CLOSING MOVEMENT.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 22.—The Law and Order League, having for some time been trying to close theatres Sunday by occasional arrests of actors, and having succeeded imperfectly in their prosecutions, asked the managers to mutually agree to close Sunday. This failed. Now a proposition by a theatre manager has been agreed to by all the managers, except one, to close their theatres whenever the Law and Order League shall succeed in closing the Sunday concert-saloons. They are willing to assist in closing the saloons. It is probable that a strong movement will be made to close the concert saloons.

IN A PIT OF DEATH.

Thirty-Nine Miners Burned and Buried by the Explosion at Newburg.

Heartrending Incidents Witnessed at the Scene of the Disaster.

One Man Killed and Others Badly Injured by a Locomotive Explosion.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 22.—Newburg, W. Va., stands in the shadow of a great grief, and her sorrow has invaded homes for fifty miles along the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, for many little communities are represented at the bottom of the pit. The following is a corrected list of the men in the mines—a ghastly total of thirty-nine:

Morgan Freeman, married, Ironton; Henry Lambert, married, Newburg; Andrew Scott, single, Scotch Hill; Jacob Weaver, married, Independence; Arthur Ogden, married, Newburg; E. Fortney, single, Clarksburg; Ross Kelly, married, Newburg; William Lamire, married, Independence; Frank Lamire, single, Independence; M. Keany, single, Newburg; Nicholas Birth, boy, Newburg; Albert McWilliams, married, Newburg; John Hornby, single, Newburg; Daniel Miller, married, Newburg; Bird Miller, single, Newburg; Isaiah Timmons, married, Newburg; William Timmons, boy, Newburg; Charles Tunley, married, Newburg; Peter Howley, single, Newburg; Michael Clark, single, Newburg; Newton Moore, married, Newburg; William Stansberry, married, Independence; Alvey Weaver, married, Independence; James McGowan, single, Newburg; John Carroll, married, Newburg; Wilbur Spencer, single, Newburg; Joseph Johnston, married, Newburg; Henry Guy, single, Newburg; Thomas Guy, single, Newburg; R. Rirtly, married, Newburg; John Byers, married, Newburg; Clinton Albright, married, Newburg; John Conaway, single, Newburg; John Edwards, single, Newburg; Adolph Hine, married, Newburg; John Lambert, married, Newburg; George Riggins, married, Scotch Hill; F. Moon, single, Scotch Hill.

The east-bound train brought a great number from Clarksburg, Fairmont, Grafton, and intermediate points, and sympathizing friends came from as far east as Piedmont. They swelled the hopeless, helpless crowd that hung about the pit's mouth. Men, women and children were gathered there, pale, trembling, weeping, staring at the shaft almost dumb with consternation. Rescuers brought no tidings for the anxious crowd, but soon the rumor spread that the searching party had found at the bottom of the shaft Daniel Miller, the cager, and son, 15 years old; a driver, young Timmons; a trapper; and young Clark, a driver. One of the party was quoted as saying that they found Kinney's mule blown sixty feet out of the stable with his halter on. The searchers themselves would say nothing. It was thought better to keep the dreadful secrets that the lamps revealed below until a wider search brought more definit knowledge. There could be no certainty as to the identity of the blackened remains. The bucket went down and up, the men repairing the breaks in the air shaft as they found them, the crowd growing larger and larger and pressing harder on the ropes stretched about the shaft. So eager were the people to get even a look down that terrible hole a temporary fence of boards was hurriedly put up to make an inclosure in which the work might go on without interference. As soon as the shaft was sufficiently repaired the cage was put on to take down a larger working force in the hope of bringing up some bodies and beginning the inquest. Coroner Jones of Terra Alta summoned a jury to be present at the works at 5 o'clock. But the progress was slower than the Coroner expected and the inquest was postponed for an hour. It then became apparent that there was little probability of any bodies being brought up tonight and the inquest was adjourned until 8 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Work in the mine will be continued through the night by relief parties composed in part of men who have fathers and brothers below. At this hour the crowd still stands around discussing the chances of life and death. Crowds of people from along the railroad and farms for miles back in the country are here eager to do something and nothing for them to do.

THE CAUSE.

The cause of the disaster is variously determined by experts, who vary in their theories. The generally accepted theory, which is that of the company's representatives, is that Nick Williams, who was cutting a ditch at the extreme end of the working to let water off, knocked down a door to give him a better chance at this work. The door played an important part in the system of ventilation, which was thus deranged. The foul gas collected in great volume and was fired by a miner's lamp. One of the last men to come out of the mine before the explosion says he heard Nick Williams say he was going to knock the door down, and as he came out he heard a heavy pounding, as though the door was being battered down. The State Inspector of Mines, on his recent visit here, recommended the company to put in a flue, but this had not been done. There is much talk of an indefinit kind about foul air in the mine, but one cannot find a miner who does not say that the air was good. McNicoll, the company's manager, who came out from Baltimore today, says they have never had trouble with the air and have always kept ahead of water. One fear has been that the entombed men would be drowned; but, fortunately, the pumps have not stopped since the explosion. Mr. James Wilson, shipping clerk, was standing fifty feet east of the shaft when the explosion came. He says: "I heard a thud, which was accompanied with a dense mass of fog and mud. Before I had time to realize the situation—in half a minute—the second shock came, a terrific burst of gas ripping off the weather-boarding and demolishing the upper part of the shaft, thus covering much of it, but it had caught thirty-nine poor fellows down there, and I think their doom is sealed. The engineer blew his whistle. This, following the first noise, was all the notice the town needed. The people knew there was something wrong at the mine, and those whose husbands, and fathers, and brothers were down there knew that too. There was a rush to the works, and then began the pitiful scenes which you have seen here. It was a terrible sight. There was hope then, and we at once begun putting water down the shaft to scatter the after-damp and create a draught. Men tried their best to get down in the bucket, but they only got part of the way, for the lamps went out. Superintendent Laxte took that party down. A big chunk of ice hit him on the shoulder and nearly knocked him out of the bucket. Engineer Steele went down during Thursday night to fix the pump and was overcome by the black damp. He fell and cut his face and bruised himself badly, but he is still on duty.

A TALK WITH A FIREMAN.

Fireman Carroll, an intelligent, observing man, says: "There was nothing the matter with the air in the mine. It was good, and you may judge what men thought of it when they could go down at 7 in the morning and come up at 4 in the afternoon. Sometimes they would sleep down there four and five hours. I don't know what caused this, but don't think the company can be blamed, nor do I think there is that disposition. The people are crazed with grief and are not responsible for what they think or say."

At the bottom of the shaft the scene of the wreck and confusion was horrible. Men, mules, shattered cars, and all sorts of débris were piled up in confusion. Men trod on a body before they knew how near they were to the dead. From the wreck below it is supposed the explosion was violent enough to blow the men out of the most remote rooms, though experts differ as to whether the shock would necessarily be fatal. The idea is advanced that the most experienced miners, knowing the nature of gas, if not killed at once would have thrown themselves on their faces, there being the least foul air on the floor. This gives the friends some grounds for hope, but it is so slight that it is not encouraged. It is believed by some men who are familiar with mines that the rooms in the extreme portions of the "working" are comparatively free from gas, and that they may have afforded refuge to those in or near them. These gleams of hope are met by the afflicted families with moans of despair. They do not hope. Dr. T. F. Lanham has stood at the shaft all day, but there is likely to be less need of physicians than of undertakers. Tonight the rescuing party has got back in the "working" about 600 feet, finding only destruction along the way, and will keep up work all night, hoping to get out the bodies for the morning inquest.

By a strange fascination crowds stand rooted to the pit, the glare of burning coke-ovens just over the charnel-house lighting up the sad and haggard faces from which hope has fled. When the bodies are taken out they will be received by the jury and taken to the undertakers to be dressed before the friends and nearer ones come to claim them. It is thought probable that some of them were dismembered by the explosion. The calamity falls with terrible force on the town. The recent cold weather froze out the miners and they could not work for ten days, and little, if any, money is coming to the men who are on the death-roll. Few of them had any savings, and their taking-off will leave their families in destitution. In addition to two young men who leave young brides under one roof, John Lambert leaves a wife and one child; John Riggins, a wife and two children; Alvey Nears, a wife and four children; Arthur Ogden, a wife and two children; Ross Kelly, a wife and three children; Daniel Miller, who, with his son, has been found dead, wife and seven children; Isaiah Timmons and oldest son are down there, and a wife soon to become a mother is left with three children. Charles Tunley leaves a young wife and infant. The town is able to do little for the sufferers. The country people will doubtless aid, but a liberal charity can find here a good field for its kind offices. The company can make no estimate of money loss from the fact that a solid mass of coal and slate eighty feet thick was demolished by the explosion. It is probable that the company will be put to a large expense before work can be resumed.

LOCOMOTIVE EXPLOSION AT MADISON, WIS.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—A very loud explosion was heard in the direction of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul roundhouse, located at the West Madison depot, at 7:20 o'clock tonight. It was soon learned that a locomotive just ready to go out on a trip had exploded, killing one man, severely if not fatally injuring two men, and more or less injuring and scalding seven men. The names of the persons are:

PETER BURKE, killed. Mr. Burke has been with the road twenty years as a wiper, and was a married man, having several children. The top of his head was blown off. He was close beside the engine when the explosion occurred.

JOHN DETUMBELL, wiper; married; right arm broken and mutilated and both legs broken; also badly scalded; will probably die.

JOHN CLUTE, wiper; married; right arm broken and legs and hips badly injured; also severely scalded. His recovery is doubtful.

JOSEPH PARISH, fireman; slightly scalded and ankle injured.

HENRY GLEASON, machinist; hands and face badly scalded.

THOMAS CALLAGHAN, fireman; eye seriously injured and head scalded.

FRANK TITUS, fireman; head scalded and badly cut.

GEORGE ROBINSON, fireman; scalded, hands and face.

S. A. WILMOT, fireman; badly scalded about head and shoulders.

PAT DORIS, stationary engineer; back injured. He was thrown by the concussion against his engine and had a narrow escape.

Fortunately no fire resulted after the explosion, and the work of rescue could be pushed rapidly by the large crowd gathered. The dead and injured were removed to the depot and eating-house near by, where they were soon attended by their relatives. Later they were removed to their homes.

The locomotive which exploded had been fired up at 3 o'clock in the afternoon to be used as a double-header on the passenger train leaving here for Prairie du Chien at 6:40 p. m. The train was belated and the locomotive did not go out. It is thought that the pressure of steam became too great and that something was the matter with the safety-valve, thus preventing relief. The locomotive was, as far as known, in a safe condition. It was located in the middle stall of the roundhouse, which accommodates thirty locomotives. The force of the explosion was all upwards, the walls not being injured. The roof and interior of the middle section, which accommodates six locomotives, were badly wrecked. The force of men was small, as the night force had just come on. Had the accident occurred in the daytime, when a large force is employed, more serious results would have appeared. Those injured were about the locomotives on either side of the one which exploded, and they account their escape from death as wonderful.

The loss cannot be accurately estimated, as it depends on how much five locomotives, covered with débris, are damaged. It is thought it will be fully $15,000. The work of clearing up will begin in the morning. The inquest on the dead will also be held at that time.

ELSEWHERE.

MANKATO, Minn., Jan. 22.—George Lockman placed a lighted candle in a varnish-barrel of a linseed-oil mill. An explosion followed, dismantling the building and probably fatally injuring Lockman.

TO THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

COMPLAINING OF CANADIAN CUSTOMS—MEXICO BOTHERED CONSIDERABLY ABOUT HER DEBT.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The Commissioner of Customs was yesterday interviewed by a representative of the firm of Lonard & Ellis of Boston respecting the value of lubricating oils which they import largely, and over the value of which there has been some dispute. The matter is likely to be settled.

The Commissioner was also interviewed by Mr. Lydon, an English merchant, who imported a large quantity of musical boxes and other trinkets for the Christmas trade, and who was mulcted an additional duty and 50 per cent of the whole duty under Sec. 102 of the Customs act for having declared them under value. The object of his interview was to adjust matters, as he has a large quantity of similar goods at Montreal, Quebec, and Toronto.

MONTREAL, Que., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—High Constable Bissonnette has gone to Chicago to secure the arrest of Wilfred Paquette, who is charged with murderously assaulting a constable last fall, and who is now living in Chicago with his family. It is believed that extradition proceedings will not be necessary in this case, as it is thought that Paquette will consent to come to Montreal for trial.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 22.—Owing to a falling off in the Government receipts from all sources, due to depression in trade and to lack of confidence on account of the continued depreciation of silver, the operation of the June decree for the consolidation of the debt as far as regards the payment of the interest will probably be postponed for a year. The Government has cabled to English bondholders not to send an envoy here from London, but to await a special envoy to be sent there from Mexico. The revenue does not come up to the expectation of the Government. On the arrival of the Mexican envoy in London the whole matter will probably be opened up anew.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Ex-Judge A. C. Gardner, a pioneer of 1849, who lived in California until about five years ago, when he came to this city, died here suddenly this morning of fatty degeneration of the heart.

SIX MASKED BURGLARS.

THEY SECURE MANY THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF PROPERTY, INCLUDING MANY VALUABLE RELICS.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 22.—A gang of six masked burglars robbed three houses in North Tarrytown last night. Their most successful raid was that upon the house of the widow of Gen. Henry Storms. The only persons in the house were Mrs. Storms and another woman. The burglars terrified them with threats of instant death, and almost smothered Mrs. Storms with a pillow. They then ransacked the house and carried away everything that they could lay hands on. They carried away the service of silver plate, weighing 600 ounces, which was presented by the brigade of cavalry to their commander, Gen. Storms, besides other articles of high value to the family as relics. These included a pair of candlesticks, very massive, which were brought to this country just after the close of the War of Independence, and a silver-hilted sword, which Gen. Scott carried at the battle of Lundy's Lane. They also took another silver-hilted sword, but with gems, which once belonged to Gen. Marsena; christening cups of silver, apostles' spoons, and all the accumulated domestic silverware of three generations. The burglars, in addition to the above, took all the money, and family jewelry they could find, a lot of bric-à-brac, and antique cut-glass ware. The property stolen was valued at many thousand dollars. The thieves made a clean sweep, and it is feared that they took without examination and may destroy many curious relics of no intrinsic value which were stored with other articles that may be melted into bullion. The other houses entered were those of James S. See and H. F. Lumbard. In the former they assaulted Judge See and secured his watch and many other valuables. From the latter they took a large quantity of silverware. Every effort is being made to capture the robbers.

HANGED FOR MURDER.

HENRY JACKSON, A NEGRO, PAYS THE LAST PENALTY FOR A BRUTAL CRIME.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Last July Henry Britton of Minden Junction was found murdered in his store. He had been shot through an open window with a shotgun and his brains blown out. The murderer was shown to have deliberately crawled into the window over the dead body into the store, took down some sardines from the shelf opened them, and made a meal. After eating he rifled the cash-drawers and the dead man's clothes, securing about $130 in money and two watches. The next morning a negro named Henry Jackson appeared at the negro church at Arcadia, ten miles away, took a prominent part in the services, and contributed liberally to the church. Monday morning as soon as the business houses were opened Jackson commenced purchasing goods freely, which led to a suspicion of his being the man who committed the murder. He was arrested, and when searched the money and watches, one of them with the murdered man's initials on it, and the store key were found on him. He stoutly asserted his innocence until he was returned to Minden and jailed. He then fully confessed. He said he knew Britton had money and he murdered him for it. Jackson was tried by a jury composed of his own color, which found him guilty of murder in the first degree without leaving their seats, and he was sentenced to be hanged. He confessed religion a week after he was jailed, and said the Lord had forgiven him and he was going straight to Heaven.

Jackson was hanged today, and the event is notable as the first person ever legally hanged in Webster Parish. He came down the stairs to the gallows singing a negro-revival hymn. At 12:50, in the presence of the Sheriff, his deputy, and the witnesses allowed by law, the rope holding the platform on which the prisoner stood was cut, and in fifteen minutes the doctor declared the man dead. His neck was instantly broken and there was every indication of an instantaneous death. To hang the wretched man according to the canons of the law a hole was punched through the floor of the second story of the jail, and an iron rod was forced up through the hole through a piece of scantling far enough to take a lap. At the lower end of this rod was a ring to which the rope was attached. Standing on the scaffold the condemned man's head almost touched the ceiling. A well four feet square and six feet deep was cut through the ground floor of the jail into the earth. Over this the trap door was arranged, and by cutting a small cord the trap door dropped downward, giving a fall of eight feet.

THE TRIAL OF THE CHINESE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 22.—The Chinese trial dragged along again today without bringing out anything of special importance. Sing Suey gave some evidence about the finding of Lou Johnson's dead body, which was corroborated by Wong Tsay. James C. Baptiste, a Portuguese Chinaman, testified that he first came here to pacify the Chinese in some society disagreements involving Lou Johnson, Joe Gong, and Chio Goome. The only interest he has in the case is his own life. Had he remained, he said, in the house where he and Johnson lived a half-hour longer he, too, would have been killed.

PENITENTIARY FIRE.

HEAVY LOSSES AVERTED BY THE USE OF HAND GRENADES.

ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY, JOLIET, Ill., Jan. 14, 1886.—*H. H. Gross, Esq., Manager Hardin Hand Grenade Company, 51 Dearborn street, Chicago.*—DEAR SIR: In reply to your inquiry I take pleasure in stating that the grenades furnished by your company to this institution have proved to be all you claimed for them. We have already extinguished a couple of small fires which, but for the grenades, would have speedily reached large proportions. We consider them admirably adapted for use where extinguishers are most needed—in "squelching" incipient fires, and have just ordered a supply sufficient to complete our equipment. Your respectfully,

R. W. MCCLAUGHRY, Warden.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she was a Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Advertisers can learn the cost of any proposed line of advertising at Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce-st., New York. Send 10 cents for 100-page pamphlet containing lists of newspapers and advertising rates.

The best regulator of the digestive organs and the best appetizer known is Angostura Bitters. Try it, but beware of imitations. Get from your grocer or druggist the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

You will be sure of pure, rich blood and good health and strength if you use Parker's Tonic. Falling hair prevented by Parker's Hair Balsam.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are a sure remedy for Bronchitis and Hoarseness.

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UPRIGHT PIANOS

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS.

"Capable of tones of extraordinary purity and beauty; much increased in durability; overcoming in large degree the tendency to get out of tune, which has been the most serious practical difficulty in the Pianoforte."—Scientific American.

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CHEAPEST.

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OVER 25,000 FILES sold the first two years. OVER 1,500 NATIONALS now in use by parties who have discarded the most popular of other makes.

The National is the BEST, because it is more complete, more simple, and more durable than any other Cabinet Letter File ever made.

It is the Cheapest, because it has greater capacity than any other. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

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Wholesale and Retail Stationers.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye

Is the BEST. It acts instantaneously, producing the most natural shades of BLACK or BROWN; does not stain the skin, and is easily applied. Price $1.

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Is the best Dressing for the hair. Try it. Price, $1.
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Improved mode of moving fine furniture. Rapid transfer of theatrical scenery and baggage. Prompt delivery of all kinds of merchandise.
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CARYL YOUNG, President.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

How the Lancaster, Mass., Bank Was Shamelessly Robbed by Those Controlling It.

The Cigarmakers' Strike in New York and Troubles of the Coke-Drawers.

National Cutters' Association and That of the Ohio Miners—Various Business Embarrassments.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Examiner Gatchell says the Lancaster Bank is the worst "skinned" institution he has ever had anything to do with. He and the receiver both say that it is barely possible that the stockholders may escape an assessment. It will depend upon the amount realized from doubtful assets. The original circulation of the bank was $90,000, secured by $100,000 bonds in the United States Treasury. An examination of the October statement shows that previous to that time the circulation had been reduced to $27,000, secured by $30,000 bonds. By this means McNeil secured $7,000 of the bonds, the difference between the 10 per cent margin on $10,000 and $30,000 deposited with the United States Treasurer, and a premium of about 3 per cent on all the bonds surrendered, amounting to about $2,000, which has been swallowed up with the rest. Most of the notes to the bank have been rediscounted, and in one case a mortgage-note has been sold three or four times over; the various sales being effected by keeping the note at the bank as a convenience in collecting the interest. The receiver has a long and interesting job on his hands.

DEVIL'S LAKE, Dak., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The case of O. B. Corsett, cashier of the collapsed bank of Devil's Lake, charged with receiving deposits after banking hours, was dismissed tonight. Justice Wishart decided that there was not sufficient evidence to sustain the charges. The depositors are still at a loss to know who got away with their money.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—A special from Lake City, Minn., states that C. F. Young, President of the First National Bank of that place, has prepared a statement to the effect that Cashier L. S. Van Vliet must shoulder the responsibility of the failure for allowing Willis Baker of Minneapolis to overdraw his account largely against the express wishes of the directors. A new organization will be perfected at once.

THE STRIKING COKE-DRAWERS.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Pa., Jan. 22.—No disturbance was reported this morning at any point in the coke regions. A large mass-meeting of miners, native, Hungarian, and colored, was held here for the purpose of organizing the Hungarians, who promise to stand by the Americans until the strike is gained. They are all in favor of staying out until the rate which prevailed in 1884 is restored. Ninety per cent of the miners in the region are now idle, and it is estimated the strike has already cost over $50,000.

While the mass-meeting of strikers was in progress this afternoon the police car came up and stopped a short distance away. The miners left the meeting and surrounded the car, threatening to mob the officers. For a time affairs looked squally, but through the prompt action of the Rev. Father Lambing, a Catholic priest, who addressed the strikers, counseling moderation, a serious riot was averted and the miners dispersed. Since yesterday's convention the strike has assumed enormous proportions, and may be said to be the greatest struggle between capital and labor ever known in the coke regions, from the number of men engaged in the strike, the extent of territory covered, and the value of the interests at stake. Over 6,000 men are now out and nearly all the works in the Connellsville district are idle. Tomorrow is the general pay-day and trouble is anticipated.

The strikers of all races held a mass-meeting tonight and the Hungarians and Americans fraternized and organized for future work. Similar action has been taken throughout the whole region.

THE NATIONAL CUTTERS' ASSOCIATION.

DAYTON, O., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The National Custom Cutters' Association has concluded its annual session in this city. The important business transacted was the establishment of a trade organ, which will represent the interests of the association. Committees were appointed to take charge of the publication. The first number is to appear in July. In the matter of the prize offer the committee made its final report this afternoon, stating that they would wait until their organ is fairly established before they would proceed further. The degree committee reported that it was impossible to get into working order at this meeting, but all would be in order for degree work by the July meeting to be held in Put-in-Bay.

The following are the officers for the ensuing year: President, G. W. Fisher; Vice-Presidents, J. K. Knight, J. I. Freeberg, Martin Henry, W. H. Austin; Recording Secretary, D. B. Sholes; Financial Secretary, W. H. Sharr; Corresponding Secretary, L. A. Harming; Treasurer, G. S. Evans; Trustees, J. W. Elliott, J. I. Freeberg, J. J. Bunting; Foreman First Degree, J. H. Foose; Assistant Foreman First Degree, J. W. Elliott.

THE NEW YORK CIGARMAKERS' STRIKE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The cigarmakers' strike is unchanged from yesterday except in one shop. The committee appointed to wait on John W. Love reported today that they had come to an agreement by which his employés are to return to their benches. Mr. Love agreed to pay his men the old rate of wages. It was decided by the locked-out men to send another committee to confer with the manufacturers upon the situation.

The Cuban cigarmakers employed by Oltenburg & Co. and by Jacoby & Co. today went out on strike. The strikers tonight issued an answer to the challenge of the bosses to arbitrate. The men say they will submit to arbitration providing the old rates prevail pending the arbitration. The proposition of the manufacturers was that the new scale prevail pending the result of the arbitration. Work will be resumed in Love's factory Monday. It was stated tonight that Kaufman Bros. & Bonda have given up, and that they would set their men at work Monday next.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers have decided to contribute 75 cents per capita monthly to the support of the men during the strike.

THE OHIO STATE MINERS' ASSOCIATION.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—At the meeting of the State Miners' Association today the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this convention accept and adopt the recommendation of the Inter-State Miners' Union adopted at its Pittsburg meeting for the scale of prices for Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, and Iowa, and that, so far as Ohio prices are concerned, the minimum rate for mining be 60 cents for screened coal in the Hocking Valley and throughout the State.

Adjourned sine die.

CARPET-WEAVERS TO GO OUT.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 22.—At a meeting tonight of the hand-loom ingrain carpet-weavers employed at the various carpet-mills of the city it was agreed to go out on strike at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning unless their demand for an increase in pay was granted. The strike will affect 15,000 hands and 120 establishments.

VARIOUS BUSINESS TROUBLES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The firm of Nichols Brothers & Co., fur dealers and manufacturers, No. 550 Broadway, made an assignment today for the benefit of creditors to William P. Dixon with preferences amounting to $51,800. Among the preferred creditors are Mrs. Emily S. Nichols for $13,500, the National Citizens' Bank $12,800, and Martin Bates Jr. & Co., $14,800.

Schedules in the assignment of Ezra D. Fogg and Melzer P. Dunbar show liabilities of $94,486 and actual assets of $77,940.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 22.—The extensive dry-goods firm of J. W. Bailey closed its doors today for the second time in two years. The liabilities are $54,791, and the assets are about $40,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 22.—Henry S. Reinstein & Co., cloth importers, have failed. Their liabilities are $14,000, and their actual assets about $5,300. Among their principal creditors are Stein & Co. of New York, $4,300, and Miller, Schramm & Co. of New York, $3,100.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Peter Francisco, general merchant at Findlay, this county, made an assignment yesterday to Martin V. Quigley. Liabilities unknown.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Wilson Bros. of Chicago and G. H. Clark & Co. of New York today assumed the indebtedness of Briggs & Hall, the gents' furnishers, whose store was taken possession of by the Sheriff yesterday, and will dispose of the entire stock, estimated at $8,000.

GALVESTON, Tex., Jan. 22.—A special from Marshall, Tex., says: C. J. Fry was yesterday appointed receiver of the Marshall Car-Wheel Company. The general depression in business and the withdrawal of a wheel contract by the Missouri Pacific Railway Company rendered the step necessary. It is thought that the company will reorganize and shortly resume.

IN CHICAGO.

George M. Baker and the Baker Bag Company, Nos. 209 and 311 East Kinzie street, yesterday entered a confession of judgment in the Superior Court in favor of the Union Trust Company for $5,088.

THURSDAY'S TRAGEDY.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST ON THE BODIES OF CLOWES AND HIS MISTRESS—A THEORY ENTERTAINED BY CLOWES' FRIENDS.

The tragedy in a Clark street resort yesterday morning, when Charles A. Clowes, a wealthy distiller, terminated a debauch by killing his mistress and then himself, was the sensation of the day. Both were well known, though in widely different spheres of the social world. The body of the murderer and suicide was removed before daylight from the morgue to his late home, No. 536 West Adams street, and at 11 o'clock the Coroner summoned a jury to hold an inquest over the remains. The first witness was Mrs. Clowes. As she could give no information concerning the affair she was detained but a few moments. She had met Clowes at a hotel in New York, nursed him through a siege of sickness, and then married him.

The next witness was Allie Meredith. She occupied the room adjoining the one where the shooting took place. About five minutes before the first shot was fired she heard Clowes say he wanted some wine. The Grey woman said he must not drink any more. Then a shot was fired. Five minutes later she heard Clowes pounding on the door and calling for the servants to bring the key. She went out into the hall, and about ten minutes after the first shot heard the report of a second. This testimony gave rise to a belief that the woman killed herself, and that Clowes did not kill himself until he realized the horrible situation he had placed himself in.

Other testimony in regard to the finding of the couple was in accordance with the accounts of the affair published yesterday. The jury found that the deceased came to his death from a shot fired from a revolver in his own hands.

Stretched on a marble slab at the morgue was the lifeless form of Blanche Grey. A blackened spot on the breast told the jury how she had died. The inquest was brief.

Grace Monroe testified that she was a friend of the murdered woman, whose real name was Blanche Huntington, and who was about 22 years old. No other testimony was taken, the jury finding that the girl had been killed by Clowes.

Miss Lillie Kelsey, whom Clowes married March 3, 1885, in New York, was the daughter of a sister of Mrs. R. S. Perrine, at whose residence, No. 536 Adams street, she and her husband had lived after her marriage. A TRIBUNE reporter called upon Mr. and Mrs. Perrine after they had returned last evening from Hyde Park, whither they had gone with the remains of the deceased.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Perrine had naught but kind words to say about the unfortunate suicide. They said that Clowes had married their niece in New York, but before he did so he told her all about his liaison with Blanche Grey, and said that if they came back to Chicago the woman might possibly annoy them. Unless she was willing to marry him after knowing all these facts he did not want her to do so. She consented, and had never regretted it. He had been the kindest and most indulgent of husbands. He seldom came home without bringing her some new trifle that he thought might please her fancy. The only cloud was the annoyance they received from the Grey woman. That was incessant. If they happened to be out upon the street walking they were always subject to insult from her if she happened to meet them. Frequently messenger boys would come to the house after midnight bringing notes from her. She would also send notes and go in person to his office. He invariably turned these notes over to his wife and would tell her of the visits. He became terribly worried over her persistent pestering and consulted Mr. Perrine as to what he had better do under the circumstances. Mr. Perrine invariably told him to keep away from her and to refuse to hold any communication with her. At one time Clowes had told of a visit to her for the purpose of trying to induce her to leave him alone. Finally he had arranged to go to Florida to remain during the winter. They were to have started next Monday. Mr. and Mrs. Perrine entertain a theory that the tragedy was a double suicide. Clowes was too tender-hearted, they thought, to kill any one. They believe that he went out to see the woman for the last time to demand that she should take down and destroy his photographs and portraits which she had displayed upon the walls of her room; that he told her he was going away to spend the winter and would never see her again; that in a fit of jealous insanity she had snatched up the revolver which was lying upon the table and shot herself; Clowes, seeing her dead and realizing that he would be accused of her murder, and shrinking from the almost certainty of his inability to prove his innocence, had in a fit of desperation killed himself. This theory they think is sustained by the fact that she was in the habit of locking the door and hiding the key when he entered her room, and his cry "I want to get out of here" showed that he had tried to get out and couldn't.

Mayor Harrison received a telegram last evening from the Mayor of Hebron, Ind., requesting him to hold Clowes' remains until his arrival. A policeman was sent to Mr. Perrine's residence with a copy of the message. While Mr. Perrine was still wondering who the Mayor could be that he should be interested in Clowes' remains a hansom drove up to the door. Two men alighted and entered the house. One of them was very much agitated and sobbing, and he asked as soon as he entered the parlor, "Where is Charley?" He was Mr. C. T. Clowes, an uncle of the deceased. He had not seen his nephew during the last eighteen years, although he had reared him. It was stated yesterday that Mr. Clowes' father is still alive and not dead as currently reported.

Clowes' remains, which were taken to the residence of his mother, Mrs. Loomis, at Fifty-ninth and Jefferson streets, will be removed to Buchanan, Mich., for interment.

THE SNAKE HAD TAKEN A JACK-POT.

Pittsburg *Dispatch*: John Shanahan, a workman employed on the Carson street main, is responsible for the following story. Said Mr. Shanahan: "I was digging down in the main near Temperanceville when I pulled out what I took to be a clump of roots. I shoveled the stuff up by the side of the coal fire we have to thaw out the surface, and in a little while I saw the roots a-wiggling around like fish-worms. I got up out of the trench and examined the roots and found that they were not roots, but snakes. Yes, sir, there were five of them—four little ones and one big gray fellow at least two feet long when he got stretched out. Along about the middle of the snake was a big bunch—a place that kind o' bulged out. That struck me as rather queer, an' I cut him in two with my shovel. Well, sir, what do you suppose I found? Well, there were three white poker checks and two blue ones. That's a fact, sir. I know what a poker check is, and the reptile had five of 'em in him, an' I can show 'em to you yet."

BOSTON'S BROWNING CRAZE.

Letter to Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*: Not only is the new Browning society growing rapidly, but small clubs are forming, and Browning is now a favorite topic for parlor-club discussion. It looks as if there is to be quite a Browning craze here; that ultra devotion at the shrine of Browning is to be the "fad"—to borrow an expressive London term—of the season. Like other crazes here, especially literary ones, it attacks social triflers, those who feel that they must be in the swim, must show a culture if they have it not, as well as earnest, serious students, and would-be true disciples of the poet. Those who were Browningites before Browningism became the fashion, shake their heads at the new-born interest, and are slow to recognize it as real or lasting. Yet it is true that, while there is no doubt much that is frivolous and superficial about the present Browning worship, the honest study of the poet has greatly increased here, and that his sincere and appreciative devotees have multiplied in recent years.

CURING FROSTBITES.

Dr. Lapatin, in the "Proceedings of the Caucasian Medical Society," advises that fingers and toes which have been slightly frost-bitten, and which subsequently suffer from burning, itching, and pricking sensations, should be painted, at first once and afterwards twice a day, with a mixture of diluted nitric acid and peppermint water in equal proportions. After this application has been made for three or four days the skin becomes darkened and the epidermis is shed, healthy skin appearing under it. The cure is effected in from ten to fourteen days. The author has found this plan very effectual among soldiers who were unable to wear their boots in consequence of having had frozen feet. They were, in this way, soon rendered capable of returning to duty.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Senator Payne Writes that He Courts the Very Fullest Investigation Possible.

The Democrats of the Ohio Senate Running Things with a High Hand.

Insurance Matters at Hartford—No Canadian Fishery Treaty Wanted by Massachusetts Men.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—Senator Payne tonight mailed a letter to the Chairman of the recently-appointed investigating committee of the Lower House of the Ohio Legislature, of which the following is a copy:

UNITED STATES SENATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22, 1886.—*The Hon. Thomas A. Cowgill, Chairman, Columbus, O.*—SIR: As one branch of the General Assembly has appointed a special committee, of which you are the Chairman, to investigate the conduct of the Democratic caucus which, in January, 1884, nominated a candidate for United States Senator, and, as the matter is thus raised to the plane of respectability and placed in charge of intelligent and honorable gentlemen, I propose to give it appropriate attention. For myself, I invite the most thorough and rigid scrutiny. My private correspondence and books of accounts will be cheerfully submitted to your inspection if you desire it. I only insist, in case any testimony is given which in the slightest degree inculpates me, I may be afforded an opportunity of appearing before the committee. I am very respectfully, your obedient servant, H. B. PAYNE.

RUNNING THINGS WITH A HIGH HAND.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The State of Ohio, always in the van as far as politics is concerned, now has two Senates, one Republican and the other Democratic. The Republican body will meet tomorrow as usual, but the Democratic Senate has adjourned till next Monday. The line of demarcation between revolutionary methods and the policy so far pursued by the Democrats of the Senate, to stave off the investigation of the Cincinnati election cases, was further strained today in the proceedings. Legislation is at a standstill, and the spectacle of a partisan majority breaking up a deliberative body for purely political purposes is presented to the country. It is difficult to tell where the matter will end. The excitement has become intense, the lines are tightly drawn, neither side will yield an inch, and the final outcome no man can predict. Calmer counsels may prevail, but in the present wrought-up feeling no words of compromise are bandied on either side.

When the Senate convened at 10 o'clock this morning the Senate Chamber was crowded with spectators. The crowd increased through the day, and there was probably more excitement and a greater crowd of interested lookers-on than there has been before in the Senate since 1872, when the Democratic Senators made nearly as asinine an exhibition as they did today. After prayer President Kennedy ordered that the journal of the two preceding days be read. It will be remembered that the Democrats adjourned the Senate Thursday morning before the journal was read to throw it on the table.

Mr. Crites raised the point of order that it was only in order to read the journal of the preceding day under Rule 24.

President Kennedy ruled the point not well taken and Mr. Cable appealed from this decision.

The object of this movement on the part of the Democrats was to prevent the Pavey resolutions providing for the Senate in open session taking up consideration of the Hamilton County contests from being taken from the table, where they claimed adjournment Thursday without reading the journal took them. President Kennedy stated that his ruling was that the reading of the journal was in order; that while the proceedings may have gone to the table the journal did not. After discussion on the subject by Messrs. Eggers, Rannells, Pavey, Lawrence, and O'Neill, the roll was called, resulting in a vote of 20 against sustaining the chair and 17 in favor of sustaining. The twenty Democrats who voted against sustaining the President remained in the chamber throughout the day, their presence in the chamber showing on the journal by the record of this vote, as well as by the call of the Senate ordered on motion of Mr. Cable later in the day.

President Kennedy then arose to a question of privilege and made an able address, showing the unconstitutionality and illegality of the new rules of the Senate adopted to abridge his powers, citing authorities, and closing as follows:

I shall therefore hold that the attempt of the Senate for any purpose to abridge or to control the powers of the presiding officer of this Assembly, or to hand over his duties to the charge, keeping, or custody of any other officer of this body, is clearly a violation of the Constitution and is a nullity, and I shall decline to surrender any of these powers, but shall continue to exercise them, one of these duties being to direct the call of the Senate and to announce the result of the vote of the assembly upon all questions, and another being to decide all questions of order which arise, and to keep and maintain order within this assembly and to perform the duties usually performed by presiding officers of said assemblies at the time of the adoption of our present Constitution. I trust I may have the assistance of the Senators in so doing.

This was received with applause from the immense crowd which filled the hall.

Mr. Cable moved that the statement of the Lieutenant-Governor be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Lieut.-Gov. Kennedy said that he hoped such reference would be made, and it was.

Senator Van Cleaf, Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, submitted a report to the effect that in the four Hamilton County Senatorial cases it was necessary that the committee have additional and more specific authority, followed by a resolution that the committee be authorized and empowered to send for persons and papers, books and records, and to investigate thoroughly and speedily the election for Senators in said First Senatorial District the 13th day of October, 1885, and to employ a stenographer.

Mr. Coulter, Republican, presented a minority report as follows:

The undersigned, the minority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, beg leave to present to the Senate, as a substitute for the resolution and application reported by the majority of the committee, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Privileges and Elections be now relieved from further consideration of the papers in the contest of the right to seats in this body of Moses F. Wilson, Robert Kuehnert, J. C. Hopple, and John Brashears, and all matters relating to such contest; that said Committee on Privileges and Elections be directed to return to the files of the Senate the notice of contest, testimony, and all papers relating thereto heretofore referred to them, and that the Senate do now proceed to the trial of such contest in open session, under such rules and regulations with respect to the introduction of further testimony by either side as may be hereafter prescribed by the Senate sitting in such contest; that such trial shall proceed now and each day hereafter at 10 o'clock a. m., with such periods of adjournment as may be found from time to time convenient, until the final termination thereof.

Mr. Van Cleaf said that the substitute ought to be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which was greeted with laughter.

Mr. Ford demanded the yeas and nays on the substitution of the minority for the majority report.

Mr. Rannells raised the point of order that, as the sitting Senators from Hamilton County were directly interested in the result of this vote, they had no right to vote on the question.

President Kennedy ruled that as this was a preliminary to the hearing of the contest for their seats the members from Hamilton County were not entitled to vote on it. He therefore directed the Clerk not to call their names in calling the roll.

Mr. Welch took an appeal from this decision. Mr. Ford made the point of order that as this also directly affected the cases of sitting Senators from Hamilton County they were not entitled to vote on the appeal.

President Kennedy held this point well taken, and ordered that the names of the four Senators from Hamilton County be not called on the appeal.

Mr. Eggers made a short speech, and Mr. O'Neill, pursuing the dilatory tactics which the Democrats had mapped out for the occasion, moved to adjourn.

Mr. Dow raised the point of order that as this would delay the consideration of the cases of the Hamilton County Senators they were not entitled to vote on the motion to adjourn.

President Kennedy also found this point well taken, and ordered that the names of the Senators from Hamilton County should not be called on the motion to adjourn.

At this Mr. Brashears, one of the sitting Senators from Hamilton County, became excited, and advancing far in front of his seat began talking in a loud manner, and asked what rights he and his confrères had there, any way. After his violent and tempestuous outbreak President Kennedy began to make a statement regarding his decision that the Senators from Hamilton County could not vote. He was interrupted by Mr. Kuehnert, another sitting Senator from Hamilton, who insolently demanded that President Kennedy retire from the chair and let President pro tem. O'Neill occupy it.

Lieut.-Gov. Kennedy then gave at length his reasons for not allowing the Hamilton County Senators to vote, quoting Cushing's and Jefferson's manuals, Cooley on "Constitutional Limitations," and sections of the Constitution of Ohio. A vote was taken on Welch's appeal, and the Democrats refused to vote. The seventeen Republicans voted to sustain the Chair, and the Lieutenant-Governor announced it as agreed to. The motion to adjourn was lost, the seventeen Republicans voting against it and the Democrats sitting in their seats and not voting.

Mr. Ford then demanded the previous question on the motion to substitute the minority for the majority report, but several members were allowed to speak before the previous question was put, among them being Mr. Eltzroth, who asked if the adoption of the minority report would allow full investigations of the Hamilton County cases. All the Republicans answered "Yes" at once.

Mr. Coulter spoke in support of a full, fair, and free investigation. After various dilatory movements on the part of the Democrats the previous question was sustained, the majority report substituted, and then adopted in three votes, each seventeen to none, the Democrats remaining in their seats, but not voting. On motion of Mr. Pringle, President Kennedy directed the clerk to note on the journal the fact that all the members of the Senate were present. A motion to reconsider the vote on the minority report was voted down. The Senate having decided to take the consideration of the Hamilton County frauds out of the hands of the smothering committee and proceed with it, the Democrats grew sulky and acted like a lot of school-boys kept in the house by rain. They demanded a call of the Senate, and got it. It showed all of the members present, which dispensed with the possibility of any further proceedings under the call. Then they haggled and pouted around for a few minutes sulky and mad. Mr. Conrad made a motion to adjourn, on which the yeas and nays were not called. The motion was carried by a viva voce vote and the Senate adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

After President Kennedy left the chair and the Republican members had left their seats, the Senate having adjourned, the Democrats organized a rump Senate. Allen O. Myers urged the Hon. John O'Neil into the chair, and he called for the yeas and nays to be taken on the motion to adjourn, which had already been adopted. The twenty Democrats gravely voted against adjournment, to the amusement of the crowd which had seen the Senate adjourn. The rump Senate then with great solemnity adjourned until 4 o'clock Monday afternoon. The Republicans will meet at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. If the Democratic Senators do not attend they will carry out the pouting program they have already inaugurated, because they are mad and desperate that fraud at last is to be investigated.

INSURANCE IN CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—An effort made in the Connecticut Legislature a year ago to induce Connecticut to adopt the New Hampshire form of valued policy law in fire insurance was defeated, but was renewed by the same member in the Legislature today. He introduced seven bills, which cover all the essential features of the New Hampshire law excepting that which provides that suits against non-resident companies shall be tried in the State courts alone. The bills provide that insurance companies must pay the full amount of the policies in cases of total loss unless it can be shown that there was fraudulent overvaluation of the property. A company is prohibited by another bill from canceling a policy without thirty days' notice, and must return to the insured the proportion of the premium for the unexpired term of the policy, and it is provided that the conditions of the policy shall be printed thereon in large type.

A bill of a remarkable character in these days was introduced by a country member providing that no person shall be held to be an incompetent witness because of his religious belief.

WANT NO CANADIAN FISHING TREATY.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Resolutions were introduced in the House of Representatives this afternoon requesting Congress to take such official action as will prevent any renewal of the concessions made to the British Government in the fishery articles of the treaty of Washington, and especially to oppose with a united and earnest front the establishment of any international commission for the purpose of renewing diplomatic negotiations in Great Britain having such objects in view.

ZOLA'S FEARFUL MANUSCRIPT.

HOW THE FRENCH REALISTIC AUTHOR TORMENTS THE PRINTERS.

The Vienna *Allgemeine Zeitung* publishes an interesting article by Ernst Zeigler, who evidently writes with personal knowledge, on Zola as a literary-worker. The article might, perhaps, be well named "Zola as a Printer's Tormentor."

"Zola writes everything himself; he never has a secretary for his extensive correspondence. He even seals his wrappers and addresses them when he sends his friends brochures or his translators material. He also writes his literary manuscript himself. Out of it the printers compose what are called 'placards'—large pages with four gigantic columns of text. These are sent to the author carefully revised and free from errors, and then Zola begins to correct. He fills the wide margin all round with hundreds of marks and letters; ink-lines cut through the text, thin threads run crossways and diagonally, entwining like a lasso a sentence scribbled in an open space; scarcely a line is exempted from the hieroglyphics of the master. Here a note of interrogation must make room for one of exclamation; here a semicolon is changed into a full point; a comma before or after the et effectively divides a phrase; participles are replaced by adjectives; substantives take the place of pronouns; redundant adverbs must also disappear; the 'past definit' is substituted for the 'imperfect'; more descriptive words supply the place of tame ones; for an expression repeated in five or six pages a synonym is introduced; whole phrases are remodeled, sentences are condensed into two or three words, and even half-columns are ruthlessly consigned at once into the compositor's type-case. It must be a bitter task to break up the print again, but there is no help for it. The extra fees charged elsewhere on authors for corrections are not known; nobody complains; author and publisher rival each other in a common endeavor after perfection. After such a corrected text the Paris journal prints, and the translations are done in exactly the same way.

"In the newspaper print the publisher sees his work a step nearer the book form. But the process of alteration is still unfinished, and Zola is not the man to watch this process with his hands in his pockets. He now perceives in his work a thousand things which escaped him before, and he begins anew to correct more industriously and more relentlessly than before. He makes ravages on the text, refining and touching up the periods, reconstructing whole pages, and sprinkling column after column with new improvements. 'The feuilleton is for me only a first draught,' he once wrote to me. At last comes the day on which the publisher, Charpentier, receives the last bon-à-tirer; the new work is ready; Zola will never more withdraw anything from it, and he can now rest."

As a matter of fact Zola does not rest, for we are told that he sits down at once to sketch a new work directly the one last revised has left his hands.

"It is seldom that Zola does not receive the proceeds of a new work before the original manuscript leaves his hands." The novel is, however, appearing regularly all the while. "'Germinal' began in the papers Nov. 25 of 1884, and Zola only finished his work in the following January. 'L'Œuvre' began Dec. 22, and Zola writes today that he fears he will not be able to put the word 'End' after the last chapter before the middle of February. One may picture to himself the circumstances under which such a work is produced. Day after day the Paris feuilleton devours from three to 400 lines. The printer sends new 'placards' to Zola's house, waits for the corrections; the translators need material; the publisher is importunate, for he must have the long-detained bons-à-tirer, since on the day on which the last feuilleton appears the book must be in the market. So, harassed and tormented, Zola corrects again, and at the same time writes the last quarter of his romance. At this time he neglects all business affairs, forgets who has sent him money, and why, while heaps of unanswered correspondence strew his table. In the few letters which he absolutely must write a phrase always occurs which in its stereotype repetition admirably expresses the condition of the author's mind—namely: the cry of anguish, 'Je suis si bousculé.'"

HE WAS A REAL ZULU.

London *Times*: A butcher named Hubbard is lying seriously ill at Leicester Infirmary through injuries sustained in an exciting affray with a Zulu. The Zulu was performing in a show at the fair and was going through mimic warfare, when Hubbard, being suspicious that the man was painted, wetted his finger and touched the Zulu on the back. The Zulu leaped with a shout at Hubbard and plunged his assegai in Hubbard's face, inflicting a serious wound which it is feared will entail the loss of an eye. The Zulu was secured and Hubbard taken to the infirmary.

SPORTING AFFAIRS.

All the Arrangements for the Schaefer-Vignaux Match at New York Completed.

The Former Making Brilliant Averages in Practice—The Frenchman Not Feeling Well.

Burke's Challenge to the World, Barring Sullivan—The Latter's Match with Ryan Not Off.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The preparations for the fourteen-inch balk-line billiard match between Jacob Schaefer and Maurice Vignaux, which commences Tuesday evening next, are all but complete. A meeting of those interested to complete the final arrangements was held this afternoon. Among those present were Mr. Roche of St. Louis, Mr. Dowling of Chicago, Messrs. Vignaux, Schaefer, John O'Connor, Dudley Kavanagh, Heiser, and Gus Newland. All arrangements with the exception of the selection of a referee were completed. The referee will probably be chosen tomorrow.

During the early part of the week Vignaux seemed entirely out of trim, and for two or three days did not play up to his usual standard. He suffered from a severe cold, and to make matters worse he broke the screw of his favorit cue. Yesterday he turned to Heiser, with whom he had been practicing, and remarked that Mme. Vignaux herself could do better than he had been doing. Today, after his cues had been adjusted, he appeared himself again, and in the presence of a large audience played wonderful billiards.

Schaefer, who has been playing very steady all the week, in a practice game today with a well-known amateur made runs of 112 and 167 and averaged nearly 40.

BILLIARDS—THE SHORT-STOPS—SLOSSON'S OFFER.

As the short-stop tournament progresses the games have seemed to increase in merit and execution. Last night's game, the eighth of the series, which took place at Slosson's between Gallagher and Mathews, was productive of some very pretty play, and the "printer" surprised even his most ardent admirers by the fine showing he made. Gallagher opened the game with a run of 44. This he followed with other clever captures and scored his first 100 in the twelfth inning, Mathews having shoved up but half this number at the close of the same inning. His work in the next ten innings was effective, however, and the score at the end of the twenty-second stood 119 to 114 in favor of Gallagher. It was in the twenty-eighth that Mathews found his stroke and began to knock out good billiards. Starting off in this with a run of 42, he followed it with consecutive runs in order named of 12, 39, 3, 27, 2, 28, and 5, winning the game in a style well worthy the applause that was given him. The score stood: Mathews, 300; Gallagher 228. Mathews' average, 8 28-34; highest runs, 42, 39, 27. Gallagher's average, 6 4-34; highest runs, 36, 35, 24. Time of game, two hours and a half.

There will be no game this evening, the next game, the ninth of the tournament, being scheduled for Monday night at Parker & Miller's hall, between Gallagher and Hatley.

Before last night's game commenced John Thatcher, for George Slosson, announced that Mr. Slosson would give $800 in prizes for a billiard tournament open to J. R. Heiser of New York, Edward McLaughlin of Philadelphia, William Catton of St. Louis, Eugene Carter of Cleveland, and Messrs. Thomas J. Gallagher, Capt. A. C. Anson, John Mathews, and William Hatley of Chicago under the following conditions: Four hundred dollars to the first, $250 to the second, and $150 to the third, at fourteen-inch balk-line billiards on a five by ten carrom table, with two and three-eighths inch balls, 400 points up each game, one game to be played each evening—Sundays excepted—at Slosson's, commencing Tuesday, Feb. 23 next. Entrance fee to be 12½ per cent and five or more to enter or no play.

Mr. Slosson requests that applicants for entry submit their names, together with their entrance fee, to him at as early a date as practicable, as it is desired that the lists shall close Feb. 15 next. Little doubt is expressed in local billiard circles but that all or enough of the players mentioned will enter to make the tournament an interesting event. The purse offered by Slosson is the largest ever hung up in a billiard tournament where no admission fee has been charged.

JACK BURKE WANTS A TILT AT SMITH, THE ENGLISH PUGILIST.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 23.—Jack Burke, pugilist, who is now in this city, has issued a challenge to fight any man living (bar John L. Sullivan), the fight to be six or eight rounds or to a finish, for $5,000 to $10,000. In his challenge Burke calls attention to the announcement that Jim Smith, the English prize-fighter, will cross the water after his fight with Greenfield to seek a match with Sullivan, and says there is no need of Smith waiting for Sullivan to make a match, as he (Burke) is ready to meet Smith at any time. Burke says he means business, and will post a forfeit within twenty-four hours after Smith's or any other man's acceptance with the sporting editor of the New York *Clipper* or CHICAGO TRIBUNE, the editor selected to appoint the final stakeholder and referee.

THE GREAT SLUGGER'S CHALLENGE.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 22.—John L. Sullivan authorizes the following announcement: He will fight any man in the world within four to six weeks; scientific points to count if fought with gloves, or if not then London prize-ring rules to govern. The match is to be for from $2,500 to $10,000 a side, and to be in the presence of only five persons, to a finish, or as may be preferred. Under no condition is the match to occur in public. This challenge is to remain open only one week. He says he has not received nor accepted a challenge from James Smith.

BASE-BALL.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—[Special.]—A story was current today that the base-ball players David Orr and James Roseman had been released by Mr. Wiman to the Brooklyn Club on payment of $2,000. The secretary of Mr. Wiman's club (the Metropolitan) denies the statement and says that Orr and Roseman will sign contracts with the Metropolitans tomorrow.

SPORTING NOTES.

The entry list for the sixteen stakes of the Washington Park Club, which closed Jan. 15, are about complete, and foot up 827 horses in all. The Lake View handicap has 69 entries; Society Stakes, 52; Leland, 70; Tremont, 55; Quickstep, 95; Great Western handicap, 52; Oakwood handicap, 81; Dearborn, 45; Woodlawn, 23; Hotel Richelieu, 31; Maiden, 63; Columbia, 26; Boulevard, 37; Competition, 17; Washington Park Cup, 26, and the Palmer House Stake, 63. Additions to these may be received today, but as the lists now stand they present an array of flyers which promise an unusually interesting meeting.

THE ICE-BAG IN CHOLERA.

Dr. Chapman, an English physician who has practiced for a number of years in Paris, but was formerly in India, where he had cholera to treat, has just published a book entitled "Cholera Curable." He is the man who some time ago recommended the use of ice-bags for sickness, and has more recently tried the same method with cholera. He used it in ten cases, with a result of ten cures. The ice-bag is a triple rubber bag, about twenty to twenty-four inches in length and about four inches wide. Each part is filled with fine pieces of ice, and it is applied to the back along the spinal column. Its application should be constant, so the ice must be changed from time to time. The vomiting was stopped by its use almost at once, while there was a great diminution in the cramp. The patients warmed up, the pulse came back, and all the symptoms gradually disappeared.

MOURNING FOR A KING.

The following is the way the English court mourned for King Ferdinand of Portugal:

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, Dec. 15.—Orders for the court's going into mourning Wednesday next, the 16th instant, for his Majesty King Ferdinand, father of his Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves, and first cousin of her Majesty, the Queen—viz:

The ladies to wear black dresses, white gloves, kid or white shoes, feathers, and fans, pearls, diamonds, or plain gold or silver ornaments.

The gentlemen to wear black Court dress with black swords and buckles.

The Court to change the mourning Wednesday, the 30th instant, viz.:

The ladies to wear black dresses, with colored ribbons, flowers, feathers, and ornaments, or gray or white dresses, with black ribbons, flowers, feathers, and ornaments.

The gentlemen to continue the same mourning.

And Wednesday, the 13th January next, the court to go out of mourning.

NEW ROUSSEAU CONFESSIONS.

HE WRITES OF PRIESTS AND NOVELS TO AN ENGLISHWOMAN.

Pall Mall Gazette: M. Chantelauze, the eminent French historian, has recently made a discovery which has aroused much interest in literary circles in France. He found in an old volume of engravings a letter in Rousseau's handwriting, apparently written as a sort of appendix to the "Confessions." The genuineness of this letter having been proved, the *Livre* and other literary organs reproduce it in full, showing that at the age of 60 years Jean Jacques was still at the hight of his power, and retained all the chief peculiarities which distinguish his philosophy. It appears that the letter was written after Rousseau's exile to England, when, living at Wooton, Derby, he made the acquaintance of the Lady Cecile Hobart, of whom nothing is known except that she was young and beautiful, and, as Rousseau says, that she was the only woman in whom he was not disappointed after he had heard her talk. That an Englishwoman should have gained this distinction is perhaps a little surprising, but, in the first place, Rousseau's acquaintance with her must have been short, and, in the second place, we must remember that a man between 55 and 60 is sometimes less inclined to be critical in intellectual respects than he might have been at half these years. This is especially true of a man of Rousseau's peculiar temperament. The first part of the curious writ is dedicated to a full analysis of Rousseau's feelings for the lady and a eulogy of death, the friend of lovers. This leads him to a tirade against the priests:

"I can understand that the multitude, whose feelings eternal wisdom has found it well to blunt, fears death and clings to physical life. But can a being love life in whose heart all the feelings of which we are capable are fully developed? I doubt it. Moments may come where it does, but his days are divided, and should those in the course of which he wishes for death be weighed against those in which the love of life is predominant the scales would certainly incline toward the grave. It is the priests, those false servants of all sects, who desecrate our hearts, who people our imagination with fearful ghosts, and who, lighting the flames of Hell at the fire of their greed and cruelty, picture to us a sea of fire and agony which awaits us after leaving this life. The evildoers! They are the wicked ones who mock the Highest Being; they are those who should be heaped up and cast into real flames, that in future their equals might be prevented from lighting the funeral-pile in the night of eternity. The priests! the priests! They are the enemies of humanity. They torture us in life, they poison our death. Without these miserable beings death would be nothing but what our nightly rest is to us. Indeed, it would be only the long sleep of a man who has lived his term of life. But what do I say? Death is only the sleep of the physical. It is the life of the spiritual being. No feeling being has ever doubted the immortality of the soul, and how deep must not this joyful thought be engraved into our hearts that the priests with their pernicious teachings have not been able to annihilate it. In the course of my youth I have always seen the grave open before one. Alas, how I have longed for this much dreaded death! But I dared not go to meet it, for the fetters of gratitude chain me to life. Think of my 'Confessions' and thou wilt see why I did not flee life."

The following extract will be interesting for the biographical details and for the philosophizing estimates of novels: "Thrown into the career of an author without quite knowing how it came about, I have for a while lived on in selfishness, but heavily have I atoned for that short mistake. I have enjoyed the joys of love, but Heaven has never united in me the platonic love with the passion of the senses. My heart was filled with romantic ideas, which tore it to pieces, in which yet, amid all my mistakes, I have found the true happiness of my life. I belong, perhaps, to those who have read most novels, and I have read them with so keen an interest that I nearly lost my life through them. Standing on the border of the grave I take the same books which have delighted me in youth. I read them again, and find that my heart is not changed; it feels the same delight, and my eyes, which will soon be closed forever, can still shed a few tears. Judge after this description whether Jean Jacques is an enemy of romantic ideas. Believe me, Cecile, by surrounding ourselves with such ideas we entwine flowers about our existence. The naked truth with regard to the inner life is a poison to happiness. Truth is suitable to our physical existence, but illusion is the nurture of our spiritual life. Happy he who until death retains the susceptibility of youth. I have retained it, Cecile, and this bliss I owe to romantic ideas. At first my heart was stirred by novels. I left them for the sake of men, and I have sought them again when I knew what men are; henceforth they will not leave me again."

The rest of the letter is again devoted to expressions of the author's delight at finding, "on the border of the grave," the ideal of his life realized in the beautiful woman who evidently was the last of the many loves of Jean Jacques Rousseau.

BERGH.

HE PITCHES INTO PASTEUR AND HIS HYDROPHOBIA-INOCULATION THEORY.

Editor New York *Herald*: In the spring of 1884 M. Pasteur informed the world that he had discovered a cure for hydrophobia. Up to this time his achievements consisted in having remorselessly tortured and killed countless numbers of dogs, rabbits, and monkeys in his efforts to create hydrophobia, and after repeated trials failed to give the disease to any animal. This failure he admits in the *Medical Times* of May, 1884, in these words: "It will be necessary to repeat experiments to an infinit extent on all manner of animals before having the courage to try this prophylaxis on human beings." Since that time Pasteur has all the while been doing his best to propagate the disease, but still he fails to find the microbe of rabies, which he thought to cultivate after the same manner of his treatment of the microbe of anthrax, or, as the disease is also termed, "charbon," or "splenic-fever," discovered by Dr. Koch. It is a well-known fact that certain Government officials and uncultivated scientists in England jumped to the conclusion that he had found a prophylactic against anthrax, but other and more profound scientists, particularly Koch, the real discoverer of the anthrax microbe—after repeated experiments—condemned the whole system. Pasteur has not discovered the microbe of rabies, nor has he manufactured a protective vaccine. He has inoculated dogs with the spinal marrow of rabbits which have died of a disease artificially induced by himself. Voila tout! No rabbit has ever been known to have rabies or hydrophobia. Even "his vaunted cure," as Wilkinson declares, "for the cure and prevention of anthrax is long since proved to be illusory." Three years ago the Hungarian Government appointed a commission to investigate it, and reported that "the fatal issue of other latent diseases in sheep is accelerated by a protective inoculation."

Now, what is the sum of all this experimenting? Apart from the atrocious cruelties inflicted on sentient animals, ceaselessly prolonged, Pasteur's fanatical mania poisons and deteriorates the flesh of animals through his impotent attempts to cure all murrains by giving murrains, and the world ere long may discard all animal food and be driven to vegetarianism in self-defense.

Moreover, it is not improbable that this "germ theory," which has seized hold of some of the medical world, may extend its antics to every form of disease, and "germicides" alone will be employed to fight microbes which are presumed to be the cause of disease. Small-pox and rabies will no longer monopolize inoculation, but "germs" will be cultivated with a view to prevent corruption by inoculating with corruption; and diphtheria, typhoid, tuberculosis, erysipelas, cholera, measles, malaria, and all other human ailings will each and all enjoy their specialty. All this is possible, according to logic and the opinions of learned men.

The senseless terror which Pasteur has indirectly occasioned in Newark, and which is extending its influence here, as seen by the action of our Mayor and Board of Aldermen, is another proof of what an unreasoning animal man sometimes suffers himself to become. Another dog-slaughter is now ordered because a Jersey dog, resenting some injury probably, bit some children, and they have been hurried off to Pasteur to have some of his "attenuated vaccine," made of the brain and marrow of outraged rabbits, with real broth, injected into their blood, with a view to curing a disease they have not, and which Pasteur has never yet cured in one single instance. Can anything be more absurd?

It will be seen by the papers that in advance of the experiments of Pasteur having demonstrated that his theory possesses any truth whatever, certain persons are moving in the same direction he has failed in, and propose to open a vast torture-chamber in this city. Would it not be well to wait until Pasteur has furnished the first proof of success before the terrible slaughter of God's innocents begins? Be this as it may, the duty of this society is clear, and it will see to it that the laws of this State and humanity are enforced.

HENRY BERGH.

CRITTENDEN'S DEFENSE.

The Ex-Governor of Missouri Is Warm Over Being Refused a Foreign Mission.

Cleveland Could Not Appoint Him Because He Helped to "Remove" Jesse James.

The President "Could Not Shoulder Public Opinion"—The Missourian's View of the Slight.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The following is a copy of Senator Vest's letter to Gov. Crittenden regarding the President's refusal to appoint him to office:

UNITED STATES SENATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17, 1885.—*Dear Governor:* I consider it my duty to give you the purport of an interview had the day before yesterday by Cockrell and myself with the President. We determined to ask from him additional recognition of our State in the foreign service, and after selecting between ourselves your name and two others we approached him on the subject. When Cockrell named you the President said he could not entertain the idea; that in the East you were believed to have bargained with the Fords for the killing of Jesse James, and, whether true or not, he could not shoulder public opinion on the subject. We endeavored to explain the matter, but he was very firm and cut us off with the remark that he "could not think of it." I think you ought to know this, in justice to Cockrell, anyhow. I have not given all the conversation, but the above is the substance of it. Truly, G. G. VEST.

Ex-Gov. Crittenden replied as follows:

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 20, 1885.—*The Hon. G. G. Vest*—DEAR SENATOR: Yours of the 17th inst. received. While being very much obliged to you and Senator Cockrell for this expressed interest in my behalf, I assure you both I am not, nor have been for months, seeking a foreign appointment, nor would I accept, if tendered, any one remaining in the gift of the President. I am surprised at this part of the letter, in which you represent the President as saying:

"In the East he is believed to have bargained with the Fords for the killing of Jesse James, and, whether true or not, I cannot shoulder public opinion on the subject."

I do not ask him or any man to "shoulder" my real or fancied sins. I am willing to stand before public opinion in the "East" or elsewhere upon the charge. Considering the President an honest, just, and fearless man in the performance of his duties, indifferent to the sensations of an hour, I am the more surprised at this declaration. Had I known at an earlier day his objection, self-respect and my own consciousness of innocence would have forbidden a solicitation of any office from the President. I am as innocent of the fact, if not the charge, as the President himself. The last National canvass should have taught the President the broad difference between a charge and the truth. Had the charged slanders been true against him—uttered and published for base reasons by a minister of the Gospel—then Grover Cleveland would have been socially and morally unfit to occupy the seat so honored by every patriot of this land. As he then met the charge on the threshold and boldly said, "Tell the truth," so I, with equal fearlessness, say to all friends and foes: "Tell the truth," and I shall abide the consequences, whether for good or for evil. God knows I have faults and weaknesses enough without imputing others of which I am innocent. Whatever may have been the part I performed in the extermination of the James gang of outlaws, I assure you I have no steps to retrace, no apology to make to the people of Missouri, or to the President. The Missouri of today is the vindication of my administration.

You report the President as saying "he could not shoulder in the East the responsibility of an appointment to office because of that charged bargain." That may be the case in this special instance. Generally speaking, I know the people of the East are sensitive on the enforcement of the law and against its violation, even under circumstances productive of the most good to society, and am also equally mindful of that other important trait in their character, a willingness to hear the other side before the case is closed and judgment pronounced. They cared nothing for Jesse James whilst alive—willing to leave him where he had placed himself, *hostis humani generis*—and still less when dead. The people are honest, frugal, and money-making, making investments only where law is supreme and well regulated society the rule. Millions of dollars have been invested in this State by the people since James' death, which would not have been the case had he continued "monarch of all he surveyed." I am slow in the belief that as stern a man as the President is in dealing out justice between man and man—one who has come up through the trials and tribulations of official life; whose pathway has been strewn with malice engendered by envy and slander, the outgrowth of corruption, and who so thoroughly understands human nature by observation and severe experience—should so confide in an excited imputation as to wrong any man by giving it a moment's consideration, and especially against one who had been his friend and defender from the beginning. If so, I am mistaken in the man.

Senator, I have written plainly because my reputation is the only "prop and stay" of my life—the only heritage I have to leave my children—and that I shall defend against all imputation. I truly hope you will consider no part of this letter offensive to yourself, associate Senator, or the President, and, in simple justice to an old friend who will never intrude upon your patience again in regard to any office, exhibit it to the President. I am not at all disappointed at the result of your application, and rejoice that the President finds so many more worthy men than myself to fill the office. Having fought long and earnestly for the triumph of Democracy, and not at all times under sunny skies or on flowery roads, as you are personally cognizant, I truly hope to see this Administration succeed on the principles of that party as founded by Jefferson and Jackson, and in restoring the people and the Government to the methods of those great leaders and the teachings of the Constitution. While asking no favor for myself of you or the President, I still plead for the free distribution of the good things of the Government table to our loved State and its worthy applicants, only remembering the old guard of the party—those who always responded here when the call was made for action. Nothing so strengthens a man or a party as fealty to friends and fealty to the usages and doctrines of that party. Yours truly,

THOS. T. CRITTENDEN.

AN ADDING MACHINE.

THE REMARKABLE INVENTION OF MR. SPAULDING OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

It is announced that C. G. Spaulding of Springfield, Mass., after twelve years of laborious application, has perfected an adding machine which is a marvel of ingenuity and precision. It is described by the Springfield *Republican* as cased in a wooden box about eight inches square and three deep. On lifting the cover the interior is seen to hold an enameled white surface on which are two dials and which shows the brass key-board in the lower left hand corner. The larger dial of the two is on the left of the machine and is divided into 100 sections. The rim of the smaller dial is cut into twenty sections. The hand which moves about the first dial is called the unit pointer. That which moves about the smaller one is called the hundreds pointer. A little finger play on the brass key board makes the object of the dials and the reason of the pointers' names quickly understood. The keys on the board are numbered from one to nine and are placed in regular order, but also in two rows—2, 4, 6 and 8 being above and the odd numbers below. The key is a brass upright, and as the finger draws on it a spring allows it to slip back towards the lower end of the box. The pulling of each key on the board sends the unit pointer along on its journey around the dial as many points as there are units in the number of the key. Pull the 9 key, and the dial set at 0 goes to 9. Pull the same key again and the unit pointer moves to 18. Pull the 1, 2, 3 keys now, and the pointer goes consecutively with a hop, skip and a jump to 24. When the unit pointer, keeping up its agile athletics, has reached its starting point again, there is a quick little motion on the right hand dial. The pointer then has "dotted and gone one." The machine's internal clockwork is claimed to be more accurate than a human head can hope to be. It isn't troubled with malaria, nor is it ever larger in the morning than it was the night before. All the accountant has to do is to run his eye up and down the columns, pulling each respective key as he reaches the corresponding figure. A day is sufficient in which to learn the keyboard, and the motion of the hand quickly becomes almost involuntary. If the machine fulfills its promise it ought to be a boon to clerks in hunting for an elusive balance.

SLEIGHING IN GEORGIA.

Mr. A. A. Gates of Lula made Wednesday one of the longest sleigh-rides on record in Georgia. For the last week the mountain counties in the northeastern part of the State have been mantled in snow of unusual heaviness, and the continuous cold weather has made it splendid for sleighing. Wednesday Mr. Gates went from Lula to Gainesville and back, a distance of thirty miles, in a homemade and rudely-constructed sleigh. The jingle of the sleigh bell in these snow-covered counties is not quite the thing with their people.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

SMOTHERED BY MALT.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—[illegible] Fisher, an employé at Weiss' South Side brewery, about 3 o'clock this afternoon entered the lower room under the huge tank to clear a choked hopper. He accomplished this, but before he could get away the great quantity of malt rushed down upon and buried and smothered him. He was dead when found.

RAILROADS.

The Southwestern Association Listens to Complaints Regarding Exorbitant Rates.

Formation of the Sixth Sub-Pool of the Chicago & Ohio River Combination.

Grand Trunk Officials in Canada Tell a Very Pitiful Story—New Roads.

Delegations of merchants and shippers from St. Louis and Kansas City appeared before the managers of the roads in the Southwestern Railway Association at Commissioner Midgley's office yesterday morning to protest against the alleged discrimination in freight rates against those lines and the high rates charged by the roads. Mr. E. F. Kelly, Commissioner of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, in behalf of the exchange submitted a lengthy and carefully prepared statement claiming that the tariff rates between the Missouri River (Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison, St. Joseph, and Council Bluffs) and St. Louis, Chicago, Peoria, etc., were so manifestly inconsistent and unjust, and such a discrimination against the commerce of St. Louis, that he felt it incumbent to call their attention to the facts and ask a readjustment upon a consistent and equitable basis. He first called attention to the inconsistencies of the freight tariff of the association, which showed that between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers mail cars, coke, and third-class property pay 80 per cent of the Chicago rate; passenger-cars, sheep in double decks, and corn pay 75 per cent, while locomotives on builders' trucks and sheep in single-deck or tierced cars pay only 66⅔ per cent. Every other class and special bears a separate and distinct percentage relative to the Chicago rate. The difference in rates from or to competing cities, he thought, should be a percentage commensurate with the mileage, and the same on all articles. He failed to understand why St. Louis was charged 93.5 per cent on coal and only 80 per cent on coke; why 71.88 per cent on soft lumber and 81.11 per cent on hard lumber, etc. The differences between Chicago and St. Louis were equally inconsistent and confounding. St. Louis was allowed five cents off Chicago fourth class of 35 cents, and seven and one-half cents off the Class A rate of 32½ cents, or seven and one-half cents off Chicago's Class B rate of 29½, and only five off the fifth-class rate of 30 cents. He thought the differentials would appear more consistent if transposed. He claimed that St. Louis merchants were overcharged from 11 1-10 up to 55 per cent on St. Louis business in both directions. Commissioner Midgley, he said, had no definit knowledge of either the basic principles or the conditions which called the present association tariffs into existence, and they were evidently unsuited to the traffic of today. After submitting a large number of tabulated statistics he went on to say that 60 per cent would give St. Louis a lesser rate to Council Bluffs than it is entitled to, but it would pay a little more on Kansas City than it should. He believed the request for 60 per cent of Chicago rates to be eminently fair and liberal, and asked that the tariff rates be revised in accordance with the following formula: Fix the rates between Missouri River points and Chicago; apply Chicago rates to and from Milwaukee; make rates between Missouri River points named and points on the west bank of the Mississippi River 60 per cent of the rates current to and from Chicago; make rates between Missouri River points and common points east of the Mississippi, between which and the Missouri River points the railroads operating are members of or controlled by members of the Southwestern Railway Association, the same rate per ton per mile as their Chicago rates for the short-line average distance; and rates between the Missouri River points and points east of the Mississippi River, between which and the Missouri River points the railroads operating are not members of, or under control of, the associations, be made not less than a strict combination of lowest locals current via association points.

Gen. George Grier of St. Louis made a strong argument in support of the above proposition. He said he went 1,400 miles recently through Kansas and Nebraska, traveling in freight-cars, to satisfy himself as to what was needed to correct the existing evils and what measures were necessary to move the products from those sections. He talked with dealers and farmers and found that the prices of grain were so low and the freight rates so high and discriminating that they could not bring their stuff to market. He said he found that the farmers get but 15 cents a bushel for corn, hauling it six to eight miles. If they took the money and bought coal at 14 cents a bushel, hauling it back to the farm, there was but little left. They were better off by burning corn for fuel. Thus the railroads not only lost the haul of the corn but the haul of the coal which would be bought with the money received for the corn as well. The farmers asked what object there was in selling corn at 15 cents a bushel and paying 14 cents a bushel for coal. The railroads, as a matter of self-interest, ought to correct their rates so as to enable the farmers to sell their corn. Gen. Grier was followed by Mr. George Minch and ex-Gov. Stannard of St. Louis with elaborate arguments in favor of charging rates on a regular mileage basis.

The St. Louis people were followed by members of the Kansas City delegation. Their principal complaint was that Kansas City had to pay much higher rates in proportion than points in the Northwest. Mr. H. J. Latchaw, claimed that the rates between Northwestern points and Chicago were on an average 33⅓ per cent lower than the rates between Kansas City and Chicago. Wheat from Missouri River points to Chicago he said was 25 cents per 100 pounds; from Missouri River points to Mississippi River points the rate was 20 cents per 100 pounds, thus charging but five cents per 100 pounds for a distance of nearly 300 miles against 20 cents for a distance of about 200 miles. He thought such inequalities ought to be corrected. Messrs. W. B. Grimes and Mr. J. M. Nave of Kansas City also made arguments why rates from Kansas City should be reduced.

The railroad officials made no replies but stated that they would consider the arguments and give their answer at a future time.

FORMATION OF THE SIXTH SUB-POOL OF THE CHICAGO AND OHIO RIVER POOL.

The roads in the Chicago and Ohio River pool and those roads interested in the Southern business going via Evansville and Cairo met again at Commissioner Richardson's office yesterday morning, and, after a short discussion, succeeded in perfecting the sixth sub-pool of the Chicago and Ohio River pool and percentages for the roads comprising the sixth pool were agreed upon. The following resolutions, adopted by the meeting, fully explain the details of the new agreement:

Resolved, That in order to harmonize the difficulties that exist in forming the sixth pool the lines running to Cincinnati and Louisville will accept 53 per cent instead of 54 per cent of the whole business and give 47 per cent instead of 46 per cent to the Evansville and Cairo lines on condition that the 1 per cent thus transferred be given to the Wabash and Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railroads. The reason for the above action was that the lines interested in the sixth pool were unable to agree upon percentages. The Illinois agreed to take 9 per cent; the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and connections were willing to take 29 per cent. This left but 8 per cent for the Wabash and Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Roads. As these refused to take less than 9 per cent, and the other roads would not accept a lower percentage than stated above, there was a hitch which could only be overcome by the Cincinnati and Louisville lines giving the 1 per cent additional to make the share of the Wabash and Peoria, Decatur & Evansville the required 9 per cent. The division of the 47 per cent as finally accorded to the Cairo and Evansville lines is therefore as follows: Wabash and Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Roads 9 per cent, Illinois Central 9 per cent, and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and connections 29 per cent.

The following resolution was then adopted:

Resolved, That in acceptance of the percentages as adopted in the formation of the sixth pool it is fully understood and agreed that all the roads interested or parties to the agreement shall put into the pool account the gross earnings of their respective roads, based upon full proportions of full and agreed rates between pool points, and such roads shall supply the Commissioners promptly with all copies of all way bills of freight carried between pool points passing over their roads and furnish full information as to division of all rates irrespective of the routes which the freight may take; and if any of such traffic be carried in connection with outside lines between pool points the road or roads parties to this agreement participating in the transportation of such traffic in connection with roads outside this pool shall put into the pool the gross revenue of all roads and connections between such pool points.

Resolved, That the Commissioner call a meeting of General Freight Agents representing roads in interest to arrange rates and make such arrangements as may be necessary to govern the business of their departments under the pools.

Mr. A. L. Richardson was elected Commissioner and Mr. B. E. Rand Secretary of the sixth pool. This pool is to be governed by the same railroad regulations as govern the Chicago and Ohio River pool.

THE TRIPARTITE COMBINATION.

In accordance with a call issued by General Manager Roswell Miller of the Western Trunk Line Association (Tripartite combination) the managers of the Rock Island, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and Wabash Roads held a meeting yesterday to take action in regard to the demands of the Rock Island and Milwaukee & St. Paul that the Wabash's percentage in the pool be reduced on account of the changes in its system. Under the existing agreement each one of the three roads gets 33⅓ per cent of the Union Pacific's Nebraska business. General Traffic-Manager Smith of the Wabash made a strong argument against the proposed reduction of the percentage of his road. He said no changes had occurred in the Wabash system that affected its Council Bluffs and Omaha traffic. Two lines were dropped from its system—the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska and the Toledo, Peoria & Western, that formed part of one or two parallel lines to Council Bluffs; and neither affected the business, as those roads still work in connection with the Wabash. He showed that during a period of sixteen months, ending Nov. 30, 1885, in which was included five months subsequent to the change, the Wabash carried 36 per cent, the Rock Island 33⅓ per cent, and the Milwaukee & St. Paul 30⅔ per cent, which showed that the Wabash carried more than its allotted percentage. It may be claimed, he said, that most business is via Chicago, but this was not a fact. The bulk goes to St. Louis and points in the South which could not be reached by other lines, and which throws a large amount of business over the Wabash that cannot be competed for by the other two roads, whereas the Wabash reaches every point they do. Its numerous gateways east of the Mississippi—such as Hannibal, Detroit, Fort Wayne, Toledo, etc.—gave the Wabash an advantage which the other roads could not enjoy. He thought the other roads had been laboring under a misapprehension or he could hardly understand why they ask for a decrease of the Wabash's percentage.

The Rock Island and Milwaukee & St. Paul claimed that the big showing made by the Wabash was due to extraordinary circumstances, and insisted that the dropping of the above-named branches materially weakened the Wabash's Council Bluffs' line. They proposed that the question be submitted to arbitration under the terms of the contract which provided for arbitration in cases of this kind. The Wabash claimed that it could not see what was to be arbitrated and refused to agree to the proposition. Mr. Smith, however, finally consented to take the proposition under advisement, and the meeting adjourned.

THE MISSOURI RIVER ROADS STILL WRANGLING.

The Chicago, St. Louis, and Missouri River Passenger Association was again in session yesterday afternoon until a late hour without coming nearer a settlement of their disputes than they were before, yet the fact that they remain in session so long without final adjournment indicates that the troubles will after all be surmounted and a new agreement made for another year. A final adjournment without having reorganized the association would mean another serious and disastrous war on passenger rates between Chicago, St. Louis, and Missouri River points, and this the roads are trying to prevent. There are but two questions that form a serious obstacle to the adoption of a new agreement. These are in regard to the payment of commissions for the sale of tickets and the regulation of the dealings with foreign roads—that is, connections of roads in the association. Regarding the commission question there are some roads who would like to see the system entirely wiped out, as it entails an enormous and useless expense upon the lines, but finding that so radical a change cannot be made at once they are in favor of largely reducing the expense by cutting down the commission one-half. A few of the roads, however, are wedded to the obnoxious system and insist upon the retention of the amount now paid, $2 from Chicago to the Missouri River and $1 from St. Louis. As regards the dealings with foreign roads, it is urged that full arbitraries should be charged from all junction points. Owing to the strong competition between connecting roads the latter frequently cut rates, and the Missouri River roads are required to pro rate at the cut rates. The roads which want this to be stopped say there is no good reason why points on connecting lines should have an advantage over points on the lines of the roads in the association. All other questions could be easily adjusted if the above problems were solved. Another attempt will be made this morning to harmonize the conflicting interests.

BUFFALO'S NEW LINE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The directors of the recently incorporated Buffalo & Geneva Railroad Company met this afternoon and elected the following officers: President, Wilson S. Bissell of Buffalo; Vice-President, William W. Wright of Geneva; Treasurer, Howard Elmer of Waverly; Secretary, George M. Diven of Elmira. The exact line of the road is not yet located, and no one is prepared to say exactly where it is likely to run. An effort will, however, be made to secure a short line with easy grades. The distance is about 100 miles, which is some miles shorter than the New York Central line. No effort will be made to force an entrance into Buffalo, an arrangement with some existing road being more feasible. As soon as the weather will permit surveys will be made and the work pushed to a speedy conclusion. There appears to be no desire to pass through the towns on the way, at least not enough to induce the road to go out of its direct route. The inference is that the road is to be a link in some line that is in need of such through connection as it can give.

FROM ST. PAUL TO ROCHESTER.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—St. Paul jobbers have semi-officially announced that they will build a railroad from St. Paul to Rochester at once. The entire trade of this section of the State goes to Chicago now because of the roundabout rail connection with the State Capital. The route is not decided on as yet, but will probably be via Mantorville (on account of the quarries), either to a connection with the Minnesota & Northwestern near West Concord or by an independent route. To the south it may go to the river or into the Iowa coal-fields. The first Board of Directors will be Messrs. Moon, Dean, Lindeke, Cochrane, Daniels, Williams, and Fishback. Several of the men interested say the new road will be entirely independent.

BAD FOR THE MEN.

MONTREAL, Que., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—A notice was posted up in the Grand Trunk Railway works here a day or two ago stating that a cut would be made Feb. 1 in the staff of men employed; that no more overtime would be allowed; and that the hours of labor would be shortened, thereby decreasing the men's pay. The men had sent in a petition a couple of weeks ago asking that their wages be restored to what they were before the 10 per cent cut last year; and, as this is the only answer they have received to that petition, there is much dissatisfaction, and rumors of a strike are plentiful. H. Wallis, superintendent of the mechanical department of the Grand Trunk, today said he knew the men wanted to be put upon full wages again. He also knew that the reduction of a year ago had fallen on all alike, and that the officials were as anxious as the men for a restoration of their wages, but the continued falling off of the traffic receipts left no hope for this, and, in fact, further economy was necessary. There was not a side line along the road that was not now blocked with empty cars. No wheat was moving from Chicago for their engines to pull, and it was useless to repair cars that could get nothing to carry or engines that had nothing to haul. A reduction of the staff instead of a reduction of pay had been decided upon, and Monday the men's time would be reduced to fifty hours a week and about 100 men would be discharged. In all there were about 1,000 men now in the works. He did not think there was the slightest danger of a strike. There were no signs of any ill-feeling on the part of the men. No deputation had waited upon him or asked to be allowed to wait on him. The traffic receipts of the Grand Trunk were now, he believed, not greater than they were before the Great Western and Midland systems were acquired.

AN APPARENTLY JUST COMPLAINT.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Jan. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—As showing how much regard some railroads have for the accommodation of the traveling public the connection arrangement at Odin, the junction of the Ohio & Mississippi and Illinois Central Railways, need only be given. The Ohio & Mississippi runs three trains past Odin between 5 a. m. and 6 a. m. The first train, No. 3, carries the New Orleans sleeper and switches it at Odin. Before the next two trains arrive the Illinois Central train south-bound takes out the sleeper and proceeds on its way south. Passengers bound for points on the Illinois Central arriving at Odin on the Salem accommodation or on the second section of the fast train on the Ohio & Mississippi cannot get south from Odin until 6:37 that night, which makes a delay of twelve hours. The Illinois Central could, by waiting fifteen or twenty minutes at Odin, take out the passengers without any delay.

Going north, the Illinois Central train arrives at Odin about ten minutes after the Ohio & Mississippi train has gone east, though it could easily get there earlier, and passengers destined for points between Odin and Flora have to wait three and a half hours at Odin before they can get away, and then are forced to take a freight-train.

The Ohio & Mississippi people have endeavored to meet the demands by running their Salem accommodation earlier, and it is only because the Illinois Central fails to make a small concession that the abominable state of affairs exists.

MICHIGAN PROSPECTS.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Railway matters are to boom in the spring. The Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon and Mineral Range Narrow-Gage will be connected by a draw-bridge over the arm of Portage Lake next month. It is said that the Chicago & Northwestern will build a branch to the Gogebic iron range next summer. It is also authoritatively rumored that the Milwaukee & Northern will build a branch to the Menominee range. The Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western will push further into Ontonagon County next season. The Canada, La Crosse & Southwestern construction will be commenced in the spring. The Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette is making strong efforts to get trade from the Chicago & Northwestern and transfer much of the wholesale business to Detroit that now goes to Chicago. Low freight rates are accordingly made and the Northwestern has already made a reduction in the freight tariff for the present year.

THE OHIO VALLEY RAILWAY.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The grading on the Ohio Valley Railway from Henderson to Morganfield, Ky., was completed yesterday evening. The ties and rails are on the ground and will be laid as soon as the weather moderates. The work of grading between Morganfield and De Koven will be commenced early next week. The contractors insure the completion of the road between Henderson and De Koven by May 1. Col. James Montgomery, formerly Superintendent, of the Henderson Division of the Louisville & Nashville Road, has been offered the Superintendency of the new road.

MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL DIRECTORS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—[Special.]—All day today was spent by the directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company in discussing plans for building one or more branch roads and issuing new securities. There was not a unanimity of sentiment in everything, and the meeting finally adjourned without accomplishing anything. They meet again tomorrow.

AN INFAMOUS SLANDER RETRACTED.

In a recent issue of the *Merchant Traveler* Mr. E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Company's lines, was editorially charged with having, at a meeting of the Central Passenger Association, held at Cincinnati while the "week-end" ticket matter for commercial travelers was under consideration, stated that commercial travelers are "liars, thieves, robbers, cutthroats," etc. The editor of the paper dilated upon this charge in a most unjustifiable manner by printing various other defamatory articles. In answer to those articles Mr. Ford states that the charges made against him are untrue in every respect; that the editor's informant, whoever he may be, is a willful and malicious liar; when the resolution referred to was read and laid on the table he (Mr. Ford) did not utter a word concerning it, nor make any remarks derogatory to commercial travelers. In confirmation of this denial Mr. Ford quotes a resolution which was passed unanimously at the last meeting of the Central Passenger Committee, when twenty-eight or more prominent railways were represented, in which the editor of the above-named paper is seriously taken to task for slandering Mr. Ford without the slightest cause. Mr. Ford further says he had never, in public or in private, impugned the motives or aspersed the character of any of the various commercial travelers' associations in the country. He further informs the editor that the statements he had made did him and the great interests he represents a great injustice. The expressions attributed to him are those of a blackguard, and he was too proud of his position and good name and too conscious of the value of the good will of all commercial travelers, as well as that of the public generally, to allow such language to pass his lips or to permit such falsehoods to remain unchallenged. He therefore demanded of the editor the name and address of the authors of the slander; the publication and circulation of this letter, without alteration, in the next issue of the *Merchant Traveler*, as the various slanders were published and circulated; a full and complete editorial retraction of all the libelous articles; an immediate written apology and reply. The following day Mr. Ford received the following letter from Editor Geswein of the *Merchant Traveler* abjectly apologizing for the injury done to him:

> Realizing fully the great and almost irreparable injury I have done you through the columns of the *Merchant Traveler*, I embrace this, my first opportunity since I have come into possession of the full facts, to tender you any and all amends in my power. Mr. John H. Garrison of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway is the sole and only authority upon which our articles were based, and, having had an acquaintance with him extending over several years, I did not doubt his word, and consequently did not, as is my invariable custom, take the pains to substantiate his words. I am, believe me, deeply grieved that I should have done you so great an injury, and shall do everything possible in our next issue to place you right with the many thousands of traveling-men who read the *Merchant Traveler* every week.
>
> Hoping that you may accept my apologies, made in a most sincere spirit, I remain, etc., etc.

In reply to another letter from Mr. Ford asking a still more unqualified retraction, Editor Gesowein telegraphed:

> Everything you have already requested and anything more that you may request will be promptly and gladly acted upon.

NOTES.

A St. Paul dispatch says: Telegrams to the Northern Pacific headquarters here from New York say the directors have awarded the Cascade Tunnel contract to Nelson Bennett of Montana, who is to extend the work at a cost of $800,000.

A Cleveland special says: At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway today, Mr. Hamilton McK. Twombly was elected director to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William H. Vanderbilt.

Mr. E. D. Moore, General Agent of the Southwestern Railway Association, has been offered the position of Commissioner of the new Southern Freight Association. Mr. Moore has not yet decided whether to accept the position, as the Southern roads want to make a contract with him for but one year, while he desires a contract for three years at least. Mr. Moore would make an excellent man for the place.

Railroading was carried on under difficulties in the various yards and on the roads yesterday. Freight did not move with its accustomed regularity, and the result is that a great many cars are side-tracked. The snow on the track beds is as hard as packed sand, and has necessitated the employing of hundreds of shovelers. The work of removing the snow has progressed slowly, and at least a week will elapse before trains will be running regularly. Fast time is prohibited on many of the roads as the risk of jumping the rails is too great. The snow is heavily packed against the flange of the rails and prevents the tire from taking a secure hold. Hence the cause of all trains being behind time. Many live-stock trains are reported side-tracked at way stations along the various roads.

THE CONGO FREE STATE.

The Congo Free State has entered the postal union. A list of postal rates ranging from five to fifty centimes adopted, and five different postage stamps has been issued, all bearing the profile of King Leopold and the words "Etat Independant du Congo." The business of the new State is transacted at Brussels by four Ministers, who preside over the Departments of Justice, Finance, Foreign Affairs and Commerce, and the Interior and Police. The State is divided into four administrative districts, each having a Governor, and all being under the charge of Col. de Winton, the Administrator-General. The four Governors have had several years' experience on the Congo, and were among the most trusted and enthusiastic of Stanley's lieutenants.

SPIDERS FOR AGUE.

Spiders were formerly considered to be a cure in rural districts for ague. Some years ago a lady in Ireland was famous for her success in curing people thus affected. It appears that the only medicine she employed was a large spider rolled up in treacle. The patients were ignorant of the contents of this novel bolus, so that imagination had nothing to do with the matter. In England, also, the spider has been called in as an ague doctor. In Lincolnshire the creature was treated very much after the above-mentioned Irish fashion, being rolled up in paste and swallowed; but elsewhere the animal is put into a bag and worn round the neck.

NEMESIS IN IRELAND.

The Tragic Situation Which Confronts England—Past Crimes That Are Bearing Their Fruit.

Pall Mall Gazette: Talk about Greek tragedy! Where will you find a more tragic situation than that which confronts us in Ireland? The slowfooted deity that dogs the steps of the evil-doer has almost overtaken us, and the repentant criminal finds his very penitence contributes to his doom. We use the word criminal, and we use the word advisedly. We have been guilty of many crimes in Ireland which are now bearing like fruitage in other crimes, and there are many who regard the crop that has sprung from our own sowing as sufficient reason for continuing to scatter the same evil seed. When we speak of crimes, we do not mean century-old brutalities. The massacre of Drogheda and Wexford weigh lightly on our soul. Even to the atrocities that marked the struggle of '98 we are comparatively indifferent. The crimes of which we have been guilty, and for which we are suffering wrong, are less sensational but more subtle. They did not scatter the brains of an individual, they weakened the brains of the race. They did not sack a city, they merely rackrented an estate. Broadly speaking, the Irish difficulty has two phases: One is that of the "incurable dishonesty" of the Irish peasant on the question of land; the other the "hopeless impracticability" of the Irish people in dealing with problems of government. In both cases the disease is of our own making. There is not an adult in Ireland today but was born in days when the State, the law, the Judge, and the constable instilled into every Irish heart the great doctrine that the commandment, "Thou shalt not steal," did not apply to land. On the contrary, English law enforced with all the machinery of the State the right of the landlord to steal his tenants' property. The right of the landlord to evict and confiscate the improvements of his tenant was, outside Ulster, as unlimited as his right to levy exorbitant rent upon the capital which the tenant had invested in his holding. Our Parliament knew that this was the case ever since 1845, when the report of the Devon Commission recommended the simple remedy of honest dealing as the true solution of the land question. But we would not hearken. Lords and Commons, Ministers and people turned a deaf ear to the cries of the plundered tenant. Not until last Parliament was any real protection given to the savings of the peasant. Hence there has been bred in the peasant mind an absolute negation of the moral law in relation to landed property. Our law has been the schoolmaster who has brought him to Mr. Parnell. As the landlord plundered while he was strong, so shall he be plundered now that he is weak. As for honesty, the Ten Commandments, the moral law, and all the rest of it—where were they when the present generation went to school in our law courts to learn that the measure of a landlord's right to the savings of his tenant was limited only by the extent of these savings? Hence the agrarian difficulty, with its almost insoluble problem. Every addition to the power of the Irish people, it is said, is an addition to the force in favor of robbing the landlord. It is true, and the reason is that we have taught the Irish people for generations that theft is no robbery when the property stolen is connected with land.

But that is not the only grip which Nemesis has on our throats. Men stand aghast when they hear the leaders of the Irish people babbling like babies as soon as they attempt to unfold their program for governing their country. One orator is going to make his country rich by making everything dear that his countrymen buy. Another intends to restore her credit by sponging the slate. Yet these people in the management of their private affairs are acute and shrewd as other men. It is only when they deal with public and general business that they clamor for the moon and insist upon roasting potatoes in a snowdrift. And why is this strange contrast? Because we for our own interests have refused to allow the Irish that reasonable exercise in self-government which alone can steady men with a sense of their responsibilities and familiarize them with the possession of power. And, having hamstrung the race, we curse them for not being able to run; having forbidden them ever to wet their feet, we declare that they are constitutionally incapable of swimming.

A MONTEVIDEAN MILLIONAIRE.

THE CASTAWAY SAILOR FROM PHILADELPHIA WHO HAS BECOME A URUGUAYAN CRŒSUS.

Philadelphia *Record:* "There are very few people in this city who know what a big figure a Philadelphian is cutting down in Montevideo, the Capital of Uruguay, in South America," remarked Capt. Ulmer, lately commanding the barkentine Wandering Jew of this port, who is now in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. "I was down there about a year ago," continued the Captain, "and saw considerable of the person in question, a man named W. D. Evans, well advanced in life and one of the wealthiest citizens of the Uruguayan Republic. Evans claims to be an American and a Philadelphian, but the prevailing idea among the citizens of Montevideo is that he is a Scotchman. At any rate he insists that he is not a Scot, and he has brought all his children up with the strict understanding that they are American to the backbone and must never acknowledge any flag but the Stars and Stripes of Uncle Sam. He struck Montevideo about thirty years ago without a cent to bless himself with, having been wrecked while mate of the ship Young Mechanic of Rockland, Me., and saving only the clothes on his back and a battered old boat in which he got away from the wreck. He had unlimited pluck, however, and went to work at once to make a living by ferrying people about the harbor to and from ships lying in the roadsted, and jobs of that sort. Not long after he took to the business he was caught in a sharp squall just outside the harbor and was capsized. Four hours later a steamer coming in hove to and picked him up while he was clinging to the keel of his upturned craft. He thanked the officer in charge of the men who had put off to rescue him, but declined to go on board the steamer, asking as a great favor that the sailors help him in righting his capsized boat, as it was all he had in the world to make a living with. Admiring his grit, they gave him the required assistance, and an hour after the steamer dropped her anchor he sailed past and was given a hearty cheer by the men on the fo'castle deck.

"He picked up a little money by means of the old tub he had refused to desert and invested in a bit of property, which soon doubled in value, and then, going into real estate as a business, fortune smiled on him, and he became wealthy in a few years. Now he owns whole blocks of houses in the city, and his own place is one of the finest in the entire country, while his fortune is continually swelling. His hospitality is a byword down there, and it appears to give him especial pleasure to entertain Americans, while for the Yankee naval officers and shipmasters who sail into port he cannot make too much fuss over them. He often talks about Philadelphia, but does not say anything about coming back here to live. Poverty is no bar to a man finding a friend in Mr. Evans, for he is as ready to welcome a poor chap out of the fo'castle as the commander of a man-o'-war, but he won't take any stock in men unless he thinks that they are square. He has always given a very cold shoulder to Winslow, the Boston forger, who found a haven in Montevideo.

"In the centre of his private park there is a splendid bronze fountain which cost him a good many thousand dollars, and it is surrounded by a huge basin, stocked with splendid trout and a big school of gold fish. Floating about on the waters of the basin is the old boat he saved from the wreck, and he thinks as much of it as he does of any of his children. No stranger ever escapes being taken to do reverence to the boat that twice saved his host's life and laid the foundation of his splendid fortune.

"'When I was flat broke she was my only friend,' he says to the people he takes down to the fountain to see his rickety old pet, 'and though you may not notice anything pretty about her, she's the most beautiful thing I ever saw.' Of course such a man is immensely popular, and in all the valley of the River Plate there isn't a man who don't feel proud of Evans' acquaintance if he has the pleasure of knowing him."

TRAVELING ON A TRUNK.

New York correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal:* "My company stranded in Milwaukee," said an actor, who was bewailing his luck here today, "and I had to travel to this city on my trunk."

Traveling on a trunk is something I never heard of before, and I asked to be enlightened. "Any railroad," he said, "will take your trunk for passage if you think you can redeem it at the end of your journey. Up in New England, if your trunk is valuable, you can get enough to buy meals on it as well as your fare. Every actor travels on his trunk when he is in hard luck."

THE TRADE SITUATION.

REPORTS FROM VARIOUS CITIES ARE NOT PARTICULARLY ENCOURAGING—FIGURES AS TO FAILURES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Taking the country as a whole, special telegrams to *Bradstreet's* received this week do not indicate any material gain in the distribution of general merchandise. At Boston there are no new features, and there is considerable anxiety among manufacturers over the low margins of profit, especially in view of the prevalence of labor troubles. At Philadelphia it is asserted that there is a tendency to improve, but business has been checked by the weather. Baltimore's reports are that the severe weather has checked all lines of trade, although dry-goods jobbers look ahead to a fair distribution. At Boston the dry-goods trade with jobbers starts moderately favorable, the Western and Southwestern orders for spring prints and dress ginghams being above conservative expectations. With agents business is more quiet, and the low range of prices is a prominent feature. Print cloths at the mills appear firmer than for some time at unchanged prices. Stocks are still light. The seaboard wool markets are steady, with no new features. Manufacturers are slow to order until goods making are disposed of, though the average aggregate of weekly sales is good. Australian wools bound hither tend to check any advance in fine wools. At Milwaukee and St. Paul, at St. Louis, and at Burlington, Ia., the movement of general merchandise is relatively quiet, with mercantile collections only fair. The movement of dry goods in the Central Mississippi River Valley has slackened, and prices are not so firm. At Chattanooga and at Memphis there is no material improvement except in dry goods, to a moderate degree, at the latter. Trade has been visibly checked at the former, the iron industry there being almost at a standstill. At Indianapolis the business situation is disappointing, and collections are slow. There is little disposition to buy, and traders are not so confident as heretofore. At Evansville the commercial outlook is less inspiriting also.

Chicago reports a slight gain in the distribution of goods. The iron and steel industries have not improved any. On the contrary, there is a perceptible check to orders for raw and manufactured iron. Prices remain unchanged. Anthracite coal is more demoralized, prices are off again, and there has been no decision respecting the quarter's or the year's output. Checkered buying of cotton by spinners and continued light exports have permitted spots to go off about 1-16 cent, and futures about thirteen points on the week. The wheat situation looks more bullish. Leading interior storage-points have begun shipping wheat back to country milling points, which indicates a very light invisible supply. The outlook for six months of this year promises a far more rapid destruction of the enormous visible supply of stocks than had been expected, and has turned attention to the world's demand and supply from a new point of view. Spot wheat closed at 90 cents, against 90½ cents a week ago. Indian corn and oats, too, are firm and higher. The decline in the supply of hogs at packing points has bolstered the hog-product markets. The movement of grocery staples has been disappointing and behind those in the like week last year. Dairy products are quiet, with limited export demand.

The total number of business failures in the United States reported to *Bradstreet's* this week is 394, against 334 last week, 386 in the third week of January, 1885, 310 in 1884, 269 in 1883, and 210 in 1882. The large increase is striking, as it parallels totals in the early weeks of last year, when the failure list was exceptionally heavy. Canada had thirty failures, as against twenty-eight last week, thirty in the like week in 1885, thirty-eight in 1884, twenty-six in 1883, and eight in 1882. The total number of failures in the United States for twenty-two days of 1886 is 1,027, against 1,279 in 1885, 976 in 1884, 948 in 1883, and 565 in 1882.

The business failures during the last seven days as reported to R. G. Dun & Co. number for the United States, 303; for Canada, twenty-six; a total of 329, as against 332 last week and 336 the week previous to last. More than two-thirds of the number are reported from the Southern, Western, and Pacific States.

MARK TWAIN.

HIS SPEECH AT THE TYPOGRAPHICAL DINNER IN NEW YORK—REMINISCENCES OF HIS CUB-PRINTERSHIP.

New York *Sun*, Jan. 19: Typothetæ, an association of New-Yorkers having more or less to do with types, commemorated the birthday of Benjamin Franklin by a dinner at Delmonico's last night, which was enjoyed by over 200 guests.

Mark Twain was there, and his text was, "The Compositor." This is what he said:

"The Chairman's historical reminiscences of Gutenberg have caused me to fall into reminiscences, for I myself am something of an antiquity. [Laughter.] All things change in the procession of years, and it may be that I am among strangers. It may be that the printer of today is not the printer of thirty-five years ago. I was no stranger to him. I knew him well. I built his fire for him in the winter mornings; I brought his water from the village pump; I swept out his office; I picked up his type from under his stand; and, if he was there to see, I put the good type in his case and the broken ones among the 'hell matter,' and if he wasn't there to see I dumped it all with the 'pi' on the imposing stone—for that was the furtive fashion of the cub, and I was a cub. I wetted down the paper Saturdays, I turned it Sundays—for this was a country weekly; I rolled. I washed the rollers. I washed the forms. I folded the papers. I carried them around at dawn Thursday mornings. I enveloped the papers that were for the mail—we had a hundred town subscribers and 350 country ones; the town subscribers paid in groceries and the country ones in cabbages and cordwood—when they paid at all, which was merely sometimes, and then we always stated the fact in the paper, and gave them a puff; and if we forgot it they stopped the paper. Every man on the town list helped edit the thing—that is, he gave orders as to how it was to be edited; dictated its opinions, marked out its course for it, and every time the boss failed to connect he stopped his paper. We were just infested with critics, and we tried to satisfy them all over. We had one subscriber who paid cash, and he was more trouble to us than all the rest. He bought us, once a year, body and soul, for $2. He used to modify our politics every which way, and he made us change our religion four times in five years. If we ever tried to reason with him he would threaten to stop his paper, and, of course, that meant bankruptcy and destruction. That man used to write articles a column and a half long, leaded long primer, and sign them 'Junius,' or 'Veritas,' or 'Vox Populi,' or some other high-sounding rot; and then, after it was set up, he would come in and say he had changed his mind—which was a gilded figure of speech, because he hadn't any—and order it to be left out. We couldn't stand such a waste as that; we couldn't afford 'bogus' in that office; so we always took the leads out, altered the signature, credited the article to the rival paper in the next village, and put it in. Well, we did have one or two kinds of 'bogus.' Whenever there was a barbecue, or a circus, or a baptizing, we knocked off for half a day; and then to make up for short matter we would 'turn over ads'—turn over the whole page and duplicate it. The other bogus was deep philosophical stuff, which we judged nobody ever read, so we kept a galley of it standing and kept on slapping the same old batches of it in, every now and then, till it got dangerous. Also, in the early days of the telegraph we used to economize on the news. We picked out the items that were pointless and barren of information and stood them on a galley, and changed the dates and localities and used them over and over again till the public interest in them was worn to the bone. We marked the ads, but we seldom paid any attention to the marks afterward; so the life of a 'td' ad and a 'tf' ad was equally eternal. I have seen a 'td' notice of a Sheriff's sale still booming serenely along two years after the sale was over, the Sheriff dead, and the whole circumstance become ancient history. Most of the yearly ads were patent-medicine stereotypes, and we used to fence with them. Life was easy with us; if we pied a form we suspended till next week, and we always suspended every now and then when the fishing was good, and explained it by the illness of the editor—a paltry excuse, because that kind of a paper was just as well off with a sick editor as a well one, and better off with a dead one than with either of them. He was full of blessed egotism and placid self-importance, but he didn't know as much as a three-em quad. He never set any type except in the rush of the last day, and then he would smouch all the poetry and leave the rest to 'jeff' for the solid takes. He wrote with impressive flatulence and soaring confidence upon the vastest subjects; but puffing alms gifts of wedding-cake, salty ice-cream, abnormal watermelons, and sweet potatoes the size of your leg was his best hold. He was always a poet—a kind of poet of the Carrier's Address breed—and whenever his intellect suppurated and he read the result to the printers and asked for their opinion they were very frank and straightforward about it. They generally scraped their rules on the boxes all the time he was reading, and called it 'hog wash' when he got through. All this was thirty-five years ago, when the man who could set 700 an hour could put on just as many airs as he wanted to; and if these New York men who recently on a wager set 2,000 an hour solid minion for four hours on a stretch had appeared in that office they would have been received as accomplishers of the supremely impossible, and drenched with hospitable beer till the brewery was bankrupt.

"I can see that printing office of prehistoric times yet, with its horse bills on the walls, its 'd' boxes clogged with tallow, because we always stood the candle in the 'k' box nights, its towel, which was not considered soiled until it could stand alone, and other signs and symbols that marked the establishment of that kind in the Mississippi Valley; and I can see also the tramping 'jour' who flitted by in the summer and tarried a day, with his wallet stuffed with one shirt and a hatful of handbills; or if he couldn't get any type to set he would do a temperance lecture. His way of life was simple, his needs not complex; all he wanted was plate and bed and money enough to get drunk on, and he was satisfied. But it may be, as I have said, that I am among strangers, and sing the glories of a forgotten age to unfamiliar ears, so I will 'make even' and stop."

Mr. Clemens' trade slang told with effect, and the boys gave him three cheers at the close.

A GARTER IN COURT.

OBSERVANCE OF A BRIDAL CUSTOM LEADS TO ARRESTS FOR DISLOYALTY.

London *Times:* A singular trial has just taken place before the criminal tribunal of Colmar. There is a traditional usage in Alsace, evidently a relic of ruder times, that at the close of a marriage-feast the bride gives one of her garters to the bridegroom's best man, who forwith divides it into pieces, which are divided among the guests.

The niece of the burgomaster of Orschweiler, near Schlettstadt, was lately married to a resident of Uttenheim. The chief public authorities of all three places were present at the festivities, and the traditional ceremony was observed. The garter happened to be of silk ribbon, striped red, white, and blue. Following the usual custom, the gentlemen wore their fragments of the garter pinned at the coat buttonhole. One of the guests, the proprietor of a hotel at Schlettstadt, happening to be at the railway station of that town next morning, was upbraided by the guard of the train for his disloyalty in flaunting the French tricolor in a German town and so endangering the public peace.

The public prosecutor heard of the affair, and at once instituted criminal proceedings against all the male guests, including the three burgomasters, for publicly displaying fragments of the offending garter. He based his proceedings on an ordinance passed by the the French provisional government in the revolutionary period of 1848, forbidding the display of emblems calculated to disturb the public peace; but the Colmar tribunal acquitted the accused on the ground that all the circumstances negatived the suggestion that they intended to make a political demonstration, or to irritate German feeling by displaying a French emblem. Much ridicule has been heaped on the public prosecutor for failing back on an obsolete French ordinance to furnish a supposed display of affection toward France.

MUFFS.

A hundred years ago ladies used muffs five or ten times as large as the little rolls of fur or pouches of plush and lace inclosing the hands this winter.

FIRE AT THE ROCK ISLAND SHOPS.

OFFICE OF JOHN J. DUNN, Dealer in coal and wood, Fifty-first and Clark streets, CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—*H. H. Gross, Esq., Manager Hardin Hand Grenade Company, 51 and 53 Dearborn street*—DEAR SIR: Last night about half-past six fire broke out in the hay mow of my barn and got quite a start before it was discovered. With your "Star" Hand Grenades the fire was subdued by the watchman and held in check for twenty minutes until the Fire Department arrived. There is no doubt but that your Grenades saved the barn from total destruction. Yours truly, JOHN J. DUNN.

This fire had spread over the hay a distance of thirty-three feet before Grenades were used. We believe this is the only case where a fire of such proportions in a hay mow was ever overcome by any hand fire extinguishers. The loss does not exceed $200. Without the Grenades it would have been several thousand.

BABY HUMORS

Infantile and Birth Humors Speedily Cured by Cuticura.

For Cleansing the Skin and Scalp of Birth Humors, for allaying Itching, Burning, and Inflammation, for curing the first symptoms of Eczema, Psoriasis, Milk Crust, Scald Head, Scrofula and other inherited skin and blood diseases, CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, are infallible. Absolutely pure.

"TERRIBLY AFFLICTED."

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Stebbins, Belchertown, Mass., write: "Our little boy was terribly afflicted with Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and Erysipelas ever since he was born, and nothing we could give him helped him, until we tried CUTICURA REMEDIES, which gradually cured him, until he is now as fair as any child."

"$200 FOR NOTHING."

Wm. Gordon, 87 Arlington-ave., Charleston, Mass., writes: "Having paid about $200 to first-class doctors to cure my baby without success, I tried the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which completely cured, after using three packages."

"FROM HEAD TO FEET."

Charles Eayre Hinkle, Jersey City Heights, N. J., writes: "My son, a lad of 12 years, was completely cured of a terrible case of Eczema by the CUTICURA REMEDIES. From the top of his head to the soles of his feet was one mass of scabs." Every other remedy and physician has been tried in vain.

"A LITTLE BOY CURED."

Nash & Nash, Covington, Ky., write: "One of our customers bought your CUTICURA REMEDIES for his little boy, who had a kind of humor in the head, so that he was a solid scab of sores. He was entirely cured, and his father says he would not begrudge $500 for the good it has done him."

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cents; RESOLVENT, $1.00; SOAP, 25 cents. Prepared by POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

BABY Use Cuticura Soap, an exquisitely perfumed Skin Beautifier.

KIDNEY PAINS, STRAINS, BACK ACHE, Weakness and Weariness caused by overwork, dissipation, standing, walking, or the sewing-machine, cured by CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER. New, elegant, original, and infallible. 25c.

CATARRH.

THE Great Balsamic Distillation of Witch-Hazel, American Pine, Canadian Fir, Marigold, Clover Blossoms, etc., called Sanford's Radical Cure, for the immediate relief and permanent cure of every form of Catarrh, from a simple Cold in the Head to Loss of Smell, Taste, and Hearing, Cough, and Catarrhal Consumption. Complete treatment, consisting of one bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent, and one Improved Inhaler, in one package, may now be had of all Druggists for $1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

COMPLETE TREATMENT WITH INHALER, $1.

"The only absolute specific we know of."—Med. Times. "The best we have found in a lifetime of suffering."—Rev. Dr. Wiggin, Boston. "After a long struggle with Catarrh the Radical Cure has conquered."—Rev. S. W. Monroe, Lewisburg, Pa. "I have not found a case that it did not relieve at once."—Andrew Lee, Manchester, Mass.

Potter Drug & Chemical Co., Boston.

"I MUST GIVE UP, I cannot bear this pain, I ache all over, and nothing I try does me any good." Backache weakness, Uterine Pains, Soreness, Lameness, Hacking Cough, Pleurisy, and Chest Pains cured by that new, original, and elegant antidote to pain and inflammation the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. Especially adapted to Ladies by reason of its delicate odor and gentle medicinal action. At Druggists, 25c; five for $1. Mailed Free by

Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

This Saturday, Jan. 23, FAREWELL MATINEE. Last appearance of

SALVINI,

In Shakspeare's Tragedy, KING LEAR.

Tonight the Great Drama, THE DUKE'S MOTTO. Alessandro Salvini Jr. and the Salvini Company.

Next week—The Comedians, ROBSON & CRANE, as THE TWO DROMIOS in THE COMEDY OF ERRORS

McVICKER'S THEATRE—EXTRA.

Beginning Monday Next, Jan. 25, THE COMEDIANS,

ROBSON & CRANE,

AS THE TWO DROMIOS,

In their Magnificent Production of Shakspeare's

COMEDY OF ERRORS,

Under the direction of Mr. JOS. BROOKS. Seats and boxes can now be secured for the opening week.

COLUMBIA THEATRE—EXTRA.

ROSINA VOKES.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.

Absolutely Fireproof, Corner of Washington and Clark-sts.

This Saturday Matinee and evening, last two performances of the McCAULL OPERA COMIQUE COMPANY, in the Author's Authorized

MIKADO

Sunday, Jan. 24—Rose Coghlan in "Our Joan."

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Extra.

Week beginning SUNDAY, Jan. 24,

Rose Coghlan

In the new domestic drama, written by Herman Merivale, author of "Forget Me Not," entitled

OUR JOAN.

Presented with ORIGINAL AND PICTURESQUE EFFECTS. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

COLUMBIA THEATRE—EXTRA.

ROSINA VOKES.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM.

Monday, Jan. 18, and all week.

THE WILD PRAIRIE SCOUTS' SHOW, MONTANA BILL AND YELLOWSTONE VIC. THE THEATRE—THE BIG 4 COMEDY CO., Sherwood and Williams, Whiting and Ryder.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S WEST SIDE DIME MUSEUM.

Monday, Jan. 18, and all week.

Fat Ladies' Spelling Bee Assembly, 20—LOVELY, LARGE LADIES—20 SOMERS & WALTERS' MERRY MAKERS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Matinee Today at 2. Tonight at 8. Crowded Houses! A Perfect Ovation! The public delighted with the first production in Chicago by the CARLETON OPERA COMPANY Of Genee's Comic Opera NANON, As played by them 200 nights at the Casino, New York. The cast includes Mr. W. T. Carleton and 60 artists. Magnificent costumes and special scenery. The audience wild with enthusiasm. Every number encored. Seats now on sale for any performance.

COLUMBIA THEATRE—EXTRA.

ROSINA VOKES.

HAVERLY'S MINSTREL THEATRE

Madison-st., between State and Dearborn.

Grand Matinee Today at 2. Tonight at 7. Last Week but one of the very popular

HAVERLY'S MINSTRELS,

Supplemented by the World Wonders, Shedman's PERFORMING DOGS AND MONKEYS. Popular Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, and $1.00. Reserved, 25c and 50c.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.

Under the management of.................J. M. HILL

Every Evening and Saturday Matinee. WM. REDMUND AND MRS. THOS. BARRY In the beautiful romantic drama,

A MIDNIGHT MARRIAGE.

Monday, Jan. 25—Rosina Vokes London Comedy Co.

PEOPLE'S THEATRE,

State-st., near Harrison.

Matinee at 2; Night at 8. VAST CROWDS Witness Splendid Array of Original, Beautiful, Unique, and Fascinating Daily Features. RENTZ-SANTLEY BURLESQUE CO. "The Mikado"—Gay Bal-Masque. Monday—Wallick's "Bandit King."

COLUMBIA THEATRE—EXTRA.

"His 'Art Was True to Poll."

CRITERION THEATRE.

Sedgwick-st., corner Division.

Every Evening, Saturday and Sunday Matinees, (Hon. W. F. Cody),

BUFFALO BILL!

Especially engaged and will appear with Buffalo Bill's Dutchman Comb. in THE PRAIRIE WAIF. Prices—50, 35, 25, and 15 cts. Next—Redmond & Barry's Midnight Marriage Co.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

JOHN A. HAMLIN..........Lessee and Manager

STILL BOOMING! NO SIGNS OF WEAKENING! EVERY SEAT SOLD EVERY NIGHT.

A TIN SOLDIER

Does it. Hoyt is happy.

MATINEE TODAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

"Rats, are you with me?"

STANHOPE & EPSTEAN'S

New Dime Museum & Bijou Theatre,

Randolph-st., bet. Clark and Dearborn. THREE SPECIAL FEATURES THIS WEEK: Capt. Ureck, Jennie Quigley, Lizzie Sturgis. THE AMERICAN FOUR In Refined Hourly Performances.

NEW OLYMPIC THEATRE.

PRICES, 10, 20, 30 CENTS.

Royal Russian Athletes Novelty Company!

17—SPECIALTY ARTISTS—17. Johnny Prindle's Burlesque, "THE PIRATES OF SLEEPY HOLLOW." Daily at 2:30 and 8 p. m.

COLUMBIA THEATRE—EXTRA.

"His 'Art Was True to Poll."

STANDARD THEATRE,

Corner Halsted and Jackson-sts.

Every Evening, Saturday and Sunday Matinees, Evans & Hoey in a

PARLOR MATCH!

Monday, Jan. 25—Joe Murphy.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Shook & Collier's "Storm Beaten."

Mr. Edmund Collier and Powerful Company. Monday—Harrison & Gourlay in their latest success, "Out of The Frying Pan into The Fire."

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

Open daily from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m. Cable Cars to Panorama Place.

Battle of Shiloh,

Never was battle so vividly depicted. Michigan-av., near Madison-st. Open daily (Sundays included) from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.

COLUMBIA THEATRE—EXTRA.

"His 'Art Was True to Poll."

CASINO SKATING ACADEMY,

Corner of Twenty-fourth and State-sts.

Wednesday Evening, Jan. 27, SECOND GRAND MONTHLY RECEPTION. TWO BRASS BANDS. Exhibitions by MISS MABEL SYLVESTER. C. B. WHITNEY, Manager.

BIG G Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

Having sold your excellent preparation known as Big G for the past year or more we are pleased to report that it has given entire satisfaction and we do not hesitate to recommend it. J. C. Williams & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

Sold by Druggists. Price, $1.00.

GAS FIXTURES

At factory prices. Special inducements to the trade. MANNEGOLD & HOLDEN, 67 and 69 South Canal-st.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of John Malmberg & Co. has dissolved by mutual consent, F. O. Johnson withdrawing. Jan. 4, 1886.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

J. L. Osborne, Lincoln, Neb., and C. L. Linsley, New York, are at the Leland.

W. P. Herring, Emporia, Kas., and Charles Bent, Morrison, Ill., are at the Sherman.

Col. C. H. Allen, St. Louis, and R. E. Sears, Marshalltown, Ia., are at the Tremont.

Thomas H. Nelson, Terre Haute; D. F. Barry, Bismarck, Dak.; and George Thompson, St. Paul, are at the Palmer.

Ex-Gov. E. O. Stannard, St. Louis; Col. Orland Smith, Cincinnati; and Capt. R. E. Thompson, U. S. A., are at the Grand Pacific.

IN GENERAL.

James Stanton, a saloonkeeper at No. 44 Chicago avenue, was fined $20 by Justice Kersten yesterday for keeping his place open after midnight.

There were married Jan. 19, at the residence of Charles Field, Esq., Dorset, Vt., by the Rev. P. S. Pratt, Katherine Armstrong Field, daughter of Charles Field, and Horace Fay White of Chicago.

Taking the chilly weather into consideration quite a crowd assembled at the Central Music-Hall last night to hear Frances Willard, the President of the Christian Woman's Temperance Union, lecture on "Temperance Reform."

The trial of Robert Bruce for the shooting of Henry, alias Eddie, Devine, in a Washington street house of ill-fame was concluded before Judge Collins yesterday. The jury went out at 5:30 o'clock and a sealed verdict will be returned this morning.

At the annual meeting of the Western Association of Collegiate Alumnæ at the residence of Mrs. B. J. Moore, No. 388 West Adams street, today at 1:30 o'clock p. m., the Hon. Ezra B. McCagg will deliver an address on "Woman as a Power Militant in the War of the Rebellion."

A Kansas City dispatch states that George Freeman, alias Martin, alias "Sheeny George," was yesterday set to work breaking stone on a $100 fine for vagrancy. Freeman is the man who was believed to have been associated with Johnny Lamb in the murder of Officer Race on State street in 1878.

John Meyer, the former cashier of the Loan and Savings Bank at Pullman, was arraigned before Justice Lyon yesterday, charged with embezzling $1,800 of the bank's funds. Although this was the amount named in the complaint, the bank officials claim that Meyer's accounts are short over $3,000. He was held to the Criminal Court, bail being set at $4,000.

Leonard A. Morrison, A. M., of Windham, N. H., author of the "History of the Morrison Family" and "History of Windham," is writing a full history of the Kimball family, descendants of Richard Kimball, who settled in Ipswich, Mass., in 1634. Any person bearing the name of Kimball should mail to Mr. Morrison at once all records and information of his or her family.

At the meeting of the German-American Veteran Association last night at the corner of Fifth avenue and Washington street arrangements were perfected for a concert and ball to be given Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday, at the North Side Turner-Hall. It was decided to invite the Twenty-fourth, Eighty-second, and Nineteenth Illinois Volunteers, Lyons Post, and the German Warriors' Association to participate in the festivities.

The following officers were elected in Chicago Council, Princes of Jerusalem, 16° A. A. Scottish rite: Sovereign Grand Master, George W. Wardelie; Deputy Grand Master, H. N. Hurlbut, 33°; Senior Grand Warden, John A. May; Junior Grand Warden, Frank M. Luce; Grand Treasurer, C. F. Gunther; Grand Secretary, G. W. Barnard, 33°; Grand Master of Ceremonies, John H. Huyck; Grand Almoner, W. L. Milligan; Grand Master of Entrance, Joseph Spies; Grand Tyler, Arch McLellan.

Yesterday afternoon two men presented an order to D. C. Alston, No. 225 South Water street, for a quantity of mixed paint. The order was signed by a prominent business firm. Mr. Alston was suspicious, and detained the young men until he could ascertain whether or not the order was genuine. The firm supposed to have given the order pronounced it a forgery. The young men were arrested and gave their names as Joseph Kloft and George Witncky. They claim to have got the order from a man whose name they did not know.

Ex-Superintendent Lake's poetic gem, "Passengers alighting from this car should face ahead to save a jar," that has become so familiar to all West-Siders, was disregarded by Joseph Byrnes of No. 38 Miller street Thursday night. He stepped off the front platform of a west-bound Van Buren street car while he was endeavoring to count the number of lights on the Board of Trade tower. Then the lights went out. When picked up Mr. Byrnes was insensible and the blood was spurting from an ugly wound on the top of his head. Dr. Small sewed up the gash and Mr. Byrnes was taken home. There is a moral to this incident.

William Noel, a saloonkeeper, was fined $20 yesterday by Justice Meech for violating the ordinance requiring saloons to be closed after midnight. Warrants were issued for the arrest of Martin Oreski, No. 3201 Fox street, and F. Rowell, Thirty-first and Broad streets. The charge in each case is selling liquor to minors. A few days ago three boys were sent to the bridewell for stealing coal and selling it to obtain money wherewith to buy liquor, and it is said that they were faithful patrons of the two saloons named. Mrs. Crowley, living at the corner of Benson and Lancaster avenues, will be arrested for giving liquors to minors. When before the court one of the boys testified that she had urged them to steal the coal, and had paid them in liquor.

Another accident occurred Thursday afternoon at the corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, where the day before a little girl was driven over by a reckless cabman. The sufferer on this occasion was Otto Spankenrock, 10 years old, living at No. 236 Hudson street. As he was hurrying across the street an express-wagon driven by George Rickett turned the corner. One of the shafts struck him upon the head, and he was picked up insensible from under the horses' feet. Ricket was arrested, but discharged by Justice Meech, who held that as the man was driving but four miles an hour a charge of fast driving could not be sustained. The charge of assault was also dismissed, presumably because "boys are always in the way anyhow."

The case against Hermann Graff, a milk-dealer at No. 338 Throop street, charged with selling adulterated milk, was dismissed yesterday by Justice Hammer. City-Treasurer William M. Devine was summoned to answer a similar charge. At the time the case was first instituted Mr. Devine denied that he owned the milk concern in question, and asked for a continuance in order to bring evidence of the fact. Yesterday, however, he admitted his ownership. The driver of one of his wagons had delivered milk to a restaurantkeeper, and some of this had been bought and analyzed. Prof. J. H. Long of the Chicago Medical College testified that he had found it below the regular standard. On behalf of the defense a number of Devine's employés and customers were called, and stated that they had always found the milk good. The verdict was given in favor of the prosecution, and Devine was fined $10 and costs.

William H. Bhler, the keeper of a cheap lodging-house at No. 70 Canal street, who shot and probably fatally wounded Henry Neimeyer last Thursday night, was before Justice White yesterday charged with assault with intent to commit murder. A certificate from a physician at the County Hospital stated that the bullet which entered Neimeyer's neck had not yet been abstracted and had probably taken a downward course into the lungs, making it doubtful about his recovery. Witnesses who were present at the shooting said that Bhler rushed into the room with the exclamation: "A man is after me to kill me," and then he secured a revolver from a drawer in the room, and, going to the door, opened it and fired. Neimeyer was just outside the door, but had not attempted to enter when shot. Upon this evidence the court declined to admit the prisoner to bail, and remanded him to the 26th inst., pending the result of Neimeyer's injuries.

ANOTHER CASE OF PINAFORE.

There was rather an amusing incident, for the lookers-on at least, in the County Hospital the other day. It appears that blood-poisoning broke out in one of the lying-in wards which necessitated the removal of the mothers to one ward, the babies being temporarily removed to another. About ten babies, all only about a day or two old and dressed in "county clothes," were laid on a stretcher and carried to the ward prepared for them. Their former quarters were then fumigated. This was all very well, but, unfortunately, in removing them the authorities forgot to label the infants, and when the time came for them to return, like Mrs. Micawber's twins to the "maternal fount," it was a "wise child that knew its own mother," and, as they were all dressed alike and as far as looks went, they were all as like as two peas. Not being marked like puppies or kittens, the mothers were equally nonplussed. The boy and girl babies were about equally divided, and the only one that was absolutely identified was a girl baby with a nose "tiptilted like the petal of a flower." As most of the babies born in the County Hospital are illegitimate, many of these youngsters will have to face the world not only laboring under the disadvantage of not knowing who their father is, but of being in considerable doubt as to the identity of their mother.

PALMER FREED ON A QUIBBLE.

The trial of Albert H. Palmer, the alleged professional "straw bailer," was brought to an abrupt termination yesterday morning by an acquittal by the jury on the order of Judge Tuley. The court discovered that Justice Kersten was mentioned in the indictment as a "police magistrate" instead of a Justice of the Peace. Frank D. Turner, attorney for Palmer, and State's-Attorney Grinnell both said there was not such an officer "in law" as a "police justice" or a "police magistrate" in Chicago, and the court instructed the jury to acquit the accused. The jury followed the instructions and Palmer was set free. "Palmer is a lucky criminal," said Mr. Grinnell. "Turner came to my office before the trial and asked me if I would consent to a plea of guilty that his man might get off with a light sentence and leave the State. And here the straw-bailer gets off on a technicality. It beats thunder." There are other charges against Palmer, Mr. Grinnell says, on which indictments may be found and cause his rearrest.

THE MAYOR'S PROPOSITION TO THE STREET-CAR COMPANIES.

President Jones of the West Division Railway Company was asked yesterday what he thought of Mayor Harrison's proposition to have the street-cars make circuits in the business district, and thus avoid changing horses at the present termini, and do away with the delays and annoyance to which pedestrians and teams are subjected by the existing arrangement. "I have just received his letter," he replied, "and haven't had time to consider it. The suggestion is a good one—a very sensible one. An arrangement ought to be made to keep the cars moving; we have had it on our minds for a long time—been talking about it for over a year. We will do the best in our power to accomplish something to relieve the pressure, which is becoming serious. If the lines were continuous we could put on 100 more cars. The Mayor's letter will be laid before the directors."

"We received Mayor Harrison's letter proposing changes in the running of the North Side cars on Clark and State streets," said Mr. Jacob Rehm, Vice-President of the North Division Railway Company, "but we have not considered his proposition yet. We are too far from the City-Hall to receive much notice from the Council. There may be something good in these plans, and we'll look the ground over at our leisure."

ENTITLED TO FREEDOM.

HUNDREDS OF BRIDEWELL PRISONERS WHO ARE ILLEGALLY HELD—A BAD MESS.

Superintendent Felton of the bridewell has been complaining of the overcrowded condition of that institution, and desires the Council to appropriate $166,000 to make some changes and add a house containing 300 cells. In view of what occurred yesterday, however, there will be no necessity for doing the work this year, as it is likely that the population of the House of Correction will be reduced several hundred before the end of the month. Every one who has been sent there from the Armory Police Court is entitled to his discharge, and can get it if he or his friends have money enough to pay a lawyer for applying for a writ of habeas corpus. The precedent was set by a case which came up before Judge Collins in the Criminal Court yesterday.

John W. Ford had been fined $100 by Justice Meech. The money was demanded by a man named Ward, and, as Ford did not pay, Ward put him in a cell, where he remained until taken to the bridewell to serve out his fine. A legal friend of his, who had read of the discharge of Bailiff Flynn for neglecting his duty, concluded that Ford had been illegally committed, and hence made application for his release.

City-Attorney Washburne admitted that Ward was not an officer of the court and had no authority to do as he had done.

Among the causes in the habeas corpus act for the discharge of a prisoner when in custody on process of the court is this: "Where, although in proper form, the process has been issued or executed by a person either unauthorized to issue or execute the same, or where the person having custody of the prisoner under such process is not empowered by law to detain."

All the court said was "discharged."

It is intimated that the number illegally sent to the bridewell is about 200. If it were summer prisoners who had been fined from $15 to $100 by Justice Meech would doubtless take advantage of this opportunity to secure their release, but, as it is much colder out of doors, and will continue to be so until most have served out their sentences, many may be unwilling to leave the institution. Some, however, will unquestionably get out, and thus relieve the overcrowding.

"When Patterson succeeded Clingen," said City-Attorney Washburne, "I told him not to give executions to any one except Flynn. But I found out he was turning them over to Ward, so I wrote Chief Ebersold to detail a policeman to take charge of the executions. Ward is not a policeman, and had no authority to execute the process of the court, but he has been sending prisoners to the bridewell and making returns on the writs. All such prisoners are entitled to their discharge. It is a bad mess, and the thing is far-reaching. I raised a row months ago about the way the business was carried on at the Armory Court, and tried to find a remedy. The Mayor said he could not remove Flynn. Gurney had been trying for three or four years to get him out because he did not report collections, and was unsuccessful. The Mayor had had his resignation in his desk since April, and in August or September said in an interview that he washed his hands of the whole matter, because the Council wouldn't let him do anything. It would have been of no use for me to go to the Mayor and receive the same answer that Gurney got. Therefore I took another method and was successful in getting rid of him, the Mayor accepting his resignation, which he could have done in August or before. If Flynn had been removed long ago, as he should have been, there would have been no irregularities now, and the present complication would not have arisen."

Mayor Harrison said he told Flynn "months ago" that he must do better or he would accept his resignation. He supposed he was doing better until City-Attorney Washburne notified him the other day, and then he did accept it.

Aside from the release of 200 prisoners from the bridewell, which is a small matter, as nearly all of them are drunkards and not thieves, there is a serious aspect of the case. These people have been illegally imprisoned, and can sue the city for damages. Whether a jury would give them anything is questionable, but there are a number of speculative attorneys in Chicago, and it is not unlikely that they will get hold of some of the prisoners when they come out and induce them to bring suits, and thus put the city to large expense and make a great deal of trouble for its law officers, if they do not succeed in getting a considerable sum from the Treasury.

VERY BADLY SOLD.

A SUSPICIOUS VALISE-LOAD THAT CAUSED A GOOD DEAL OF GROUNDLESS CONSTERNATION.

A workman employed in Neff's wagon-shop, on the corner of West Congress and Green streets, rushed into the Desplaines Street Station yesterday, and in breathless tones informed Desk-Sergeant Dutton that there was a dynamite machine in a vacant lot in the rear of Neff's factory, and he wanted it removed at once. The sergeant told him to remove it himself, but this did not seem to be just what the wagonmaker desired. He intimated that the police were paid to protect the property of citizens, and he supposed it came within their duty to cart away dynamite if called upon to do so. Finally Officer Madden agreed to go to the spot and investigate. He found an old leather satchel in the vacant lot, and cautiously examined its contents. Things looked somewhat incendiary inside. There were a couple of wooden tubes with one end filled with a heavy substance and capped with lead. It looked very like a detonator on the end of a cartridge. A box of cartridges and a Smith & Wesson revolver next came to sight, and lastly there was a carefully-made wooden spade of miniature size, which, after much thought, the officer decided was intended to scoop out a receptacle for the explosives under some wall. The entire outfit was brought to the station, and a second examination brought to light several printed descriptions of how to make chemical explosives and their effect. There were also a lot of circus and theatre bills, etc., on some of which was written the name W. J. Purves. The articles were handled cautiously all day, and numerous were the stories of disaster they summoned up, until a young carpenter came in and showed that the wooden tubes were file-handles, with lead poured in to make them more firm, and were perhaps intended to be used as slungshots. The revolver and cartridges gave color to the assumption, and everybody took a cigar at Dutton's expense.

GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS.

STATISTICS RELATIVE TO THE HANDLING OF MAIL MATTER—APPEALS AGAINST CUSTOMS APPRAISEMENTS—ITEMS.

Capt. McGrath, Superintendent of Mails, yesterday filed his report of the business done in his department during the year 1885. In that period there were 16,150,312 pounds or 179,669,654 pieces of mail matter handled, originating in the Chicago office for distribution and dispatch. There were received from the railway post-offices and other offices 862,824 pounds or 3,652,670 pieces received here for dispatch and distribution; 1,024,491 pouches and canvas sacks of mail received and 320,840 made up by railway post-offices in transit; there were 284,560 pounds or 2,919,500 pieces of foreign mail sent out; 10,006 sealed bags of letters and papers received and sent; and 32,058 mistakes made in the distribution and dispatch of mail. The grand total shows 17,297,106 pounds, 186,241,824 pieces, and 1,355,337 bags handled during the year by a force of 213 employés.

Yesterday was a day of protests at Collector Seeberger's office. The Chinaman who imported an invoice of shoes upon which the customs authorities decided to charge the same tariff as that imposed on wool, 40 cents per pound, filed his protest against such action. Lydsell Bros. protested against the appraisement made upon the invoice of anchovies imported by them, and the Union National Bank protested against the assessment of two cents per pound upon the potato starch seized some days ago. The bank insists that the goods are not dutiable, and has appealed from the decision of Collector Seeberger direct to Secretary Manning. In the fish case J. D. McNabb and Benson Bros. have been appointed merchant appraisers to pass on the case. They will meet today at 1 o'clock.

The difficulty experienced in supplying the Marine Hospital with water has determined the Government to construct an artesian well there. The work will be commenced immediately after the frost is out of the ground, it is said, and carried forward to completion. In addition to this, other facilities will be attempted by a line of pipes carrying water from the lake for the boiler and other purposes.

Auditor Rea is engaged upon plans for the reconstruction of the room recently vacated by the Post-Office Inspectors, which will hereafter be used by the accountants and cashiers. The retail stamp office will not be removed from its present location. The present Auditor's office will be occupied as the wholesale stamp salesroom. The plans will be forwarded to Washington without delay, and the improvements made as soon as an appropriation can be secured.

The morning trains were from twenty minutes to seven hours and the afternoon trains from fifty minutes to eight hours behind time yesterday. Five of the afternoon trains had not been heard from a. 5 o'clock.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

THE DEMAND FOR CITY EXPENDITURES FAR IN EXCESS OF THE SUPPLY OF CASH—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Controller Gurney has received the estimates of all the chiefs of departments, and will submit their figures and his own recommendations to the Council Monday evening. He says he has never "had such a time" as this year on account of the large sums asked for. Only so much is available for general city purposes, and he has been obliged to do much cutting in order to keep the amount within the limit of the tax levy and miscellaneous receipts. Half a dozen bridges and several viaducts are demanded, and, in order not to show favoritism, the Controller says he will perhaps have to strike out all the items for such purposes. The estimates of the Board of Education will be reduced about $200,000, the Department of Public Works about $500,000, and the other departments $100,000, making the reduction nearly $1,000,000. The Finance Committee and Council, however, may not agree with the Controller as to some of the items, especially those for bridges and viaducts.

The new Ashland avenue bridge was opened for travel yesterday afternoon. There is now no break in the street from the North Branch to the southern limits, the road for a mile north of the bridge having been raised and put in order. The work of rebuilding the Throop street bridge will be commenced this morning, and it will be closed for about three weeks.

Very few of the real-estate brokers have taken out a license, and City-Collector Onahan is organizing a raid on them. About 150 are to be summoned to appear in the Police Court to tell why they should not be fined for doing business contrary to law. No one is obliged to pay a commission to an unlicensed broker, and it cannot be recovered by suit.

There were only 12,474 deaths in the city last year, against 12,471 in 1884—a surprising and gratifying fact in view of the large increase in the population. The death-rate of Chicago is smaller than that of any city of its size in the world.

A committee of the West Side Saloonkeepers' Association, the "most powerful," they said, of all the organizations, called on Mayor Harrison yesterday and said they were opposed to the proposed all-night ordinance. He said he had nothing to do with it, and referred them to the Council.

THE COUNTY'S LIGHTING CONTRACT.

EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR POSITIONS AS ELECTRICIANS AND ENGINEERS.

A meeting of the Special Committee on Electric Light appointed by the Board of County Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon for the purpose of examining applicants for the positions of electricians and engineers to take charge of the machines and engines of the electric-light plants recently placed in the various county institutions. Commissioner Klehm occupied the chair. When the meeting was called to order Commissioner Wren said that he objected to accepting the lights until the remaining portion of the work yet unfinished had been completed. At the Insane Asylum the lights were in bad order, and the illuminating power given by two of the electric lights was not equal to one gaslight. He had not yet seen a room in the County Building which obtained sufficient light by the new system. Klehm said that the electric-light company at the suggestion of the committee had made many changes for the securing of better light since the plant had been put in. Wren continued that he had continually objected to putting the new light in the County Building, as it had been a needless expense. At present many of the wires for the lights were not incased, thereby causing danger from fire, as had been the case in County School Superintendent Lane's room some weeks ago. Holes were also made in the walls and ceilings of the rooms in the building where the wires had been put in, which had not been repaired, thereby presenting a most unsightly appearance. Charles C. Warren, manager of the United States Electric-Light Company, said that his company had only contracted to give the County Building 1,000 lamps, and that nothing had been said in the contract about "sufficient light." He offered to give the board a bond that the unfinished work should be satisfactorily completed if the committee would all agree to pay the first installment of $16,000 due for the work. He also asserted that 10 per cent more candle power was furnished by the lights in the County Building than the contract called for. Engineer McDonald of the County Hospital said the light at that institution was "very fair." The engines which furnished the power were "first class for their kind," he thought, "but the kind was not the best." Engineer Kavanaugh of the Insane Asylum said that the lights at that place gave good satisfaction when the machinery was handled by competent men. The lights often exceed sixteen-candle power. Casselman suggested that the entire 1,110 lights in the County Building be lit at one time, so that the intensity of the light might be ascertained. Klehm then suggested that the electric-light engineer be instructed to get up steam, so that the lights might be tested immediately, but Mr. Warren explained that unfortunately an important piece of machinery connected with the engine had been broken, and the test, he suggested, be postponed until today or some other time. It was therefore agreed to hold the test at some future day.

The examination of applicants for the positions of engineers and electricians was then begun, Mr. Warren questioning the candidates as to their knowledge of electric systems and machines, and Commissioner Klehm and Engineers McDonald and Kavanaugh regarding their competency as engineers. Henry R. Smith, George Ayre, E. M. Pachaly, J. T. Parker, James Conroy, R. A. Drummond, and L. Wittkowsky were examined. In answer to Commissioner Klehm the last-named candidate said that "he very seldom went on sprees, and then they lasted only an hour or two." On one occasion he had "given a party at his house in Cleveland, and then he was not drunk enough for any person to make a remark about it." He denied that he had ever been so drunk that his "head ached the next day." Drummond passed by far the best examination. The result of the entire examinations will not be announced for several days. Mr. Warren suggested that a general superintendent be appointed by the board at a salary of $100 or $125 per month, whose duty it should be to have charge of the plants in the different county buildings. The suggestion was not acted on. The committee then adjourned.

SOCIALISM.

AN INTERESTING PAPER ON THE SUBJECT BEFORE THE PROHIBITION UNION.

The Chicago Prohibition Union met at the Tremont House last night, the attendance being fairly large, and discussed Socialism. A lengthy paper was read by the Rev. Louis L. Osborne, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, on that subject. He started out from the saying that "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread." Socialism was as old as individual property. The discontent among workingmen was caused by the existing inequalities in society, not by the "dense ignorance" of the working classes so often spoken of by public speakers and writers. The ignorance was often as dense on the part of employers. Socialism did not necessarily include blood and fire. It was neither Communism, Nihilism, nor Anarchism. The inflammatory speeches made by Sunday afternoon speakers did the honest workingmen more harm than good. It was absurd to condemn Socialism on account of the exaggerations of a number of lazy individuals. Socialism considered in the true light took issue with the unbounded individualism governing society; it appealed to the State and demanded fixed and not excessive hours of labor, and fixed rates of interest and wages. Selfishness was necessary to elevate man above the brute creation. But society, government, religion, and other institutions were necessary concomitants of progress and they led to a partial supplanting of selfishness by a sense of solidarity with the entire human race. This progress was shown by the increasing frequency of arbitration in place of strikes between classes and wars between nations of men. A state like the one Socialism had in view was coming which would realize the Scriptural promise of the Kingdom of Heaven. Whoever was satisfied with the present state of society and denied the right of the State to legislate in behalf of the working classes was an individualist. Whoever admitted that the present state of affairs was not as it should be, who recognized the presence of commercial depression and the undeserved suffering of the masses; whoever recognized the right of the State to interfere in any degree with the business relations between men was a Socialist. Every thinker was a Socialist in a certain sense. It counted many great poets, theologians, and naturalists among its disciples. A good cause ought not to be disgraced by some foolish and adventurous leader. Every honest Socialist should draw a line between himself and these people who would murder a millionaire for a fortune as quickly as a workingman for his week's wages. Socialism did not belong to any class. As soon as it was used in the interest of any one class it ceased to be socialism and became individualism. No intelligent workingman believed that all capital was robbery. Capital was as necessary as labor. Corporations and monopolies were not wrong in themselves, but they exhibited a vicious spirit of extreme individualism. "We are not consistent. We declaim against monopolies, and at the same moment cry for protection, which is a regular hatching-machine for monopolies." The time was coming, however, when all men would be brothers and individualism properly restricted. It was wrong for Socialists to attack the clergy. They were really the friends of the workingman, and advocated their cause constantly. Some sort of socialism existed in every honest person's head. The labor question was the question of the day, and its solution required the earnest endeavor of every honest man.

The Rev. A. J. Jutkins traced part of the social evils to the American saloon with the "poison" it sells and its injurious surroundings. The effect of saloons was frequently to make people unable to properly grasp the labor question. This was beginning to be recognized by labor organizations, and the Knights of Labor refused to admit any one engaged in the liquor traffic.

William J. Kellett said the principal evils under which the working people were suffering were the drinking and the tobacco habits. It had been said by the editor of THE TRIBUNE before the Labor Committee a few years ago that if the workingmen of the United States would save the amounts they expended for three things, liquor, tobacco, and worthless amusements, not taking anything off their backs, nor off their tables, nor out of their homes, that in ten years they would be able to buy the whole railway system of the United States in fee simple with all its rolling-stock, real estate, franchises, and appurtenances. The question was further discussed by A. G. Specht and George C. Christian. The meeting adjourned to Friday, Jan. 29, when a paper on "The Relation of the Press to the Prohibition Reform" will be read by the Rev. A. J. Jutkins.

AN EARLY SENSATION.

THE COMMOTION CAUSED BY A PARTIALLY-CLAD MAN ON THE WEST SIDE.

People coming down-town from the West Side early yesterday morning were astonished to see a mad clad in nothing but his underclothing, racing through the streets like a madman and giving vent to a succession of unearthly yells. The strange individual first made his appearance on Halsted street and startled the inhabitants of that neighborhood by a series of frightful screeches. "The devil is after me," he screamed, and then darted north with the speed of a frightened antelope. Pedestrians turned aside, not venturing to intercept what they supposed was a raving maniac. Dashing along the sidewalk at a breakneck speed he was soon beyond the viaduct, and succeeded in creating a great commotion among the early risers on Milwaukee avenue. A valorous policeman tried to capture the fleeing man, but only succeeded in heading him off. Just as the officer was about to throw his brawny arms about the half-clad figure, the latter turned and beat a hasty retreat. The officer, reinforced by a score of pedestrians, gave chase, but the pursued was soon lost sight of. Others joined in the chase until the pursuing party numbered a hundred or more. Over Randolph street bridge they sped and down Franklin to Monroe, where the object of the chase was captured by Officer Mangold and taken to Harrison Street Station. The police were astonished to find the prisoner's eyes closed, and it was not until a vigorous shaking had been administered that he opened them and quietly asked if it was time to get up. Then it was discovered that the supposed crazy man who had created so much commotion was only a somnambulist. He gave his name as Frank Murry, and said he was employed in the Chicago Oyster-House. He worked until 1 o'clock yesterday morning and then went to his room at No. 15 South Halsted street. From the time he retired he says he knew nothing until he woke up in the police station. For many years he had been subject to somnambulistic escapades, and thought the affair was a great joke, joining the officers in a hearty laugh when his ludicrous antics were related. Some one brought his clothing and Murry went to work.

THE MAN WHO WAS CLUBBED.

EDWARD WELTER'S INJURIES SO SEVERE AS TO PRODUCE CONTINUAL UNCONSCIOUSNESS—OFFICERS WIECZAREK AND MOLLAHAN TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

Edward Welter, one of the men alleged to have been clubbed last Monday night near the corner of Milwaukee avenue and Paulina street by Officers Wieczarek and Mollahan, is still confined to his bed at No. 37 Cleaver street, where he was removed after receiving the injury. His home is at No. 550 Paulina street. Dr. Kernahan, the attending physician, stated that Welter's wound was right over the left ear, and although he had not yet found any fracture of the skull the injury was severe enough to keep the patient out of his mind part of the time. If inflammation did not set in the wound would not necessarily be dangerous, but if it did appear there would be grave doubts of his recovery.

Capt. Hathaway of the West Twelfth Street Station said his attention had been called to the case, and he had suspended Officers Wieczarek and Mollahan from duty yesterday morning until the case could be thoroughly investigated to see where the blame lay, whether with Welter himself or with one or both of the officers.

John Besan, one of the men in company with Welter at the time, was seen last night by a TRIBUNE reporter, but refused to say anything in regard to the matter, excepting that there was no provocation whatever for the assault on them by the officers. He said he gave a full report of the affair to Chief Ebersold, and the latter would make a statement at the proper time. Welter was unable to be seen last evening, the attendants saying he had been unconscious all the afternoon.

SETTLING DIFFERENCES.

A LITTLE DOMESTIC MISUNDERSTANDING WHICH WILL BE EXPLAINED BEFORE JUSTICE MEECH THIS MORNING.

There is trouble in the household of Charles, and Mrs. Charles, who is as pretty as a lithograph, has called in the arm of the law. Mr. Charles is in an armory cell, tearfully indignant. He harbors a whole divorce court in his breast. Wenesday night Mrs. Charles went out to call on a neighbor, and left the baby in charge of her husband. Directly she was gone Mr. Charles is said to have smiled. He is also said to have given the baby paregoric and put it to bed. Then he is believed by Mrs. Charles to have been party to this conversation:

"Maria."

"Yessur."

"We'll go to the theatre."

"Law, what'll the missus say!"

"I'm runnin' this house, Maria; get on your things."

"Law, I can't wear my old cloak."

"You'll find Mrs. Charles' dolman in her room."

"Yessur."

When Mrs. Charles returned she was greeted by howls of the paregoriced Charleslette. An hour later Mr. Charles and Maria are said to have returned.

The girl went in by way of the kitchen-window, while Mr. Charles attempted to smuggle himself and the dolman in through the front door.

"Well, indeed, where have you been, sir?"

"Nowhere."

"What are you trying to hide, then?"

"Nothin'," said Mr. Charles, dropping the dolman and kicking it into the yard. Of course Mrs. Charles said a great deal more, and when, about 5 o'clock in the morning, Mr. Charles succeeded in eluding wifely vigilance and slipping out into the yard, the dolman was gone.

Mrs. Charles discovered her loss in the morning, and her husband confessed. Maria was discharged, and Mr. Charles, indignant at discovering that he was not master of the house, is said to have boxed his helpmeet's ears. Justice Meech will know the reason why this morning.

PRUSSIA VS. POLAND.

A little international trouble, which had its upshot in Justice Meech's court, fell out between Prussia and Poland. Fritz Schnitz, a tailor, did battle for the former and Willek Flotow played the part of a Polish army with banners. The affray came to an end when a surgeon arrived to extract from Prussia's cheek the fragments of a teacup hurled by Poland. Schnitz explained the matter: "Also der man iss grazy as de veemah inzane azyellum, Shudge. Vee eadt toggedder mit, und I says bleasondly, 'vell, dis iss outvearful vedder,' and he say 'ya,' bleasandly.

"'Also vell,' I say, 'venn I de var in fight like vun teffil, ya, denn she is colt.'

"'A, so,' he say bleasandly.

"'Ya, I vight mit die Polacks mit.'

"'Ya,' he say, nodt so bleasandt, 'die Brussian solchers bin tailors, aindt it?'

"'Dis tailor,' say I, 'iss vun teffil to vight und be hof cut enough de Polack pants, ya.'

"Denn he laugh most unbleasandt, und I say, 'Bah, die Polacks cadt rodden apples de var in!' und, by shiminy, he knog me de tea-gub in de vace!"

Flotow pleaded guilty, adding that he had thrown the cup on the spur of the moment and in the heat of national pride. He threw himself on the court's mercy, which dropped like the gentle dew of heaven to the amount of $10 and costs.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE VIEW.

The investigation ordered by the Board of Trustees relative to the breaking of the new inlet pipe took place yesterday afternoon at the town-hall. The investigation was caused by an article in a local paper asserting that employés at the water-works had stated that the pipe was broken early in August, that the board did not make it known or make any attempt to repair it till the last week in September, and that in August the board ordered the contractors paid the balance due them. It was further charged that the valves were not put in according to the plans and that the board was guilty of gross negligence in not looking after it more promptly. The Superintendent of Water-Works, the three Assistant Engineers, the Town Engineer, and the diver who was employed to locate the break were examined, but all insisted that their first knowledge of any trouble with the pipe was Sept. 28. The valves were also shown to be in their proper places. Mr. Van Allen, the writer of the article which led to the investigation, was present, and at its close said that two of the witnesses had made statements to him that were entirely different. As some of the testimony tended to show that there was a lack of inspection and supervision while the pipe was being put in, the committee decided to invite John A. Cole, the Town Engineer when the work was done, to appear before them at a subsequent meeting.

THE MOSSE CASE.

DEFENDANT, ON THE STAND, FLATLY CONTRADICTS SEVERAL WITNESSES FOR THE PROSECUTION.

DIXON, Ill., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—This afternoon Mosse was on the witness-stand. The defense showed that Mosse had been killing chickens, thus accounting for the blood-stains found on his clothes. Joseph Mosse testified that he had only seen Thiel a few times, the last time Friday before the murder, and had never seen him since. The day of the murder he came up-town in the afternoon but did not see Thiel. (Three witnesses for the prosecution swore they saw him in conversation with Thiel that afternoon). He went home and staid there all the afternoon, and contradicted several witnesses as to his being near the culvert Monday and Tuesday, but admitted that he went near there Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday on business. He said he had taken a spade along to do some tiling if he didn't get work at Lloyd's; admitted that he had denied having a spade to the officers and had lied about bringing the watch-chain from the East. When he was shown the knife he said he never had had it; that he had traded Maggie Smith's ring (which was found at the culvert) to Thiel for the watchchain found in his possession; and that he never went to the culvert until taken there by the officers.

TRUE KENTUCKY STYLE.

THREE MEN KILLED AND ONE FATALLY WOUNDED IN A QUARREL ABOUT A WOMAN.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Deputy United States Marshal R. F. Riley arrived in town from Clay County today, bringing the first intimation of a bloody tragedy that occurred near Manchester, a little backwoods town in that county, the night of Jan. 17. George and Dan Gray, brothers, with Theodore Benge and Dinks Stivers, went together that night to a house kept by a woman named Kate Harney. They were all drinking, and it was not long before Kate became a bone of contention. The result was a duel with pistols in the little room, which resulted in the killing of Benge, Stivers, and George Gray, and the fatal wounding of Dan Gray. The Harney woman says that the Gray brothers were opposed to the other two in the battle. The three dead men were found lying close together in the little room. Each of them was shot several times. Dan Gray is lying at the point of death, and has made no clear statement about the matter.

THE CHOCOLATE GIRL.

Possibly most of the people who are familiar with the picture of the chocolate girl, used for so long as an advertisement, think it a creation of some artist's fancy. On the contrrry, it is a portrait, the portrait of a very pretty Viennese woman, and has a romantic story attached to it. It seems that some years ago a young German student of noble birth fell in love with the pretty chocolate girl who served him with this delicious beverage in a Vienna café. She was a respectable girl and he an honorable gentleman, and he married her. He felt proud of her humble origin, and had her portrait painted by a famous German artist in the picturesque costume she wore when he first met her, and this portrait is now among the most valued art treasures of the Government.

RETROSPECT OF THIRTY YEARS.

THE CHILD IS FATHER TO THE MAN.

"There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them how we will."

EDITOR TRIBUNE: Thirty years ago a tall, fair-faced youth of 16 appeared in my office with a note of introduction from a well-known business-man and applied for the post just vacant of bookkeeper and collector of the *Daily Free Democrat*. I took him, and he proved the most intelligent, faithful, judicious, and efficient financial assistant I ever had. He graduated from my office into the service of the old La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad Company, was from 1859 to 1861 in the employ of Williams, Smith & Co., wholesale grocers, South Water street, Chicago, enlisted in the First Wisconsin Regiment and served as Captain and in various offices till at the close of the War he was appointed to a Government position in Montana, which he held for three years. I had watched his career with interest and pride till I lost track of him in coming to Chicago in 1868. A few weeks ago I was agreeably surprised in meeting my former fiscal agent, ROBERT HILL, as the leading partner and business manager of the thriving wholesale dry-goods house of Storm & Hill. Returning to Milwaukee in 1869, he had connected himself with its chief dry-goods house, Sexton Bros. & Co.—well known throughout the Northwest from 1842 for its high financial standing and extensive trade—soon became a member of the firm, and, on the death of Lester Sexton, with Charles E. Storm reorganized the house under the name of Storm & Hill, infused new life into its management, and largely increased its sales. In 1881, having reached the limit of trade from a provincial town like Milwaukee, they removed to Chicago, the great trade centre of the country, and doubled their business the first year, and have since been constantly and rapidly increasing their trade. The failing health of Mr. Storm devolved the chief responsibility upon Mr. Hill, and since Mr. Storm's death he has been sole manager. Their growing business requiring ampler room, they have removed to the spacious building at the southwest corner of Franklin and Madison streets, where six floors filled with the best class of goods and well-trained attendants fitly represent the character of the house. The firm is now a recognized Chicago institution, well organized, with ripe experience, financial strength, a large and growing trade built up on business principles, and hosts of customers, won by honorable business methods, the lineal heritage of upright dealing for forty years. Associated with Mr. Hill are John H. Bradbury, for fifteen years their New York representative, and George H. Fitts, for twenty years in charge of the financial department. If they are not universally known in Chicago it is because they have not blown their own horn, but have devoted their energies to the work of extending their trade throughout the West.

In the early prime of life, combining the hope, enthusiasm, and vigor of youth with the enterprise, foresight, and judgment of mature years, they are here under the unchanging law of "the survival of the fittest," and, if the future is heir to the past, I predict for this house, during the next twenty-five years, a conspicuous part in making Chicago the greatest commercial city of modern times. And I put this testimony on record over my own sign manual. S. M. BOOTH.

Buck & Rayner's "Mars Cologne" has kept its prestige of the "very best" for twenty years.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no residence is given:

	Age.
William E. Knapp, Pauline Makofske	30—32
August Witt, Babetta Dielkauf, Porter, Ind	33—29
John Noracek, Mary Killpergr	27—27
William Smally, Lizzie Barrow	24—26
William S. Goggin, Nelia Noble, Peoria	23—23
John Czosek, Agnes Bergholz	22—21
Harry Heeney, Nellie Reilly	21—18
John Reid, Celia Downing	25—30
John J. McCarthy, Minnie Wenzel	24—20
Michael McNulty, Sarah Cahill	23—26
Jacob Belina, Esther Levy	21—19
Louis Foss, Hilda Hedstrom	38—36
Panel Gaurin, Maryanna Gajko	24—19
Joseph Gross, Las Vages, N. M., Carrie Bacon	72—57
John Wulf, Rieka Leutar	25—23
Frank Erikson, Minnie Swenson	29—23
Frank R. Loudi, Annie Vorel	21—20
Adalbert Maier, Marie Duspiora	28—24
Michael Moore, Anna Moulton	51—47
Peter Coughlin, Delia O'Donnell	29—23
Christian von Essen, Annie Ganzen	28—24
Henry Koch, Mary Schaefer	27—19
Paul Guenther, Niles Centre, Sophie Kemke	29—32
John Clair, Martha Bonakowski	24—19
John Early, Mary Gleason	25—25
Marein Kroll, Maryanna Szymauska	30—31
Carl von Kuehnau, Hattie Rixa	40—24

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Olivet at 12 m.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 1:30 p. m.

BALDWIN—At 24 Moore-st., Michael, beloved son of William and Annie Baldwin, aged 7 years and 4 months.

Funeral Sunday, Jan. 24, by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

ENGLISH—At 976 West Lake-st., Jan. 21, Mr. English, aged 72 years.

Funeral Saturday, Jan. 23, at 9:30 a. m., from St. Malachi's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

FINERTY—At the Continental Hotel, at 3 a. m., Jan. 22, 1886, Mona Estelle, daughter of John F. and Sadie I. Finerty, aged 2 years 6 months and 14 days.

Funeral private today, Saturday.

FETTIG—Jan. 20, in his 52d year, Theodore Fettig, beloved husband of Mrs. Mary Fettig.

The funeral will take place Sunday, the 24th, at 12:30 p. m., from his late residence, 89 South Desplaines-st., by carriages to Rosehill. Friends of the family are invited.

HAGUE—Jan. 22, Minnie A., beloved wife of Charles A. Hague.

Funeral from 88 Lincoln-av. at 3 p. m., Sunday, Jan. 24, which friends are invited to attend. Remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y.

NOLL—Friday morning, Jan. 22, Irene, only child of William H. and Lizzie Noll, aged 2 years 5 months and 2 days.

Funeral Sunday, Jan. 24, at 1 o'clock, from 573 West Fourteenth-st. to Concordia.

Gone to meet brother Willie.

ODELL—Jan. 21, Retta, only child of Eli and Caroline Odell.

Funeral services at the house, 32 Plum-st., Saturday, the 23d, at 2 o'clock. Friends invited.

SWIFT—Jan. 21, Julia, wife of Albert O. Swift.

Gone to meet little Charlie.

Funeral private Sunday, at 12:30, to Rosehill.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A SERVICE WITHOUT A NAME WILL BE held this evening at Chicago Avenue Church, admission to which will require no ticket. Mr. Moody is desirous of meeting in a social manner those to whom he has preached during the week, and especially the young men with musical voices. The church will be open at an early hour. Much of the evening will be devoted to sacred song and the organization of a male chorus. Ladies will be admitted to the galleries.

A MEETING OF THE TRAVELERS' PROtective Association will be held at the Palmer House club-room tonight. All commercial travelers who are in the city are requested to attend.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY MEETS this evening at Apollo Hall, Central Music-Hall Building. Lecture by Mrs. Maria A. Shorey. Subject: "Irrationality of Pessimism." Dr. Price and Dr. Julia Holmes Smith will be the leading commentators in the discussion following the reading of the paper.

THE REV. DR. ISAAC M. WISE OF CINCINnati will preach today at the Zion Temple, corner of Washington-boulevard and Ogden-av. Services commence at 10:30. Rabbi Wise is President of the only Jewish seminary in the country, the Hebrew Union College, at Cincinnati.

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FURS SEAL SACQUES to order or from stock. All kinds FURS and Winter Goods at reduced prices. CHAS. W. BARNES, 148 State-st.

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By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

AUCTION.

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT

Tuesday, Jan. 26, 9:30 a. m.

Bankrupt Goods a Specialty.

Our usually well-assorted lines of other Seasonable Merchandise.

Twelve Hundred Lots.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1886, at 9:30 a. m.,

AT AUCTION.

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS.

We will sell a large assortment from consignors who want them sold before the season closes.

BOOTS AND SHOES are good and suitable for any dealer who wants to push their business and make trade lively for their competitors. This is a big chance for close buyers.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Crockery & Glassware,

Thursday, Jan. 28, 9:30 a. m.

W. G. & C. C. Ware,
Rock and Yellow Ware,
Bankrupt Stock of Glassware.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers,
214 and 216 Madison-st.

AUCTION.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' SALVAGE,

Covering the entire stock held by Messrs. Morison, Anderson & Butchart (Importers and Manufacturers) at the time of the late burning of the upper floors of the building, the lower floors of which were occupied by them as a warehouse.

None of this stock is in the least degree Damaged by Fire.

The only damage (if damage it can be called) being the very slight wetting of a very small portion of the goods, consequent upon impossible perfect protection while subduing the flames. This entire stock is now being overhauled and prepared for sale by Messrs. W. H. SCHWALBE & CO., Fire-Salvage Wreckers, and will be sold under their instructions at their salesrooms,

131, 133, 135 & 137 W. Washington-st.,
COR. UNION,
Thursday, Jan. 28th,
10 O'CLOCK A. M.

This will be by far the largest offering of its kind ever made in this country. It embraces:

BURLAPS, Five Hundred Thousand Yards.
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COLORED CANVAS, Two Thousand Yards.
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TWINE AND THREAD, Fifteen Thousand Lbs.
SEWED BAGS, Fifty-five Thousand, C. L.
ORE BAGS, Twelve Thousand.
BRAN BAGS, Twelve Thousand.
FLOUR BAGS, Two Hundred Thousand.
SEWED BAGS, Thirty-five Thousand.
GRAIN BAGS, Fifteen Thousand.
WOOL SACKS, Ten Thousand.
GUNNIES, Fifteen Thousand.
TARPAULIN, Two Thousand Yards.

And when ready for sale will be essentially in a thoroughly merchantable condition, actual quality sound, yet not in every instance, perhaps, strictly as bright as when first taken from the looms. The sale will be positively peremptory to the highest bidder. The goods will be sold in quantities to suit the wants of buyers. The stock will be ready for inspection the day previous to the sale. TERMS CASH.

N. B. All goods are warranted free from BURN, but will be sold without ANY allowance for slight stains consequent upon having been wet.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

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Our Regular Clearing Sale

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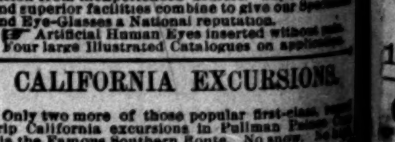

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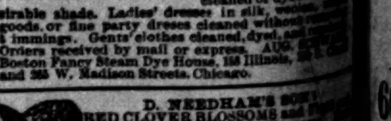

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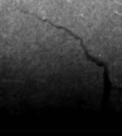

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Bankrupt Stock of Glassware.
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the entire stock held by Messrs. Morison, Butchart (Importers and Manufactur time of the late burning of the upper building, the lower floors of which were them as a warehouse.
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Pall Mall Gazette: The following article by a correspondent does not lose its point by starting from what we have no doubt is a much-exaggerated estimate:

According to the Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* about $40,000,000—£8,000,000—is annually sent by the Irish in America to their relatives in Ireland, principally at Christmas, when this year their united amount was sufficient to affect the exchanges between America and Europe. It is a tribute of the heart and hand from people who deprive themselves of comforts and necessaries in order to assist their relatives thousands of miles away. This money is in small sums, generally between £1 and £10, those of larger amounts being comparatively rare. They are sent all the year round, but chiefly in spring, when the tide of emigration flows most rapidly, and just before Christmas, when the dear ones at home are lovingly and substantially remembered. Concurrently with these millions remittances are, as we all know, made to carry out what the senders believe to be patriotic objects. The same correspondent mentions $100,000 for Mr. Parnell's Parliamentary fund and $36,000 as collected for the Irish Parliamentary Fund Association. These remittances are only from the United States. Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, South America, and wherever the Irish penetrate—where do they not?—send their own drafts. When we consider the amount of industry required by very poor people to earn this large amount of money, and the self-denial necessary to devote it when earned to such a loving purpose, it seems strange to us, who have always read in our papers that the Irish are idle, thriftless, and disloyal, to find, by the great fact of an annual love-tax of $40,000,000 imposed upon themselves, that certainly when they emigrate they are neither thriftless, nor idle, nor disloyal to Ireland.

The following particulars were obtained respecting American remittances presented by the payees in one week at a country branch bank in Ireland. Besides the information below much more was given. Husband, son, daughter, wife, sister, brother, father, brother-in-law, and debtor are among the remitters in that single week in the drafts taken at one petty branch bank. Observe, "mother" does not appear, from which we may draw the conclusion that Irish mothers do not think of their absent children—a conclusion as true as many others we form of Ireland. The reason is that when a family is about to emigrate the father, son, or daughter—whichever is best suited—goes first, and remits before a year has passed, also paying the passage-money of the next fittest. The mother and the youngest child or children always go last, and consequently seldom remit, except it may be to a married son or daughter. In a single day the writer has seen women present drafts for a few pounds each, sent them by relatives as far apart as Greenland, Jerusalem, Adelaide, Buenos Ayres, and the United States. After the battle of Fontenoy George II. exclaimed, referring to the Irish Brigade, "Cursed be the laws that deprive me of such subjects." Should not a similar malediction now fall on everything which alienates from us the affection of such a people?

Recipient.	Amount in £.	Time in America. Yrs	Time in America. Mos	Persons brought out.	Total amount of money remitted.	Relationship of remitter.
Rose M.	14	1	6	4	£19	Husband.
Matthew C.	40	2		9	40	
Pat B.	1	2		1	7	Son.
Pat T.	10	2	6	3	20	Son.
Thomas S.	19	2		5	49	Son & daughter.
Thomas M.	2	4			25	Son.
John H.	1	1				None.
Bridget M.	1	1		1	1	Brother.
Betty T.	1	2		1	10	Husband.
Garrett G.	4	9		2	20	Daughter.
Pat M.	14	2	9	3		Son.
Phil G.	6	15		3	31	Brother-in-law.
Anne F.	5	3				Two sons.
Anne F.	5	3				Daughter.
Betty D.	1	3			1	Brother.
Pat L.	1	1		1	6	Son.
Catherine B.	4	5	9			Brother.
Thomas C.	6	3				Son.
Letitia Mc.	2		8			Son.
Mary F.	7	1		2	11	Two daughters.
George H.	1	1			5	Son.
Anne G.	2		6			Daughter.
Thomas G.	2	2				
John F.	3	1	9	3	21	Wife.
Pat B.	4	4		2	15	Brother.
Bernard C.	5		7		8	Son.
Ellen C.	1	1	9	1	3	Sister.
Mary W.	1	2			3	Husband.
John F.	2	2		3	18	Son.
Margaret B.	4	5			5	Sons & daughter.
Michael B.	6	15		2	31	Brother.
Rose B.	1		7		1	Daughter.
John R.	3	2			2	Daughter.
Betty T.	2	1	6		9	Husband.

CHEAP GAS.

THE BALTIMORE PEOPLE ARE GETTING IT AS THE RESULT OF A FIGHT BETWEEN RIVAL COMPANIES.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The war between Baltimore gas companies is a joy to the consumers. The new Chesapeake Company has evidently come to stay—not to be swallowed up as have two other companies in the last five years. The new company's reduction yesterday to 50 cents net per 1,000 feet startled the old company, which thought it had paralyzed the newcomer by cutting down to $1 per 1,000. The old company in a day or two will, no doubt, meet the 50-cent cut. A bill is pending in the Legislature, and will likely become a law, forbidding consolidation of gas companies and not permitting any company to charge over $1.25 per 1,000 feet, the illuminating power to be kept at a regulated high standard. A number of wealthy New-Yorkers are backing the new gas company, including E. C. Benedict, C. F. Fay, and E. N. Dickerson Jr.

SIMPLE AND EASY.

Burdette: The tariff, my son? O, it's a simple thing, if you'll only give it about five minutes study. There is a great deal of talk made over it, but so there is always much talk about everything. The true principle of protection and free trade, for they must ever go together, is this: Whatever you have to buy should be admitted entirely free of any duty, away down to bottom prices, and whatever you have to sell should be protected away up to 120 in the shade. All men of all parties are agreed on that. "Then why do they wrangle and quarrel so loudly about tariff reform?" O, that's quite another matter. That is because they are not agreed on what to buy and sell.

LITERATURE.

"Charles Egbert Craddock's" Novel, "The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains."

"On Both Sides"—Recipe for a Novel of Black's—Japanese Homes and Their Surroundings.

Women Friends of Jesus—Elijah the Reformer—Treasure Thoughts—Essays by Prof. Phelps.

"The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains"—Charles Egbert Craddock's latest novel that is published in book-form—deals with life in the Tennessee mountains. In the opening scene is introduced Dorinda Cayce, the daughter of a "moonshiner" known as Old Groundhog Cayce. She is engaged in plowing. Here is her portrait:

> Her face was grave, but there was a smile in her eyes, which had the lustre and depth of a sapphire and a lambent glow like the heart of a blue flame. They were fringed by long black lashes, and her hair was black also. Her pink calico sunbonnet, flaring towards the front, showed it lying in moist tendrils on her brow, and cast an unwonted roseate tint on the clear, healthful pallor of her complexion. She wore a dark blue homespun dress; and, despite her coarse garb and uncouth occupation and the gaunt old ox, there was something impressive in her simple beauty, her youth, and her elastic vigor. As she drove the plowshare into the mold she might have seemed the type of a young civilization—so fine a thing in itself, so roughly accoutred.

Turning another furrow beside her is a man who is "wanted" on suspicion of complicity in a local murder, he having been with the slayer at the time it was committed, though, till the moment the shot was fired, wholly unaware of his bloody intention.

Dorinda and Tyler are talking of a man whom the people thereabouts call "The Prophet," and of whom the young fellow is morbidly jealous. Five years before this Hiram Kelsey had been happy in the love of wife and child. During an illness of the latter he made the terrible mistake of giving it the wrong medicine, thereby killing it. The mother's mind becoming deranged by the shock, she had flung herself from the cliff. Frantic and heartbroken, Kelsey had taken the advice of a friend and for consolation had "turned ter religion." But he is at heart an agnostic, and his fierce struggles to believe cause him intense mental agony:

> "'Pears like ter me ez Pa'son Kelsey air more like 'Lijah, an' 'Lisha, an' them men what he talks about considerable, an' goes out ter meet on the bald."
>
> "He don't meet them men on the bald; they air dead," said Rick Tyler abruptly.
>
> She looked at him in shocked surprise.
>
> "That's jes' his addling way o' talkin'," continued the young fellow. "He don't mean for true more 'n haffen what he say. He 'lows ez how he met the sperits o' them men on the bald."
>
> Once more she lifted her bright eyes to the shining vapors—vague, mysterious—veiling in solemn silence the barren, awful hights. An extreme gravity had fallen upon her face. "Did they live in thar life-time up hyar in the Big Smoky, or in the valley kentry?" she asked in a lowered voice.
>
> "I ain't sure 'bout'n that," he replied, indifferently.
>
> "'Crost the line in the Old North State?" she hazarded, exhausting her knowledge of the habitable globe.
>
> "I hearn him read about it wunst, but I forgits now."
>
> Still her reverent, beautiful eyes, full of the dreamy sunshine, were lifted to the peak. "It must hev been in the Big Smoky Mountings they lived," she said with eager credulity; "fur he tole me ez the word an' the prophets holped him when Satan kem a-huntin' of him like a pa'tridge on the mounting."

And now comes the clatter of hoofs on the road below. Asking Dorinda to detain the Sheriff as long as possible, so as to give him a good start, Tyler is in the saddle and away. The Sheriff and his posse stop at the Cayces and have dinner. Despite the old woman's entreaties to the contrary, they burst open the only door which is locked, but all they find is a "bar'l," which has been placed there "to age some, ef it could be lef' alone." In answer to Sheriff Green's questioning Dorinda admits having that morning spoken to Rick Tyler. In endeavoring to force further information from her he threatens her with imprisonment. That night when her father and brothers return from "the still" and are made aware of Micajah Green's words they oblige her to cut a cross in the wood of a rifle, by which they remember the grudge.

The story then shifts to Rick Tyler hiding in the mountains. Here is a brief and happy description of dawn: "It came in at the great gate—a pale flush, a fainting star, a burst of song, and the red and royal sun." Tyler hungers for the sight of a human face. He is out of powder. He grows desperate. He goes down to the settlement, alights, and is overthrown and captured by one Gideon Fletcher, whose sordid soul is afire with longing for the $200 blood-money offered by the State for the apprehension of the fugitive. The following evening Dorinda chances to meet Parson Kelsey, who is returning from plowing. While speaking to him, Fletcher rides up and informs them of Rick's arrest. The Prophet instantly denounces the blacksmith for having betrayed the friend who trusted him:

> "It air lawful fur me to yearn it," he repeated.
>
> "Lawful!" exclaimed the parson, with a tense, jeering laugh. "Judas war a law-abidin' citizen. He mos' lawfully betrayed *his Frien'* ter the law. Them thirty pieces o' silver! Sech currency ain't out o' circulation yit!"
>
> Quick as a flash the blacksmith's heavy hand struck the Prophet in the face. The next moment his sudden anger was merged in fear. He stood, unarmed, at the mercy of an assaulted and outraged man with a loaded rifle in his hands and all the lightnings of heaven quivering in his angry eyes. Gid Fletcher had hardly time to draw the breath he thought his last when the Prophet slowly turned the other cheek. "In the name of the Master!" he said with all the dignity of his calling.

The many genre pictures of this kind throughout the book could receive justice only from elaborate quotation. Particularly good is the portrayal of political squabbles between two crusty, narrow old men.

There is a scene further on in the book, in the secret still of Groundhog Cayce. Thither comes Amos James; and here he discovers, sheltered by the moonshiners, Rick Tyler. The following Sunday the mountaineers assemble at the little meeting-house on the Notch. And he, the Prophet, cries out to them, to their intense consternation, "I hev los' my faith! God ez gin it—if thar is a God—hev tuk it away. You-uns kin go on. You-uns b'lieve. Yer paster b'lieves, an' he'll lead ye ter grace—leastwise ter a better life. But for me thar's the nethermost depths of Hell—if thar be enny Hell!" And when, immediately after this assertion the Sheriff enters the meeting-house and arrests him for aiding Rick Tyler to escape, the congregation take his late words to have meant a confession of guilt against the State law.

Micajah Green, who, since the Cayces had turned out and defeated his reëlection by working against him, is consumed by a desire for vengeance, finds out from Dorinda's nephew, little Jacob, the location of the spot where is brewed "the Mountain Dew." One night, when Dorinda is spinning, Tyler comes in and asks her if she would marry him, outlaw though he is. Her answer is all-satisfying. And then he tells her the murderer has confessed and he is cleared. He also tells her how he was unaided in his escape save by dogs, who, pursuing a rabbit, had scratched the hole in the dirt floor through which he slipped, dropping to the ledge below, hiding in a cave and so eluding capture. She begs him to tell to the Sheriff all he has told her and so secure Kelsey's release. Furiously jealous of her interest in the Prophet, this he refuses to do. She flares up at him:

> "An' I tell ye, Rick Tyler, that I'm not afeard o' ye! An', ef ye let a man suffer fur a word ez ye kin say in safety an' an act ez ye kin do in ease, ye ain't the Rick Tyler I knowed—ye air suthin else. I 'lowed ye war good, but mebbe I hev been cheated in ye, an' ef I hev I'll gin ye up. I ain't a-goin' ter marry no man ez I can't look up ter an' say, 'he air good!' An' ef ye'll meet me a hour 'fore sundown, at the Squair's house, termorrow evenin', I'll b'lieve in ye an' I'll marry ye. An' ef ye don't I won't."

But the next night he fails to keep the tryst. Then is related the raiding of the still by revenue officers. No case is proved against the Prophet and he is released. He comes up one night to Cayce's and finds Dorinda absent and the "men-folks" around the fire waiting—listening. They have discovered who betrayed them to the raiders. They let Kelsey into the secret, but refuse to hear his rebukes—even to allow him to leave the house, for fear he may warn Green of the fate impending. He dissents no longer. When a horse's hoofs are heard he rushes out with the men—rides with the doomed Sheriff, who rebels in vain. They come to the cave where the still has been, through which now a current, dammed by a fall of rock, runs fierce and high. Pete Cayce reaches up to the horse on which are Green and the Prophet. A moment later a figure is flung headlong into the black water. A bowlder is pushed down barring up the egress, and the murderers speed away. But little by little suspicions arise, and Groundhog Cayce and Pete go to the scene of the tragedy. "On the surface there floated a hat—Hi Kelsey's limp and worn old hat." And even they, in their dense ignorance, dimly comprehend that the error of that dreadful night was no mistake, but a most supreme and godlike sacrifice. Dorinda? Tyler had proved himself unworthy of her, and she was relentless.

This is the story of "The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains"—a work which in its graphic power, if not in ethical insight, is worthy to stand on the same shelf with "Adam Bede." The work is essentially dramatic. Every incident is outlined with cameo clearness. Through all its pages, moreover, runs a true vein of humor. Many clever tricks of description the writer has, whether she speaks of the stars "shining with a splendid aloofness from all things human," or of the mountain "holding its uncovered head so loftily against the sky that it might seem to have bared its brow before the majesty of heaven," or of the early morning when "the rose-red cloud was in the East and the wild red rose had burst its bud; a mocking-bird sprang from its nest in a dogwood tree, with a scintillating wing and a soaring song, and a ray of sunlight like a magic wand fell athwart the landscape." Among the rude, ignorant, semi-barbaric, the author has sought her material. And she certainly has not labored in vain. "Bless us!" cries out George Eliot, "things may be lovable that are not altogether handsome, I hope." And Miss Murfree seems to agree with the great novelist, who also declared, "In this world there are so many common, coarse people, who have no picturesque, sentimental wretchedness! It is so needful we should remember their existence, else we may happen to leave them quite out of our religion and philosophy, and frame lofty theories which only fit a world of extremes." (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

"ON BOTH SIDES."

The novel entitled "On Both Sides" originally appeared in *Lippincott's Magazine*, in two parts; the first called "A Perfect Treasure"; the sequel, "On This Side." The story deals with the sojourn of a party of Americans in England, and later the travels of six Britons in America. Mrs. Fletcher, her mother-in-law, niece, and sister, after a Continental tour, are domiciled in a furnished house, while Fletcher père "runs" over to New York. In the midst of these ladies, who are described as "wealthy and refined Americans of the best type," descends a bomb-shell in the form of a cousin from Michigan. He is slangy, assertive, and atrociously clad, as this unfortunate intruder, in fiction, is almost invariably. He falls in love with the daughter of an aristocratic but poverty-stricken old gentlewoman. The latter asks him his intentions. After mastering his indignation he assures her he has purposed to make pretty Mabel Mrs. Job Ketchum. They are married and come to America. Here a few years later they are visited by a party of friends from England. The experience of the tourists takes up the remainder of the book. As may be noticed, there is really no plot. This fact, however, detracts not at all from the interest of the volume. The incidents contained therein are related with a spirit and sparkle which go far towards establishing the success of this very venturesome international novel. The description of the little menage in Portarlington Gardens sounds like a bit of Dickens:

> Ketchum seemed the splendid flower of conditions undreamt of in their world—a world in which every ounce of tea was carefully weighed and the caddy watched with a vigilance that was never to sleep from the cradle to the grave, in which a gnawing anxiety as to how much was being cut off the leg of mutton down-stairs was one of the gravest interests of an immortal soul; the cleaning of soiled gloves and remodeling of old dresses religious rites. It amused him beyond measure, when admitted on a sufficiently familiar footing to know of such things, to find that he had been agonizing Mrs. Vane by his reckless way of picking up the poker and vigorously uprooting the fire. She had feebly remonstrated in a playful way once, telling him, "One could not punch a friend's fire until one had known him seven years;" and he had said, "Well, I suppose two can do it if one can't, and Miss Mabie can help me if she likes." He never realized the enormity of his offense until he discovered that, though ostensibly a Christian Englishwoman, Mrs. Vane was really at heart a fire-worshiper. She had a grate half-full of clay-balls that retained the heat and effected an untold saving in her "coals." The sacred fire was built up and renewed at stated hours by the slavey in lieu of a vestal, and then became to all intents and purposes an altar which no one was ever allowed to desecrate by a touch.

The conversations are bright and witty, and there is some display of swift, neat fencing, notably in the dialog between Mrs. Sykes and the American Senator. The people of "both sides" are full of individuality, from the young fellow who comes across the ocean with a wonderful Western outfit and a sublime resolve to "make a million in five years in mines and things" to the prim imported maid Parsons, who horrified her mistress by appearing in the same line she adorns at the President's reception. As a rule the book is pleasantly free from exaggeration, but the idea of English servants reading, before delivering, the letters which arrive for their master or mistress is nonsense. Excellently is portrayed the rather startled and dubious air with which the Englishmen at first regard Ketchum, and their appreciation of him when they learn how worthy he is "to bear without abuse the grand old name of gentleman." (J. B. Lippincott Company).

RECIPE FOR A NOVEL OF BLACK'S.

In his latest novel "White Heather," Mr. Black has proven himself an accomplished chef. From a stormy Scotch "loch" he secures his salmon. It is washed in Enthusiasm and wiped with Highland dialect; it is then wrapped in "the long swathes of mist" kept expressly for the purpose, and deposited in the kettle of Romance over the fire of Fate. It is covered with the cold water of Doubt, in which has been dissolved a handful of pulverized Picturesqueness. It should cook slowly. It does. Very slowly. The water ceases simmering. The fire grows low—gray. It is poked by an American heiress. Still it barely smolders. Under it are thrust a sheaf of original poems. These ought to blaze. They are dry enough. They, however, almost extinguish the fire. A Glasgow female saloonkeeper rips an end of the cloth enveloping the salmon. She tests it with the fork of Jealousy. It penetrates with great difficulty, proving the fish not done. More poesy. This time, being steeped in rum and champagne, it ignites. The water boils bravely. The salmon is removed, and carefully transferred to a dish. The following sauce is meanwhile prepared: One pint of rich, fresh love; one gill of alleged Chicago slang; a large spoonful of grit; a pinch of vulgarity; a dash of dissipation to impart piquancy; a sprig of white heather. This is stirred constantly till it boils, when it is poured over the salmon. The latter is garnished with sliced prosperity and curled ecstasy, and immediately served. The dish will probably prove palatable to those who fancy fish. (Harper & Bros.)

IN THE MIKADO'S DOMINIONS.

"Japanese Homes and Their Surroundings" should, perhaps, be amended by the substitution of the word "houses" for "homes," as the work is architectural rather than domestic in design. The author, Prof. S. Morse, was for some years connected with the University of Tokio, Japan, and while there obtained a clear insight into the best qualities of the people among whom he moved. It is quite amusing, and sometimes instructive, when through his Japanese spectacles he takes a peep at the shortcomings or faults of Western civilization. This book, however, as before indicated, confines itself to the description of Japanese houses—the principles of construction, types and varieties of dwellings, the interiors with their decorations and utensils, and finally the water system, and the precautions against fire. There are some 300 illustrations, done by the author himself with a severe regard for truth. It is interesting to learn that in Japan the carpenter is an artist, and so high is his skill esteemed that to call a dentist a "tooth-carpenter" is so far from being unkind that it is really complimentary. The interior of the Japanese dwelling is noted for its simplicity, where art, which is the refinement of the sense of fitness, always prevails. A careful native has calculated that the average rental of houses in Japan is $6 per annum, and the cost of furnishing an artisan's house (exclusive of mats and luxuries) is $5.36. From the general tenor of Prof. Morse's writings one would imagine that the Mikado's subjects were quite as happy as they have been painted by that festive historian, Mr. Gilbert. It should be said that Prof. Morse's book is handsomely printed and has about it an air of holiday luxury. (Ticknor & Co.)

RELIGIOUS.

The Rev. Henry C. McCook of Philadelphia is the author of a volume of lectures on "The Women Friends of Jesus." There are twelve of these lectures. The subjects are: "Mary the Mother of Jesus," "Salome," "Susanna," "Joanna," "Martha of Bethany," "Mary of Bethany," "Procla," "The Weeping Daughters of Jerusalem," "Mary of Cleophas," "Mary Magdalene," "Mary the Mother of Mark." Most of these women are considered as representative of a class, thus: "Salome, ambition in women"; "Martha of Bethany, woman as mistress of the home"; "Mary of Bethany, woman's love of the beautiful," etc. Dr. McCook is scholarly and thoughtful. He studies the incidents given in Scripture in their relations and as affording indications of womanly character. He takes a wide view of the circumstances in which each person is brought forward, and sometimes seems to dwell too much at length upon the characters and actions of other related persons. The volume consists of 466 pages, is printed in large type, and handsomely bound. (New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert.)

"Elijah the Reformer" is a volume of poems on religious subjects by George Lansing Taylor, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y. The leading piece, which gives name to the volume, is a ballad-epic on Elijah the Reformer. There are some twenty-five or twenty-six subjects, such as The Calling of Moses, Gideon's Campaign, The Fiery Furnace, The Incarnation, Armageddon, The Prophecy of Wisdom, etc. There are bright passages in the book which are truly poetical. The Biblical subjects are treated oftentimes almost as a versification of the Scriptural text, and seem too literal for poetry. Many of the pieces have been published before in the religious periodicals; and the author, fearing that some one else might garner the fruits of his toil, has gathered his poems into the present volume, which contains 279 octavo pages, is printed in large and clear type, and is altogether well "gotten up." This is the second edition. (Funk & Wagnalls.)

The principal contents of the *Andover Review* for January are: Education, New and Old, by Prof. Ladd; Revelation as a Factor in Evolution, by the Rev. F. H. Johnson; Louis Agassiz, by Prof. Asa Gray; Data of the Doctrine of the Atonement, by Prof. L. F. Stearns. Among the book-notices is one of Fiske on the Idea of God as Affected by Modern Knowledge, and one of Bowen on a Layman's Study of the English Bible. The criticisms in both of these notices are judicious and just. It is well said that Fiske has really changed his position in relation to the being of a personal God, as almost confessed by himself; and that Bowen's interpretations of Scripture are sometimes ill-considered and indefensible, while his volume as a whole is worthy of attention and study. The *Review* is continued as a monthly, but the price has been advanced.

"Treasure Thoughts" is the title of a small volume edited by Rose Porter. It consists of extracts from various writings of Frederick W. Farrar, now Dean of Westminster, London. The reputation of Canon Farrar is world-wide. In this country he is the more highly regarded on account of his eulogy of Gen. Grant in Westminster Abbey. His works are learned and highly esteemed. But mere extracts give but a faint idea of them. Still the present volume will serve to awaken an interest in his writings on the part of many who are not already familiar with them. Canon Farrar's views are in some respects peculiar; but those who dissent from the positions which he defends in "Eternal Hope" and "Mercy and Judgment" sympathize with his practical earnestness as a preacher and writer. It might have been better for his reputation if in his recent visit to this country he had not assumed the rôle of a popular lecturer for profit. But he was perhaps the proper judge as to that matter. The selections made by the editor of the present volume, though made without classification or arrangement, are judicious. This is a link in a "Spare-Minute Series" which is published by D. Lothrop & Co. of Boston.

"My Study, and Other Essays," is a volume by Austin Phelps, D. D., Professor Emeritus in Andover Theological Seminary. Prof. Phelps is the well-known author of "The Theory of Preaching," "English Style in Public Discourse," etc. The discussions in the present volume, of which there are twenty-three, are revisions and extensions of articles formerly published in various periodicals. The subjects are such as these: Vibratory Progress in Religious Beliefs, Oscillations of Faith in Future Retribution, The Hypothesis of a Second Probation, Scholastic Theories of Inspiration, Is the Christian Life Worth Living? etc. Those readers who are familiar with Prof. Phelps' other writings need not be assured that the essays in this volume are full of thought and deserve attention. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.)

MISCELLANY.

Harper for March will contain Mr. Conway's article on Herr Krupp's great establishment at Essen. Sixteen illustrations are promised.

"The Haunted Life," by Josephine R. Fuller, is a temperance tale, written to illustrate the evils of moderate drinking. The main incidents are founded on fact.

M. Taine has fortunately finished the final volume of his "French Revolution," for his health is so poor that his physician has ordered him to abstain from literary labor.

Mr. Ham's book on "Manual Training," in which an account will be given of the foundation of the Chicago Manual Training School, will be out in February. Harper Bros. are the publishers.

Maj.-Gen. John Watts de Peyster will contribute to the *Magazine of American History* for February an article on "Anthony Wayne," in the series of "Prominent Men of the Revolutionary Period."

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps has written for the *Independent* a serial story entitled "Burglars in Paradise." The first installment of it will appear in the first February number. The title would seem to imply a compliment to Chicago.

Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co. will issue early in February "Sermons and Addresses Delivered in America" by Archdeacon Farrar. This volume will also contain the lecture on "Dante" and "Farewell Thoughts on America."

The "Famous Women Series" has been enlarged with a subject of great dramatic interest, a life of the celebrated French tragedienne, Mlle. Rachel Félix. Mrs. Nina Kennard is the author, and the book is just ready by Roberts Bros.

Mrs. Rose Terry Cooke, who paints so well New England life and character, has collected in one volume a number of her short magazine stories. It will be published by Ticknor & Co., under the title of "The Sphinx's Children, and Other People's."

"Mme. Mohl, Her Salon, and Her Friends," by Kathleen O'Meara, just published by Roberts Bros., is a study of social life in Paris. The work has two interesting likenesses of Mme. Mohl—one from a sketch by William W. Story, the other by herself—and it has a facsimile of one of her letters.

Mr. George Barnett Smith has written a series of "Under the Clock" studies on the statesmen of the Victorian era. The papers include sketches of Lord Melbourne, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Russell, Lord Derby, Lord Aberdeen, Lord Palmerston, Lord Beaconsfield, Mr. Gladstone, and Lord Salisbury.

The Longfellow biography—the most important work of the kind which is promised this winter—will soon be brought out by Ticknor. The same house is preparing for publication Mr. Howells' "Indian Summer," Mrs. Foote's "John Bodewin's Testimony," Helen D. Brown's "Two College Girls," and many other attractive volumes.

The receipt is acknowledged of Part XXI. of Sir George Grove's "Dictionary of Music and Musicians" (Macmillan & Co.). This is by far the most complete work of the kind ever published in the English language, and has been many years in preparation. The present number carries the work through the title "Water Music," and contains an exhaustive and very appreciative notice of Richard Wagner by Edward Dannreuther, and long articles on violins and violin-playing.

In a review of Mr. Sisson Thompson's "The Humbler Poets," printed in these columns a few weeks ago, the liberty was taken of correcting a line in "The Fool's Prayer," and also of crediting the poem itself to Mr. T. B. Aldrich. Mr. Aldrich writes to the compiler indorsing the correction, but adding that the author is Prof. E. R. Sill, and that the poem was published in the *Atlantic* for April, 1879. This explanation is made with pleasure in justice to all concerned.

Mr. Howells takes occasion to indirectly vindicate his own methods in the February *Harper*. He says that Balzac wrote at a time when fiction was just beginning to verify the externals of life, to portray faithfully the outside of men and things. "It was still held that in order to interest the reader the characters must be moved by the old romantic ideals; we were to be taught that 'heroes' and 'heroines' existed all around us, and that these abnormal beings needed only to be discovered in their several humble disguises, and then we should see everyday people actuated by the fine frenzy of the creatures of the poets. How false that notion was, few but the critics, who are apt to be rather belated, need now be told. Some of these poor fellows, however, still contend that it ought to be done, and that human feelings and motives, as God made them and as men know them, are not good enough for novel readers."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

POULTRY CULTURE. By I. K. Felch. Chicago: W. H. Harrison, Jr.

DONOVAN; A Modern Englishman. A Novel. By Edna Lyall. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

ENGLISH WORTHIES. Edited by Andrew Lang. Marlborough. By George Saintsbury. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY. Bicheno-Bottisham. Edited by Leslie Stephen. Vol. V. New York: Macmillan & Co. $3.25.

COMMON SENSE IN THE CARE OF THE PET CANARY. By Mrs. M. E. C. Farwell. New York: Murray Hill Publishing Company. 50 cents.

THE PEOPLE'S BIBLE. Discourses upon Holy Scripture. By Joseph Parker, D. D. Vol. II.—The Book of Exodus. New York: Funk & Wagnalls. $1.50.

PROTECTION VERSUS FREE TRADE. The Scientific Validity and Economic Operation of Defensive Duties in the United States. By Henry M. Hoyt. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE BROKEN SHAFT. Tales in Mid-Ocean. Told by F. Marion Crawford, R. Louis Stevenson, F. Anstey, and William Archer. Edited by Henry Norman. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 25 cents.

FUN ON STEEL RUNNERS.

The First Day of Skating on the Ponds at Central Park.

Great Sport if the Ice Was Not in the Best Condition—Scenes on the Lakes.

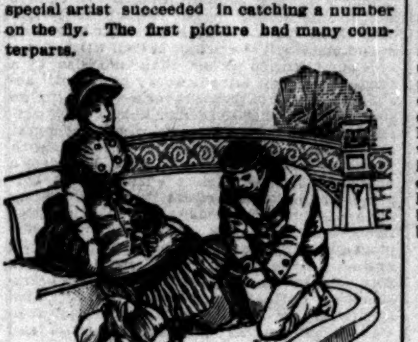
Pretty Faces in the Throng—Putting on Her Skates—The Unskillful Fall and See Millions of Stars.

PRETTY faces were numerous at Central Park yesterday. It was the first day the lake was open to skaters this season, and the lovers of that sport were eager to improve the opportunity. The snow had been swept off the ice the night before, and at an early hour the flag was run up, notifying many anxious watchers that the ice was safe. The bright, warm sunshine gave warning that the ice would not last very long, and those who wished to enjoy it must be quick about it. Many young ladies hurried though their luncheon yesterday and urged the horse-car drivers to hurry up their horses in their anxiety to get to the park.

The ice was almost as bad as it could be. It was rough and soft and seemed to take great delight in throwing every expert who attempted fancy skating. By 10 o'clock there were about 200 people on the lake. By afternoon, however, the number increased to several thousand. All sorts and conditions of humanity were represented, from the small boy who tied his skates on with a piece of rope to the swells who sported silver-plated clubs.

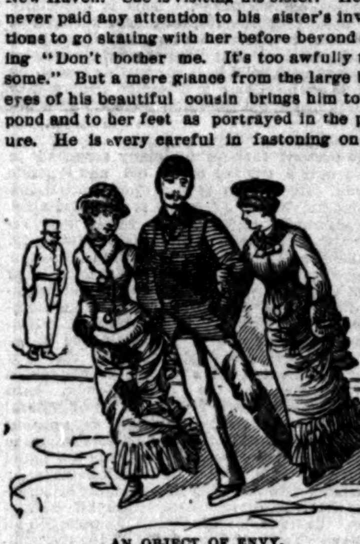
A great many went to look on and watch their friends slip, slide, and stumble around the pond. The only safe direction for a skater at Central Park yesterday was straight ahead, and then, if he or she succeeded in crossing the lake without sustaining a fall by reason of the soft, uneven surface, he was at once an object for congratulation. These drawbacks, however, did not appear to check the number of skaters or put a damper on their enthusiasm. Most of them went with a determination to have a good time, and no amount of rough ice could prevent them from having it.

There were numerous ludicrous and interesting scenes presented during the day. A *World* special artist succeeded in catching a number on the fly. The first picture had many counterparts.



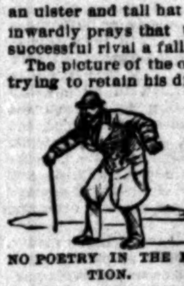
AT THE TERRACE—A DAINTY LITTLE BOOT.

A young man of about 22 has brought his beautiful cousin down to try the ice. He does not skate himself, but wishes he did. He has always regarded skating as a dreadful bore until he fell in love with his pretty cousin from New Haven. She is visiting his sister. He has never paid any attention to his sister's invitations to go skating with her before beyond saying "Don't bother me. It's too awfully tiresome." But a mere glance from the large blue eyes of his beautiful cousin brings him to the pond and to her feet as portrayed in the picture. He is very careful in fastening on her skates, and ties her strap over her instep so tenderly that one would imagine that the young lady was suffering from a severe sprain. He only takes a quarter of the time to fasten on his sister's skates, and draws the strap so tightly she cries out in pain. Then, just as he finishes his task, a handsome mutual friend happens along—one of those fellows who do everything so well, don't you know—and carries the young ladies off right before his eyes. His sister smiles back at him sweetly, and sings out cheerfully, "Won't you come along, too, Jack?" "Jack" makes no reply, but puts on an ulster and tall hat to conceal his rage, and inwardly prays that the soft ice may give his successful rival a fall.

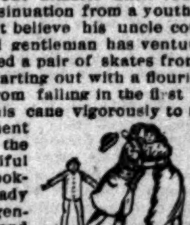


AN OBJECT OF ENVY.

The picture of the old gentleman with a cane trying to retain his dignity and equilibrium at the same time was a "famous skater when he was a boy." He has visited the park regularly during the skating season and lived on the reputation of his youth. He has been one of the loudest in exhorting timid persons on the shore to go in and "strike out," but has carefully refrained from going in or striking out himself until today. Under the galling insinuation from a youthful nephew that he didn't believe his uncle could skate at all the old gentleman has ventured out. He has borrowed a pair of skates from a friend and is just starting out with a flourish. He saved himself from falling in the first instance by applying his cane vigorously to the ice, and the next moment he rushes madly into the arms of a beautiful young lady from Brooklyn. The young lady screams and the old gentleman loses his hat and cane. In the midst of his dilemma he hears the fiendish laughter of his nephew in his rear. He mentally resolves to thrash his nephew at the first opportunity, and struggles laboriously towards the shore, where he is met by a party of friends. One young lady accuses him of having run into the Brooklyn damsel's arms on purpose. This is a straw to save the old gentleman's reputation as a skater. He seizes it eagerly. "I hope you won't believe that," he says, in a tone that means "I hope you won't believe anything else." He did not venture out again, however.

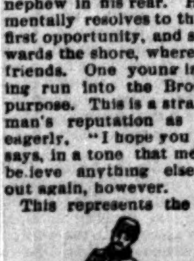


NO POETRY IN THE MOTION.



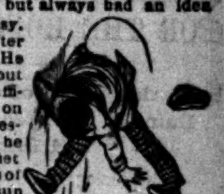
ENTIRELY UNINTENTIONAL.

This represents the fancy skater who goes about with an affected unconsciousness air, which is very badly concealed, trying to dazzle the multitude by his curves and evolutions. Owing to the poor condition of the ice, perhaps, he did not have much of an opportunity to display his talents yesterday. In the distance will be observed what happened to him in the execution of one of his most difficult movements. The distance is so great, however, that it is impossible to recognize the features of the fallen man, and he may be some reckless amateur who endeavored to imitate our expert. The reader can take his choice. Both happened.

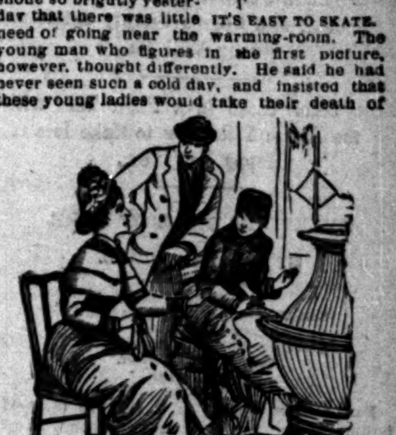


TRYING TO BE A JOY FOREVER.

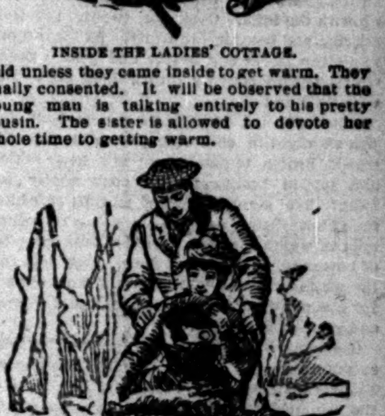
The next picture represents a man who never had skates on before, but always had an idea that it was very easy. This is his position after the first stroke. He knows more today about astronomy and the difficulty of standing up on skates than he did yesterday. Last night he gave a supper to quiet the laughter and jibes of his friends. The sun shone so brightly yesterday that there was little need of going near the warming-room. The young man who figures in the first picture, however, thought differently. He said he had never seen such a cold day, and insisted that these young ladies would take their death of cold unless they came inside to get warm. They finally consented. It will be observed that the young man is talking entirely to his pretty cousin. The sister is allowed to devote her whole time to getting warm.



IT'S EASY TO SKATE.



INSIDE THE LADIES' COTTAGE.



FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD.

When the above couple appeared on the scene there was a mad rush of policemen in their direction. "No more sliding chairs allowed on the ice," said the officials with a shout. The young couple were greatly disappointed, but the young man, nothing daunted, ordered a carriage and they were driven to a quiet New Jersey stream, where they were followed by the *World* artist. Any one familiar with Jersey scenery will easily recognize the landscape. The young couple are evidently engaged, judging from the way he is trying to look through several inches of bonnet and banged hair to catch a glimpse from her soft brown eyes.—*New York World.*

POETRY OF THE PERIOD.

TOMORROW.

Youth's Companion.

Tomorrow and tomorrow,
O fair and far away,
What treasures lie when hope is high
Along you shining way!

What promises all unfulfilled,
What better deeds to do
Than ever yet, are softly set
Beneath your skies of blue!

Tomorrow and tomorrow,
O sweet and far away,
Still evermore lead on before,
Along your shining way!

Still evermore lift up your eyes
Above what we have won,
To higher needs and finer deeds
That we have left undone.

NORA PERRY.

A BALLADE OF THE WALTZ.

Rambler.

In the Merry Monarch's day
Cavaliers and damsels met,
Courtseying in courtly way
In the stately minuet.
Other fashions have been set
For disporting at the ball;
All have had their day, and yet
Waltzing is the best of all.

Where the dark-eyed gypsies play
Mandolin and castanet,
'Round Alhambra's grand decay,
'Neath each arch and minaret,
Though in days that we forget
The bolero would enthrall
Donnas with their tresses jet,
Waltzing is the best of all.

Other dances pass away
And to Chronos pay their debt;
Gigue and saraband, passé,
Surely no one can regret.
Can-can is not etiquet;
Slow quadrilles the gay appall;
Rapid dances make one fret;
Waltzing is the best of all.

ENVOI.

Lovers oft meet their Kismet
While they glide adown the hall;
To its measures belles coquet;
Waltzing is the best of all.

PHILOSOPHY.

Cleveland Leader.

As the Earth rolls over, on its axis whirled,
There is always midnight somewhere in the world.

But, though darkness' pinions ever are unfurled,
There is always morning somewhere in the world.

Sorrow has its mission, so Fate's shafts are hurled;
There is always sorrow, sorrow in the world.

Even as the morning gleams with light impearled,
There is gladness always, always in the world.

LAURA ROSAMOND WHITE.

RESOLVE.

New York Sun.

As the dead year is clasped by a dead December,
So let your dead sins with your dead days lie.
A new life is yours, a new hope! Remember
We build our own ladders to climb to the sky.
Stand out in the sunlight of promise, forgetting
Whatever your past held of sorrow or wrong;
We waste half our strength in a useless regretting;
We sit by old tombs in the dark too long.

Have you missed in your aim? Well, the mark is still shining.
Did you faint in the race? Well, take breath for the next.
Did the clouds drive you back? But see yonder their lining.
Were you tempted and fell? Let it serve for a text.
As each year hurries by, let it join that procession
Of skeleton shapes that march down to the past,
While you take your place in the line of progression,
With your eyes on the heavens, your face to the blast.

I tell you the future can hold no terrors
For any sad soul while the stars revolve,
If he will but stand firm on the grave of his errors,
And, instead of regretting, resolve—*resolve!*
It is never too late to begin rebuilding,
Though all into ruins your life seems hurled;
For look! how the light of the new year is gilding
The worn, wan face of the bruised old world!

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

OPIUM-CONSUMPTION.

An opium-eater says: There are but very few people who comprehend the extent to which opium is used. Some idea of it may, however, be gathered from a single illustration. An Eastern drug-firm advertises in all the leading papers of the country, including the high-priced magazines, a certain preparation of opium in liquid form. Their expenses for advertising must be enormous. Now, I know from careful inquiries that this particular preparation is sold in bottles at wholesale to the druggists in this city (St. Louis), and, of course, elsewhere, at 25 cents a bottle, each bottle containing enough of the preparation to satisfy the cravings of all but the most hardened in the vice for a month. Mind, the drug-store man pays no part of the advertising bills. He simply buys the bottles at wholesale for 25 cents and retails them for 50 cents. So all the heavy advertising charges, as well as the original cost of the preparation, have to be paid out of the smaller sum. The cost of putting the preparation before the public can, therefore, only be paid, and a profit yielded to the wholesale man, out of an enormous multitude of sales. The thing is evident to any one who will think, and the meaning of the result is that opium-consumption is growing in this country at a rate that seriously threatens the public welfare.

FOR THE HOUSEKEEPER.

Everyday Bills of Fare—Various Dainties for Breakfast, Lunch, and Dinner.

Home-Made Upholstering—What Taste, Knack, and Comparatively Little Money Will Do.

Rose Terry Cooke in a Plain Talk with the Ladies Tells How to Make It a Happy New Year.

EVERYDAY BILLS OF FARE.

BY MARION HARLAND.

BREAKFAST.

Farina.
Salt Mackerel, with White Sauce.
Stewed Potatoes.
Creamery Buttered Flour Biscuit.
Cold Bread. Butter.
Coffee. Tea.
Fruit.

Farina—Two cups of milk and the same of boiling water, four heaping tablespoonfuls of farina, half a teaspoonful of salt, a tiny bit of soda in the milk. Heat the water in a farina kettle, and when it boils stir in the farina wet up with the milk. Cook for twenty minutes, stirring and beating faithfully. At the last put in a clean Dover egg beater and give a dozen whirls before pouring into a deep dish. Eat with milk and sugar.

Salt mackerel, with white sauce—Soak the fish all night in cold water; wash it well with whisk broom to get off salt and loose scales, and lay in boiling water; cook gently for twenty-five minutes; drain and lift carefully to a hot dish. Have ready a cup of boiling milk in which has been stirred a tablespoonful of butter rolled in one of flour. Beat into this the white of an egg whipped stiff, boil and stir for one minute; season with salt and pepper, and pour over the fish.

Creamery buttered flour biscuit—This flour is manufactured by the Martha Washington Flour Company, New York City, but most of the principal grocers keep it. Sift a quart into a bowl, mix up quickly with milk—or water if more convenient—into a soft dough. Roll out with few and rapid strokes into a sheet nearly half an inch thick, cut with a biscuit-cutter into round cakes and bake in a brisk oven. They are exceedingly nice. The flour requires neither shortening, salt, nor baking powder and keeps well in a cool, dry place.

Stewed potatoes—Heat a cup of milk to scalding; stir in a tablespoonful of butter cut up in a rounded teaspoonful of corn starch; season with salt and pepper and a teaspoonful of minced parsley; boil one minute and drop in cold boiled potatoes cut into dice. Simmer gently until the potatoes are hot all through and serve. A good way of using "left over" boiled or baked potatoes.

LUNCHEON.

Veal and Macaroni Scallop.
Cheese Fondue.
Bread and Butter.
Baked Sweet Apples and Cake.

Veal and macaroni scallop—If you have no cold boiled or baked macaroni left from yesterday's dinner, boil a quarter pound until tender; drain and cool it quickly to make it the more crisp; cut or chop with a sharp knife into half-inch lengths. In another vessel chop about a pound of cold boiled or roast veal; season with pepper, salt, a scant teaspoonful of curry, a pinch of lemon peel. Into a buttered bake dish put a layer of macaroni, sprinkle with pepper and salt and wet with milk; cover this with a stratum of the chopped meat, dot with bits of butter, and proceed thus until your materials are used up. When all are in, smooth the top layer, which should be of meat, butter well, cover with two beaten eggs, in which has been mixed a teaspoonful of curry wet with cream; strew profusely with fine crumbs, cover, and set in a good oven for fifteen minutes, or until heated through, when brown quickly on the upper grating.

Cheese Fondue—Two cups of sweet milk, three beaten eggs, a cupful of dry, grated cheese, one rounded cup of bread crumbs, very fine and dry, one tablespoonful of melted butter, half a teaspoonful of salt, and half as much pepper, bit of soda, the size of a pea, stirred into the milk. Set the crumbs to soak in the milk; mix with this, when it is a soft paste, the eggs, butter, seasoning, finally the cheese; beat hard and fast, pour into a buttered pudding dish, sift fine crumbs on top and bake in a quick oven until high and delicately browned. Set at once to table, as it soon falls and becomes heavy. You may use cayenne instead of black pepper, if you like, putting in but a third as much as you would of black.

Baked sweet apples—Peel carefully and dig out blossom and stem ends with a sharp knife until the core is reached, but do not extract the seeds. Put into a pan, add a cupful of cold water and bake, closely covered until tender. Drain the liquor through a strainer and set aside for sirup. Pack the apples in a wide-mouthed jar or bowl with a close cover and keep warm while you add a cupful of sugar to each one of apple liquor and boil fast without stirring until it is a good thick sirup. Drop in as many whole cloves as you have apples, and pour hot over the fruit in the jar. Set away, still covered, for twenty-four hours; turn into a glass dish and eat with plain cup cake. If the apples are carefully handled in cooking this will be a handsome as well as palatable sweetmeat.

DINNER.

Russian Soup.
Salmon Pudding, with Lemon Sauce.
Roast Rabbits.
Potatoes au Milan. Cold Slaw.
Graham Fruit Pudding.
Hard Sauce.
Fruit. Coffee.

Russian soup—Make a good clear soup by covering two pounds of lean beef and one of veal (all chopped) with three quarts of cold water and slowly boiling it down to half the quantity of liquid. Salt and pepper and leave the meat in until cold. Skim off all the fat, strain out the meat without pressing it, and bring the soup to a boil before dropping in the shell and white of an egg. Boil two minutes longer. String through a thick cloth, still not pressing it; color with a tablespoonful of caramel made by burning two spoonfuls of sugar in a cup, then adding as much boiling water. Heat quickly to the boil and pour into the tureen. Lay on the surface six or eight nicely poached eggs and serve one with each plateful of soup.

Salmon pudding, with lemon sauce—One can of salmon, three eggs, a scant cup of fine crumbs, three tablespoonfuls of melted butter, salt and a pinch of cayenne pepper, juice of half a lemon and a pinch of grated lemon peel. Drain the fish dry (setting aside the liquor) and mince it finely. Mix with butter, crumbs, seasoning and beat in the eggs. Turn into a buttered mold with a tight top, and set in a pot of hot water, which keep at a fast boil for one hour. The water should not rise over the top of the mold. Dip the latter into cold water to loosen the contents from the sides and turn out the pudding upon a hot platter. The sauce must be ready to pour over it when this is done. Mix in a saucepan three tablespoonfuls of butter, the juice of a lemon, a pinch of grated peel, and the same of powdered mace, with pepper and salt. Heat to scalding by setting it in hot water over the fire, then pour on two whipped eggs, beating in hard. Pour upon the pudding.

Roasted rabbits—Skin, clean carefully, and fill with a forcemeat of crumbs and fat pork chopped very fine, with seasoning to taste. Some insist upon adding minced onion. Sew up the rabbits and cover with thin slices of fat pork bound on with pack thread. Roast longer than you would fowls of the same weight—say two minutes more for each pound. Baste freely, at the last mingling a little vinegar with the drippings. Unbind the strings, remove the crisped pork, and draw out the threads from the rabbits. Lay the pork around them in a hot dish. Thicken the strained gravy with browned flour, boil up, and send to table in a boat.

Potatoes au Milan—Whip mealy boiled potatoes to powder with a fork; add enough butter and milk to make a creamy paste, the beaten yolks of two eggs, pepper and salt. At the last whip in the stiffly frothed whites. Heap on a well-buttered pie plate, wash over with melted butter, and brown lightly on the top grating of a quick oven. Slip a spatula under the mound and lift carefully to a heated platter.

Cold slaw—Shred a hard white cabbage with a sharp knife (never chop it!). Put into an ice-cold bowl just before dinner and cover with the dressing, stirring and toss with a silver fork. Beat the yolks of three eggs stiff, adding gradually three tablespoonfuls of oil, and, when the mixture is thick, a teaspoonful of white sugar, one of salt, half as much made mustard, a pinch of cayenne, and four tablespoonfuls of vinegar. Mix the dressing in a bowl set in ice or snow.

Graham fruit pudding—One and a half cups of Graham flour, two eggs, half a cup of milk, as much finely-chopped suet, a cup of currants (well washed) and seeded raisins, mixed; half a cup of best molasses, a spoonful of cinnamon and mace mixed, a teaspoonful of salt, and half a teaspoonful of soda stirred into the milk; warm molasses, suet, and spices slightly together and stir hard until cool; add the beaten eggs, milk, salt, flour, and, lastly, the fruit well dredged with flour; beat up well, pour into a buttered mold, and boil or steam for nearly three hours. Turn out and eat hot.

Hard sauce—Four tablespoonfuls of butter, eight of powdered sugar, frothed white of an egg, nutmeg, and half a glass of wine, cream, butter, and sugar to feathery lightness; add wine, spice, then the white of an egg, and set in a cold place to harden.

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HOME-MADE UPHOLSTERING.

CHRISTINE TERHUNE HERRICK.

The opinion, repeatedly and piteously expressed by the despairing payers of women's bills that the dressmakers and milliners ought to make handsome livings, keep their carriages, and still be able to retire with a competency at the end of five years' business, need not be confined only to this branch of trade. To the initiated the profits gained by merchants in bric-à-brac and furniture are no less astonishing. In the former branch of trade the purchaser is at the mercy of the dealer. Brasses, china, and objects of virtu cannot be manufactured at home. But in the latter department the shopper of modest means ought to assert her independence. That many women have done this successfully let the lounges, chairs, and ottomans upholstered at home, yet wearing a professional nicety of finish, bear witness.

It is unsafe for any one to declare too rashly her utter inability to achieve these marvels. It cannot be disputed that a decided knack in this line is, like most artistic aptitudes, born, not created. But equally true is it that facility in domestic upholstery may sometimes be developed from apparently unpromising material. It is never too late to learn to handle scissors, hammer, and tacks skillfully, and there are plenty of amateurs who have been ignorant of their own powers in furniture making until long after they have passed the age at which mechanical dexterity usually manifests itself. Be as stoical or philosophical as one may, it is very hard to long ardently for pretty novelties for the home and yet to know that with the limited income possessed by a large proportion of women it is impossible to purchase the new chair, screen, or couch that would fit so cozily into an empty niche. For, in spite of all that has been said about the reckless extravagance of women, the fact remains that a majority of them do strive conscientiously to save their husbands' money. Too much has been spoken and written about the improvident wife who expends her nominal lord and master's hard-earned salary in personal finery and the acquisition of elegant fittings for her home. It is high time that a word should be said in behalf of the painstaking wife and mother, who, if she cannot add to the family purse, can at least—and does—save for it. Who knows how often and uncomplainingly she denies herself little pleasures and luxuries rather than increase by a single item the already heavy household accounts? It is not pleasant for a woman to go shabby herself nor to see her home appear old-fashioned. It takes a stronger quality of moral courage than she is generally credited with for her to look the other way when she sees a handsome piece of furniture marked "A bargain," or to cross the street to avoid passing an attractive dry-goods shop. The positive talent for remodeling and making over displayed by some women supplies the place of an unlimited dress allowance. There is no reason why more of the sex should not gain a corresponding deftness in stuffing, covering, and otherwise transforming the time-and-trial-worn "goods and chattels" that stock parlors and bedrooms.

In the business of domestic upholstery the carpenter is the housekeeper's best ally unless perchance there may be some member of the family with a gift for handling tools. Blessed is that home circle which contains such a one! Unfortunately, they are not very plentiful. But an ordinary carpenter will make for a small sum an article that will look nearly as well as one ordered for twice the price from a professed cabinetmaker. This is especially true of sets of shelves, etc. For between $4 and $6 can be procured a neat set of ash book shelves, for half that amount a pretty mantel sideboard with solid back, or costing less if the back be open. Chair and lounge frames may be obtained from the same source. If a not too elaborate design is suggested the work will generally prove satisfactory.

The present fashion of many screens is in reality only a revival of an old and sensible custom. Its mission is to at once conceal and ornament. Where a portière is not available, as occasionally happens, the screen may almost always be made to serve as a substitute. To hide the gaping interior of a china closet or butler's pantry from the guests assembled about the dinner-table; to shelter a hall washstand where the children stop to make themselves presentable for meals on their return from school or play; to shield the faces of the circle gathered around the fire from the heat of the blaze; to convert a bare corner of the drawing-room into a cozy spot—in short, to give an air of general *nookiness* to any apartment there is nothing like a screen. Numerous varieties of these come ready made, ranging from the low panel of plush or satin, ornamented with painting or embroidery, to the tall, many-folding arrangement that will serve to partition off half a room. But one great objection applies to all of them. They are too expensive for the moderate purse. This argument is doubly strong because excellent imitations of the articles sold in shops can frequently be made at home at half the expense. With materials and time wonders may be wrought.

For a chamber which is not supplied with an adjoining dressing-room there should always be provided a good-sized screen to shut off the corner occupied by the washstand and its appurtenances. The screen may be elaborate or simple, as the taste dictates. A frame of two panels, made by a carpenter, each measuring three feet in breadth by four in hight and joined by hinges, will cost about a dollar. The amount of material required for covering this will depend, of course, upon the stuff used. Of stout silesia, in cream, old gold, scarlet, or dark green, selling at 30 cents a yard, three yards and a half will be a liberal allowance for one side of both panels. It may be lined or not, as preferred. If the frame is unpainted care must be taken in purchasing the goods to provide enough to conceal the bare wood. It is not difficult to cover the frame neatly. If desired, however, the wood may be stained; yellow pine, varnished, looks well and is cheap, while ash, walnut, and cherry cost a trifle more. If silesia is deemed inadvisable for the bedroom-screen, cretonne does good service.

In the dining-room a felt covering is pretty. This material comes in nearly all shades. For a screen of the dimensions named above a yard and three-quarters will be sufficient, as the cloth is two yards wide. It costs from $1 to $1.25 a yard. It may be employed for the outside of the screen, while the inside is lined with silesia in a contrasting color. A neat and brightening effect is added by finishing the felt with brass tacks driven in the frame about five inches apart.

A very fair imitation of the Japanese screens so much used may be contrived with little difficulty at a reasonable cost. A frame made in three panels, each five feet high by two wide, should be carefully ebonized or gilded. On each panel must be tacked a closely-drawn oblong of black muslin or silesia, and the edges finished with a neat cord or gimp. These panels must then each be adorned with an ordinary Japanese wall picture such as may be purchased at almost any shop where decorative materials are sold. For securing the pictures good mucilage, flour, paste, or gum tragacanth will serve, great pains being taken to paste them on perfectly straight. Any one who has read Miss Phelps' ludicrous account of the two girls who papered a room crookedly will understand the maddening effect produced upon eyes and brain by pictures that vary even a little from strict rectilinear.

To those who can handle a brush, "all print," so to speak, "is open." They can decorate silk, satin, plush, or the cheaper though more serviceable matting in designs original or copied. But it may be a benefit to the women who never acquired practice in this line to know that even without artistic skill in handling brush or panel their homes need not remain hopelessly commonplace.

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A TALK WITH THE LADIES.

BY ROSE TERRY COOKE.

How is it going to be a happy New Year? I don't ask this question of men; as long as there are women in the world men will be waited on, worked for, indulged, and allowed their own way. "Children of a larger growth!" I think they will look out for their own comfort till crack of doom. The question is not for children; we all know they are the reigning dynasty, and "Happy as a King" is a proverb. If it is happiness to have submissive parents, tutors, and governors; to be dressed and pampered as much as their little bodies can bear; to "do that which seemeth good in their own eyes," and hold a perennial and peremptory tyranny over the rest of the world, I need not wish a happy New Year to children. Herod the Great is dead! But you, my sisters—not the shrieking or the strong-minded, not the suffragists or the any sort of ists—of you I ask the question and try to answer it, too, after the manner of women: How are you, the throng of everyday, kindly, well-intentioned women, going to be happy this New Year?

First—Leave off your high heels. When you go tipping about on high heels all your body is thrown out of its normal position, and all its carefully and curiously balanced interior changes position and gets out of place; you call it "displacement," but it means "heels."

Take your little French clock and put the heel of one of your old boots under one side of it and tip it up. Will it go? Try and see. You are far more delicately and intricately made than any clock, for God made you and made you with heels of your own; His make—not a shoemaker's.

A distinguished physician and surgeon said to me:

"Whenever a woman, young or old, comes to me for advice, I say first, before I ask any other question, 'Put out your feet.' If they have high-heeled shoes on I say, 'Go home and take those heels off your shoes at once or I can't prescribe for you.'"

"Why do you wear them?"

"Because it is the fashion!"

I give up! This is the final reason, is it? O, my dears! Why will you be such awful fools? You throw away your health, spoil your figures, ruining any beauty you may have by both these processes; and go about stooping, crooked-legged, stumbling, ridiculous objects, whom your adored men laugh at and despise, rather than not be in the fashion.

You can't be happy, because you can't be well until you leave off your high heels. *Do be happy.*

Second—Take off your corset.

I hear a howl of dismay.

"O, we can't live without corsets! we should all fall to pieces!"

"I can't hold myself up an hour without corsets!"

"I always have such a pain in my side when I lay aside my corset!"

My dears, do you see what a severe accusation you bring against this article yourselves.

Wearing corsets has so enfeebled your muscles that they are no longer of use to you. If you had never worn them your body, left to the laws of Him who made it, would have needed no support. I know one woman, almost 60 years old, tall, stout, well developed, who has never used corsets or heels, and whose flesh is firm and cool, needing no bones to keep it in position except her own. She has never known what "female weakness" means, either in her brain or elsewhere. I suppose you cannot undo wholly what the years of idle and foolish torture have done for you, but you can have a better future if you will begin now to live like rational beings. Go and buy some of those well-made, new-fashioned waists with buttons to hold up your heavy, draggy skirts; buy them big enough so that you can draw the longest breath your squeezed and disabled lungs will allow, after the waist is buttoned, so loose that you can lift your arms to your head easily; if your side or back aches lie down; rub your flabby flesh every day with a rough cloth wrung out in salt and water; draw your breath in as far as you can and breathe it out as slowly as you can every time the clock strikes. Do you know what that cruel case of bone and steel does for you? It partially paralyzes the stomach, injures the action of the lungs by compressing them, destroys the regularity of the circulation and so impedes the heart, and forces all the internal organs of the body out of their proper place downward, and thereby increases the aforesaid "weaknesses" into terrible disease and slow death. Do you know what the celebrated Dr. Abernethy of London, one of the greatest surgeons ever known in England, said about lacing?

"It stinks the breath and reddens the nose." Coarse, I know; but true.

You can't be happy this new year if you will continue to fly in the face of your Maker and pretend to know more than He does, who formed your bodies in His likeness, not in the shape and fashion of French dolls.

Third—If you want to be happy, keep warm. Women are eaten up with neuralgia, say the doctors. No wonder! They sit all the morning by a hot register, and then tie a five by six inch scrap of bonnet over their back hair, a bit of lace film over their bangs, put on kid boots, with silk or thread stockings underneath, and dawdle along the pave with the bitter winds of winter smiting their temples, their delicate ears, their throats, and the bases of what should be their brains. Their outraged nerves shrink and quiver under this barbarous exposure. But no matter! Their chests are well covered with fur cloaks and sacques, but the cold feet, the numb ears, the reddened temples, the exposed neck, will have their own story to tell. Then you won't wear flannel next the skin. Why? Because your waists will look too large, and it is the "style" to be as near in shapeliness to that delightful and lovely insect, the wasp, as humanity can be forced. Do you really like to ache and groan and to be laid aside every few days with agonizing headaches or panting, laboring hearts? "Strange, if true!"

Fourth vituperation—Eat proper food. Cake, candy, pastry are not food; they are luxuries. Don't make staples of them. I suppose they can't be eliminated from our fare, for everybody likes one or the other; but don't live on them. Eat good meat, fresh fruit, and vegetables, sweet bread, and drink water or milk for your daily diet. Make the sweet things real luxuries by their rarity. Perhaps you say you can't get good food; then go this very January and buy the simplest, most practical cook-book you can find and learn how to prepare food properly. Not so that it is tasteless and dry; there is no virtue in that. Cheap and tough meat can be transmuted into tender and savory food if you know how. Good food will make you handsome—did you know it? Just think of that! We all want to look as pretty as we can—it is a woman's privilege and power—but bad food spoils the complexion, dulls the eye, pales the lips, and even affects the gloss and texture of the hair.

And then, as most of you think you would be happier for the affection of some man—Heaven only knows why, for Heaven ordained it!—know, my dears, that a man's heart lies close up against his stomach; an odd feature in physiology, but so it is, and to gain the one your shortest and surest method is to titivate the other.

Beauty will fade, as you may have heard. Intellect in women is not an attraction or a virtue; don't rely on that; he will only consider you a mass of intrusive conceit. Good nature, even the most thorough, will not always endure with a smile the trials of a long life in its daily detail and hourly disillusions; but a good dinner is as the perennial fountain of youth to her who provides it, like Fastida's ring in the old story, a resistless attraction to every man alive, filling him with a delicious gratitude even more akin to love than the proverbial pity, and an exhaustless source of domestic felicity.

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A PREACHER PARDONED.

HE KILLED A BROTHER DIVINE IN LOUISIANA, BUT CONSUMPTION IS CARRYING HIM TO THE GRAVE.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Gov. McEnery has acted favorably upon the recommendation of the Board of Pardons in the case of the Rev. Benjamin F. Jenkins, who was convicted of the murder of the Rev. J. Lane Borden in De Soto Parish in 1883. Jenkins has pulmonary consumption, and his physician certified that death would speedily result from further confinement. The pardon was also recommended by the present Judge of the court, who at the time of the trial was the prosecuting attorney, and also by Judge Logan, who occupied the bench at that time. Lieut.-Gov. Knobloch did not join in the recommendation.

[This was one of the most sensational murder cases of the period. Jenkins and Borden were regularly-ordained preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church South—the former, an eloquent young man, being settled over a congregation in the neighborhood, while Borden, a much older man, was stationed at Mansfield as President of the female college. Jenkins was enamored of one of the young female pupils, and, laboring under the hallucination that she had been improperly approached by Borden, ambuscaded the latter and shot him to death. After a long trial Jenkins was found guilty, but without capital punishment being recommended, and has served two years.]

MR. BLAINE SAID TO BE FOR SILVER.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 19.—[Editor New York Sun.]—I have received a letter from the publisher of the Hon. James G. Blaine's "Twenty Years of Congress," in which the following passage occurs:

"You will perhaps be pleased to know that Mr. Blaine in his second volume takes strong ground in favor of silver coinage."

Athlophoros greatly relieved me of a distressing attack of rheumatism. After using one bottle I was able to go to work, and I willingly recommend it to my friends and the public. O. Thornton, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad shops, Stuart, Ia.

AGRICULTURE.

Live Stock Is the Groundwork on Which Rests the Integrity of Agriculture.

Feeding Cows to Get Milk—The Angora Goat Question—A Pioneer on How It Was Done.

The Rascally English Sparrow—When Bees Eat Fruit—Citrons and Grapes—Farm and Stock Notes.

LIVE STOCK.

LIVE STOCK AND PROSPERITY.

English agricultural journals, while praising the great average yields per acre of the grain crops of that country, are constantly urging the extension of live-stock breeding. The great average yields of grain in Great Britain are only possible by the liberal use not only of barnyard manure, but of commercial fertilizers in connection with the most precise cultivation. The English have also brought the breeding of animals to the highest perfection—a perfection nowhere else reached except in the United States and Canada.

The reason why the English press so urgently advise the extension of live stock is, that in the cultivation of cereal grain, even with the obstacles thrown about the importation of foreign products, the profits are growing less and less year by year. In this the English landlords are in the same category as are those of countries where the price of land is too high for the cultivation of the coarser grains. The soil must be used for special crops else rents must fall. It is well known that this has been the case of late years, and during the last year concessions have been made to the extent of from 18 to 30 per cent on rents, not only in Ireland but in England.

Live stock is the basis of successful agriculture in all countries, since without manure there can be no crops unless on virgin soil; and the higher the cultivation the better the manure pays. It would seem that England had already carried the breeding and feeding of live stock to the full capacity of the country. England buys largely also of our coarse grains and oil-cake to feed to animals. If the live-stock industry is still further increased England must call upon us still further for feeding stuff. To this our farmers will not object, of course. If England and the Continental countries see fit to throw obstacles in the way of our sending live stock and meats to their countries, well and good. We cannot help ourselves, except that by common consent we can refuse to buy gewgaws of them. In the meantime there can be no good reason why not only England but every other country should push its live-stock interests to the utmost. That is what Western farmers certainly should do. It is cheaper to send the manufactured product to market than the raw material, and the manure is worth as much to Western farms as to any other land. No farmer ever got rich raising the coarser grains for market, and only in a very limited degree can they so be used. Feed the grain on the farm and sell stock.

FEEDING COWS FOR MILK.

A correspondent of the London *Agricultural Gazette* has had good success in feeding boiled grain in connection with chopped fodder. Turnips and rutabagas he does not like, but uses them up to Christmas, or before they become frosted. After Christmas, the writer says, where mangolds are grown they may be used without stint; but it must be borne in mind that they produce a lot of poor milk, therefore the corn should be increased.

In relation to the feeding of roots the writer states, as THE TRIBUNE has heretofore done, that they have little nutriment and should only be used in the United States to assist digestion and as forming succulent food, much needed in winter. The English method of feeding cooked food is described as follows:

> We have our cows entirely under cover or in the yards, for the warmer they are kept the less food they want and the more milk they will give. We give no hay—barley and oat straw are cut into chaff about an inch long. Then, again, we go little to market, but convert all our second-rate corn into suitable food to mix with the chaff. Wheat or barley is boiled—they may be mixed or used separately. Put five bushels to about 100 gallons of cold water and boil till the corn will mash if squeezed in the fingers, then spread chaff enough for a day's allowance for your cows, and put in the boiled corn while hot and mix. We find five bushels sufficient each day for about forty cows when roots are plentiful; or, if oats are used, they should be crushed. We find these valuable for milk. Of all green foods I like cabbage, and we manage so as to keep a supply all through the winter.

In the United States the cooking of food for stock is little practiced, and careful experiments have not shown its economy, except for hogs and in the case of sick animals. But for dairy cows the experiment in England is valuable, and it might be well to experiment with the cooking of ear corn, either by water in a large caldron, or by the direct action of hot steam in water.

ANGORA GOATS NOT WANTED.

The most constant reports have been made since the introduction of Angora goats, many years ago, of the great profits from their breeding. Yet, after a man has bitten, he unhooks himself as quickly as possible. Again, the patriotism of the American is called on from the standpoint that "manufacturers are obliged to import mohair quite heavily from Turkey and Cape Colony to supply their demands; that goats are more hardy, less liable to disease, and better able to pick up their own living on the range and to protect themselves from wild animals than sheep; that the Angora goat seems to be preëminently the animal suited for the range; that its fleece will bring in a handsome revenue each year, and will live—no man knows how long."

Nevertheless, ranchmen will calmly go on raising cattle and horses and let gudgeons go on nibbling at the mohair-baited hook. The fact is, our agriculture will not yet allow us to work as cheaply as the mountains of Turkey or Cape Colony.

STOCK NOTES AND EXPERIENCE.

In Australia many wool-growers shear their sheep by machinery driven by steam.

Two thousand blooded bulls were taken upon the cattle ranges of Arizona last year.

In a recent gale 160 cattle were lost from the steamer Norwegian, from Philadelphia to Liverpool.

Feed plenty of carrots and plenty of grain, keep the cows warm, and you may have fairly yellow butter in winter.

Breeders in Herefordshire, England, are said to have pocketed about $5,000,000 from American stockmen in the last five years.

Scottish stockmen alone are reported to have lost $50,000 at the late Christmas market at Smithfield on account of depression in stock.

The breeders of Dutch Belted cattle will organize an association for the publication of a herd book at the Cosmopolitan Hotel, New York, Feb. 4.

The *National Stockman* says Chicago seems destined to become the leading market for horses, as it is already for other stock. Not a doubt of it. Give us time.

In relation to the breeding age of mares, *Wallace's Monthly* by investigating found 1,000 mares recorded in Vol. 8, English Stud-Book, breeding at the age of 24 years.

A great many cattle are reported to have been frozen to death in Western Kansas during the cold weather, and the severity of the winter is said to have done a good deal of damage among the flocks and herds of Texas.

Diarrhea in calves is successfully treated by giving the whites of eggs beaten up with water into an emulsion, eight eggs being used to a pint of water, half a tablespoonful being taken at a dose and repeated every two hours.

Remember the young animals are constantly increasing in value, and the better you feed the sooner you will mature them, and to a better profit than if allowed to get poor in winter and require half the summer to again bring them into decent condition.

A contemporary thinks there should be a prohibitory law against feeding brewers' grains to dairy stock. But brewers' grains are not inimical if fed perfectly fresh. The trouble is they are often allowed to heat, even to get putrid. In this case they are nearly as vile a food as distillery slop.

According to an English writer, the prehistoric horse of the age of the cave man, as shown by carvings on horn, antlers, etc., was even smaller than the Shetland pony, had a head and neck very large in proportion to the body, a coarse and heavy mane, and was altogether a clumsy sort of animal.

An English contemporary states that 30,000,000 of poultry of all kinds represents the stock on which the British public depend for their daily supplies of eggs and poultry. The stock may vary on occasion to the extent of a few hundred thousands, but, speaking roundly, the numbers indicated are always on hand, although the stock is in a constant state of transition, thousands being killed every day for consumption, their places being taken by chickens raised for that purpose. It has been calculated by economists who have studied the matter that considerably more than one-third of the 30,000,000 will be for sale each year.

The *American Marketman* thinks that the mutton export trade of the United States is susceptible of a large development is being demonstrated by writers who have carefully investigated the subject. "In France, for instance, mutton is dear—dearer than beef—and in Germany the number of sheep is greatly decreasing, while in almost all the populous countries of Europe cheap food is the great desideratum." True as to the subject of mutton in Europe, but cold-storage transportation seems to have developed the fact that sheep can be delivered in Europe from Australia, New Zealand, and South America cheaper than we can send them. Besides, we have very little surplus of fat mutton.

HUSBANDRY.

PIONEERING—THEN AND NOW.

WHEATON, Ill., Jan. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In the spring of 1847 I wished to pass from Southeastern Indiana to Knox County, Illinois, a distance of 300 miles. The public roads for weeks were about impassable and the mud unfathomable. The vast sloughs of Central Illinois were dismal and dangerous. I went forty miles to Cincinnati for a steamboat, and made a trip of a thousand miles via the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. Then there was a wagon ride of forty miles from the river to Galesburg—in all a journey of twelve days. The prairies, just burnt off, were black as desolation. Not a green thing—April 19—in a day's ride, save gooseberry leaves on a bush in a warm nook in the small Village of Monmouth. The wind blew a strong gale; severely cold all day. It was equal to any now experienced in spring on the open plains of the New West.

Instead of a twelve-day trip, the distance can be traversed now by railroad in a day or a night. Then a forty-mile ride in a farm-wagon was enough to lame a person for days, and even to endanger the life of a delicate person. Now, on cushioned seat and in a parlor-car one can be in comfort. Then only an occasional mail and no telegraph, but plenty to do, as improved plows and other implements had not relieved the muscle of the laborer. Settlements were then made near streams for wood and water. The region was malarial and all had to be acclimated, which meant chills, fever, untold misery, and bitter medicine. Fields were often but partially harvested on account of prevailing sickness. People ate only the plainest of food, and hog and hominy were the main dependence.

There were few mills then, and hence long delays. Sometimes the water was too high or too low, and a stay of several days was necessary for one's turn to come. Meanwhile the folks at home might parch or pound their corn. Flour was a rarity. Then, too, prices were against the farmer; pork to pay store bills $1.50 per 100; calico, 17 to 35 cents; salt, $8 per barrel; corn not in demand but in small quantities at 6¼ cents, and eggs at 3 cents. Money was "wild-cat," and scarce at that. One well-to-do farmer had to wait a month to get a quarter to pay postage on an important letter. I was most hospitably entertained by the then Lieutenant-Governor of the State in his plain story and a half house, unpainted, and in the spacious upper room I watched from my bed the procession of the stars through a large aperture in the roof made for the benefit of the stove-pipe or chimney. Patched clothes were in fashion then, and there was no foolish endeavor to outshine others. Another week haul of grain was not uncommon then, and wheat only 50 cents per bushel; pay not in silver but in "stumptail." But at length came a change. The railroad came. As by magic old things passed away. Home markets, daily mails, cheaper goods, all luxuries made farm-life prosperous and happy. Better horses, better clothes, and an electric thrill gave new life.

What do the hardships of making a home in the new West now amount to? Almost nothing. A day or two on cushion-seated cars and you are at your new home. At your own doors are markets and all the necessaries of life—lumber, coal, food, fruit, cheap goods, all near by. There are no long absences from home, no sleeping in the wagon to save tavern bills, no desperate efforts to pull out of sloughs, with grain-sacks carried from the wagon on one's back that the wagon may be gotten out. Now, on spring seats, and in regions where no sloughs interfere, the farmer can ride on his sulky-plow, or his reaper, or his wagon loaded with the golden grain. There is pure bracing air, with no malarial taint. No great expense is necessary in fencing in the farm, but at once the farmer can plow, sow, and reap, and his crops are more secure than under the old régime of poor fences, breachy cattle, and mules at large. Only think of it! A farm with 100 acres in full subdued condition in two years! It used to take a lifetime in our fathers' day in the woods of the Eastern States.

Why, then, are not all pioneers at once successful? Why do some turn back and seek their old homes again? Some seem "born timid" and cannot succeed. Some vainly suppose that great results can be attained without much effort. All they seek is a claim. These sell out, and then perhaps rail on the hardy worker who has added farm to farm. Some buy too much machinery. Some watch the clouds and drone too much. But in the fertile plains beyond the Missouri none who know how to farm and are willing gradually to grow up with the country can fail to do well. But the frail, the fearful, the unthrifty have no call at the front.

J. A. BENT.

THE ENGLISH SPARROW.

In England, the home of our imported and pestiferous English sparrow, they have become awake to the fact that there is not even poetry in the pugnacious tramps. Yet lovers of birds can hardly bring themselves to approach the "sparrow question," or the injury done in agriculture by them. Trapping and killing should be practiced at every opportunity. Do not let them increase. Upon the sparrow in his native home the London *Academy* says:

> Sparrows are found to do more harm than snakes or tigers. Nature's thieves and vagabonds they are. This is the verdict of every one who investigates the matter. They drive away birds which do more good and little, if any, harm. For every noxious insect they destroy they consume more corn than one likes to calculate. No amount of sensationalism can find any countervailing advantage. The careful and long-continued experiments of Col. Russell in Essex show that sparrows do unmitigated mischief, and the experience of our colonies and of the Americans confirm the facts beyond cavil. There is really nothing to be said for the sparrow. He carries destruction with him wherever he goes, and leaves devastation to mark his increase. From every point of view he must be looked at as the enemy of man. Either he must give way to us or we to him, and just now his power is such that he seems in a fair way to become here, as he has already become in Australia, a factor in politics.

FRUIT-EATING BY BEES.

And now an alleged "oldest and most experienced beekeeper" of California claims, and is reported to have shown conclusively, that bees "have the power of cutting through substances vastly more resistant than the skins of grapes, peaches, etc., and that only those ignorant of natural history can maintain to the contrary." The fact that bees cut through even the skin of the grape is not proved; but, if so, it is generally accepted that bees do not attack sound fruit, but only those picked by birds or burst from engorgement. Nevertheless, the advice to beekeepers to raise flowers on which the bees may feed is good. There is no reason why a man owning not a rood of land should keep a hundred swarm of bees to forage on his neighbors and sting frolicsome children.

THE CITRON AND GRAPE.

With the growing scarcity of desirable Government land open to settlement, says the San Francisco *Chronicle*, it is of interest to homestead seekers to learn that in the Owen's River Valley there are thousands of acres of fine Government land still vacant and offering peculiar advantages to settlers. There is plenty of water for irrigation, a good market, a delightful climate, a well-equipped railroad, and in all respects the inducements presented are of a high order. The citrus fruits and the raisin grape come to perfection in the locality referred to, and there is every reason for belief that land that may now be had there for nothing will in the not distant future be worth anywhere from $50 to $100, and even more, per acre.

FARM NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Protect the birds and the birds will protect the crops.

An Illinois farmer kills Canada thistles by pouring a little benzine about the roots.

Maine's last potato crop is reported to be worth $8,000,000. The potato crop of the State is worth six times as much as its apple crop.

The Wisconsin Farmers' Annual State Convention occurs at Madison Feb. 1-5 inclusive. All State and local industrial organizations are invited and should be represented at this annual gathering.

The best way to manage artichokes, now largely raised for swine, is to allow them to remain in the ground, leaving the harvesting of them to the hogs. Enough tubers will always remain for seeding.

The Wisconsin Horticultural Society holds its annual meeting in the Senate Chamber, Madison, Feb. 1-5 inclusive. There will be an exhibition of fruit as usual—always excellent. Premiums range from $2 to $8 on best display, and from $1 to $6 on specimen plates.

A McPherson (Kas.) farmer has 26,000 forest trees, mostly planted in 1879-'80, on raw prairie. The different varieties range in diameter of stem from one to six inches, and in hight from ten to thirty feet. There are also apple and peach orchards, 300 grapevines, and various small fruits.

Winter is the best time to do grubbing, clearing of land, and cleaning out of fence-rows which are grown up with bushes, etc., if done when the ground is not frozen. This work can be done more easily in winter, because the ground is thrown up by the successive frosts and is softer, when not frozen, than in any other season.

A Pennsylvania farmer is reported to have sold last year over $6,000 worth of potatoes from twelve acres. He fertilized with a compost of hardwood ashes and oyster-shell lime, plowed deep, planted medium-sized, well formed, uncut potatoes, three feet apart, gave level cultivation and cultivated often. From one hill he took thirty-one fine, large tubers.

Prof. Lazenby has shown by experiments that the average temperature on bare ground is several degrees higher than on mulched soil, though it must not be inferred that mulching strawberries is an injudicious or even an unnecessary practice. But in relation to this it must be remembered that the temperature of mulched ground is equable. It is sudden changes of temperature and alternate freezing and thawing that injure plants.

Tobacco refuse, says the *Gardener's Monthly*, like the stems, is a powerful and quick-acting fertilizer, particularly rich in mineral elements, and at the same time distasteful to insects. Used liberally as a mulch for gooseberries and currant-bushes, it generally protects them from the attacks of the troublesome worm. Applied in the same way around squash and other vines in the garden, it has a tendency to keep the striped bug and the squash-borer at bay.

Mr. J. J. Thomas, the well-known horticulturist of New York State, says: It is not necessary to wait long for fruit trees to bear, if early-bearing varieties are selected and good cultivation is given them. In a single garden apple trees of the fifth year from setting out yielded a bushel each, peach trees the third summer bore three pecks, and a Bartlett pear-tree gave a peck of superb fruit in two years from planting. In all these and other equally successful instances the treatment was not better than that which every good farmer gave to his carrots, and potatoes, and other field crops.

THE LONDON "DAILY NEWS."

A CHANGE OF EDITORIAL MANAGEMENT—PERSONAL NOTES OF EDITORS HILL AND LUCY.

Pall Mall Gazette, Jan. 9: The *Times* this morning says: "We regret to learn that the connection between the *Daily News* and Mr. Frank Hill, who has been its editor for the last sixteen years, has been somewhat abruptly severed." Mr. Hill's departure from the editorial chair takes place under circumstances entirely honorable to him, and at the same time with every readiness on the part of the proprietors of the paper to acknowledge the distinguished services which he has rendered them.

We are in a position to state that the new editor, who has already been appointed, is Mr. H. W. Lucy, who has for some time been the chief of the parliamentary staff of the paper. Mr. Lucy is well known also for his "Essence of Parliament," in *Punch*, his letters "From the Cross Benches" in the *Observer*, and his London letters to several of the leading provincial dailies. Mr. Lucy, in accepting the editorial chair, is likely to make his mark yet more prominently in London journalism. He enters upon his duties, we understand, Monday night next.

The news this morning that Mr. Frank H. Hill's long and honorable connection with the *Daily News* has been severed will not be a surprise in journalistic circles, as it has been an open secret for some time that a change of editorship might shortly be expected. The *Daily News*, as is well known, rose largely in circulation at the outbreak of the Franco-German War in 1870, soon after Mr. Hill assumed the editorship. Since that time, however, it has had an uphill struggle to maintain its position, its circulation in the provinces being naturally much less than that of its two rivals, the *Standard* and the *Daily Telegraph*, both of which are practically Conservative newspapers. For there is hardly a first-class Conservative journal in the provinces, whereas there are a number of important Liberal journals, like the Manchester *Guardian* and *Examiner*, the Birmingham *Post*, the Leeds *Mercury*, the Liverpool *Post*, with which the *Daily News* necessarily comes in serious conflict. It has been long well known that the circulation and general position of the leading Liberal organ have not met the expectations of its proprietors, and this has commonly, and we believe correctly, been attributed to the fact that the editor has not held the indispensable position of undivided authority, but has been compelled to share the management of the paper with one of the proprietors, while at the same time bearing the entire public responsibility for their joint and often ill-matched action. Mr. Hill has, in fact, not been so much "editor," as the expression is generally understood in English journalism, but chief political leader writer—a position similar to that of "political director" of a Continental journal. It is to be assumed that Mr. Lucy, in accepting a position which under present circumstances is one of peculiar responsibility, has insisted on being given a free hand, and will, therefore, be editor in fact as well as in name.

Immediately upon receiving the news that Mr. H. W. Lucy, the famous correspondent of how many papers, the writer of the brilliant pen-and-ink sketches of Parliament men and Parliament manners, in *Punch*, the *World*, and the *Observer*, had been appointed the new editor of the *Daily News*, one of our representatives waited upon him. You mount up the six floors of Members' Mansions, in Victoria street, and find yourself at the door of Mr. Lucy's flat. Mr. Lucy was in what he modestly calls his workshop, a bright little room, the winter sun shining through the windows, from which one can see over the opposing blocks. Lord Tennyson once called Victoria street a "street in hell," but he evidently did not draw his impressions from Mr. Lucy's "workshop." The new editor was seated at a small escritoire writing hard, and dictating to his private secretary, who was sitting at another table close by. Mr. Lucy is surrounded by no literary litter, except a few modest shelves full of reference books and encyclopædias, his "Diary of Two Parliaments," his novel, "Gideon Fleyce," and "East by West," much of which appeared from time to time in the *Daily News*. "Well," said Mr. Lucy, in reply to my questions and congratulation on his appointment, "I have but a minute to spare, but I can tell you that the offer causes me great surprise. I had no idea of such a thing. It is a great post and I naturally feel elated. But you must know that it is a very difficult thing for me to talk about the changes. I should like to express the great respect and esteem I have always felt for Mr. Frank Hill, whom I succeed. Shall I make any changes? It may be that the policy of the paper will be a little more strenuous and a little more independent—no, I should not say independent, for the *Daily News* has always taken an independent line—let us say strenuous. I am no advocate for a newspaper giving blind support to this Minister or that, or to this Government or to that Government. Blind adulation, slavish following, serve no party. I shall also strive to be the first to register the coming changes in the political atmosphere. My life's work has been spent in Parliament, and I have a large and intimate acquaintance with the most influential men on both sides of the House. Again, I trust that we shall, under the new régime, always make the paper lively and readable. Do not imagine that I care for personalities. I contend that when a man appears on the floor of the House, or in the public arena, be it in the House, on the platform, on the stage, he is fair game for the writer. When he goes home and shuts the door, leave him. I am no believer in intruding upon the sanctity of private life. Interviews? Yes—I accord you one. But I must say no more. The position is a new one. I promise nothing. One must creep before one can walk." In fact, it is probable that the motto of the new editor of the *Daily News* will be festina lente. Some day let us hope he will run.

Mr. Henry W. Lucy hails from the North, having been born at Crosby, near Liverpool, Dec. 5, 1845. In 1864 he joined the staff of the *Shrewsbury Chronicle* as chief reporter. Four years later he came to London to fill an appointment on the morning edition of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and in October, 1873, joined the *Daily News* as special correspondent, chief of the parliamentary corps, and writer of the summary of Parliament. He is the author of "A Handbook of Parliamentary Procedure," contributes the "Essence of Parliament" to *Punch*, and a London letter for several leading daily and weekly provincial newspapers. He is credited with having edited *Mayfair* for a time.

THE WEEK IN SCANDINAVIA.

ASGARD, MADISON, Wis., Jan. 21.—The eyes of the world turn with increasing interest to the Scandinavian North. In our own Northwestern States, where the Scandinavian settlers are becoming a prominent part of the population, the air is full of desire to be familiar with the affairs of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, and henceforth THE TRIBUNE will give its readers a weekly summary of the leading events occurring in the Scandinavian Kingdom.

⁂

State Minister Sverdrup of Norway, whose serious illness has caused great alarm among his friends, is reported well enough to resume his public duties. *Verdens Gang* of Christiania promises to subscribers for 1886 an illustrated life of this statesman, containing a review of the history of Norway for the last thirty-five years and portraits of prominent representatives of both political parties.

⁂

The house in Kristianssand where the poet and patriot Henrik Wergeland was born has been adorned by the municipal authorities with a stone tablet, placed on the window of the room where the poet's cradle stood, and bearing the name of this honored son of Norway and the date of his birth, June 17, 1808, wreathed in oak and laurel. Wergeland has been called the seed-sower of progressive thought.

⁂

Dec. 29 the 100th anniversary of the death of the Norwegian poet, Johann Herman Wessel, was celebrated in Christiania. A public statue was unveiled, numerous speeches made, and much feasting done in honor of the occasion. Wessel was a nephew of the famous naval hero, Tordenskjold, and evinced the same boldness in his poetry that characterized his uncle's exploits. The poet's drama, "Love Without Stockings," was performed at a Christiania theatre in honor of the occasion, and has been issued in a superb illustrated festival edition.

⁂

The music-house of Carl Warmuth in Christiania announces its one thousandth publication in a jubilee album containing compositions by Agathe Backer Gröndahl, Ed Grieg, Johan Svendsen, Ole Bull, and others. A large number of concerts are advertised in *Musik-Tidende*, the monthly musical journal of this house, among them one by Musik-foreningen, under the leadership of Joh Selmer, at which Mme. Erika Lie Nissen delighted the audience with her performance of Beethoven's E major piano concerto, with orchestral accompaniment. This lady also recently took the piano part in a quintet by a young Norwegian composer named Sinding, in a concert given by the latter just before Christmas. Much praise has been bestowed on this quintet and a string quartet by the same composer.

⁂

A third edition of the drama "Kongen" (The King), by Björnstjerne Björnson, has appeared, and in his preface the author states that he considers the demand for the edition a proof of the growth of the Norwegian people in spiritual freedom. When the book was first published its startling pictures of royalty and royal power called forth the most severe denunciations of leading representatives of the press. Among the telegrams received by Björnson at his present Paris address on the occasion of his 53d birthday was one from the workingmen of Christiania, to which he responded in terms of the most hearty appreciation. Björnson's new drama, "Geography and Love," has been translated into Swedish, and will appear shortly on the stage in Stockholm.

⁂

Jonas Lie and Henrik Ibsen have accepted an invitation to become honorary members of the new students' society started in the interest of independent thought, with Prof. E. Sars as President. Ibsen's son, Dr. Sigurd Ibsen, has been awarded a Government stipend of 7,200 crowns, in view of enabling him to devote his time to the study of diplomacy, and will be stationed for some time as Norse attaché of the Legation of Sweden and Norway in Washington. The young gentleman has a fine reputation as a scholar and man of superior talents.

⁂

Nikolai Ulfsten died of consumption Christmas-Eve in Christiania, aged 31 years. He was known as an artist possessing genius and remarkable industry. He had studied in Paris, also under Gude at Karlsruhe, and his death is considered a great loss to Norse art.

⁂

There is a party in Sweden said to be as eager to dissolve the union with Norway as the most ardent Norwegian Republican has ever been. It would do this in a friendly way, that it might feel sure of the aid of the sister country in the event of trouble with any foreign Power, but it believes that popular rule and royal power can never exist harmoniously together. This party naturally fights tooth and nail the present efforts of Norway to gain her true rights in the disposition of foreign affairs. Previous to March, 1885, these had been settled by the King and Minister of Foreign Affairs in the presence of Norway's Minister of State and a Swedish member of the Cabinet, if they concerned both countries or Sweden alone, but if of interest to Norway alone, in the presence only of the Norwegian Minister of State. Last March a law was passed that two additional Swedish statesmen should also be present. Minister Sverdruf took immediate steps to protect Norway by demanding the presence of an equal number of Norwegian statesmen. The question is of the utmost importance to citizens of Norway, and is still in agitation.

⁂

In his New-Year's letter to *Morganbladet* of Copenhagen, Berg, the Liberal leader whose arrest has caused so much excitement, speaks of 1885 as a dark year for Denmark, and prophesies that 1886 will be a still darker one unless Minister Estrup will either consent to respect the Constitution or voluntarily resign his position. What is it the people want? Berg asks. A simple, most praiseworthy thing. It demands its constitutional rights. All the attempts to put padlocks on the mouths of the people, all the military maneuvres, have not won a single citizen to the views of the royalist party, and they were meant to be most persuasive. As the editor of the same paper states, all business is in a deplorable condition, and the number of failures are unparalleled in the history of Denmark. The year 1885 is one that will long be remembered in the same way as a year of war.

⁂

A correspondent from Copenhagen in *Dagbladet*, Christiania, compares Minister Estrup's proposed finance law to the case of a customer who requests his tailor to sell him a coat for half its value, and when the tailor indignantly refuses suggests settling the matter through a game of rouge et noir. Estrup's very original proposition is simply to the effect that when the two branches of the Danish Parliament, the Landsting, or Upper House, and the Folketing, or Popular House, differ concerning an appropriation ten members shall be appointed from each House, who shall be authorized, in the event of non-agreement, to settle the matter by drawing lots. This plan is naturally treated with much ridicule, and is called the lottery scheme.

⁂

A recent number of *Politiken*, Copenhagen, contains a burlesque description of an imaginary visit of a representative of the newspaper to Minister Estrup. The conversation, of course, turns on Danish politics, and Estrup professes devoted affection for the Constitution. He says he has been making a profound study of freedom and progress; he finished freedom in 1885, progress shall be disposed of in 1886.

⁂

A Danish ornamental almanac for 1886 gives on the leaf for Jan. 12 the name and birthplace of the United States Minister and author, R. B. Anderson, now at the Court of Copenhagen.

⁂

Prince Waldemar and his bride, Princess Marie, received congratulations Dec. [illegible] from the diplomatic corps and from representatives of various clubs, in all 732 persons.

⁂

Norden of Chicago has an article on the shortsighted policy of the regents of the University of Wisconsin in regard to the Scandinavian department. Since the resignation of R. B. Anderson the position has been filled by the brother-in-law of the latter, Julius E. Olson, a young man of talent, scholarship, and rare devotion to his work, but the salary has been reduced to such a pittance that a desire to crush the department is evident. The University of Minnesota, on the contrary, gives proof of its appreciation of a similar chair.

AUBERTINE WOODWARD (*Auber Forestier*).

THE NORTHWEST.

A Telephone Monopoly Badly Sat Down Upon—Death-Bed Marriage at Rockford.

Hunting Evidence in a Murder Case—A Bishop Made a Knight Templar.

Jumped Into a Red Hot Stove—Efficacy of the Prayer Cure—Wisconsin Petroleum.

MATTOON, Ill., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Two years ago this city had in operation a telephone exchange operating over 100 instruments, connected with which was the exchange at Charleston of sixty instruments. The people could not stand the exorbitant rates, and gradually withdrew their patronage, and the exchanges were abandoned. The original plant has lain idle for two years.

The Board of Supervisors voted not to build a court-house to replace the one recently destroyed by fire. The citizens of Toledo, the county-seat, have had a mandamus served upon them to compel them to take some action at once.

PARIS, Ill., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—George F. Howard has purchased the Paris *Beacon* of A. B. Powell, and will continue to publish both papers. The first edition of the paper under Mr. Howard's direction was issued today.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Jan. 22.—A marriage-license was issued this morning to Alfred Colson and Emma C. Gustavson, both of De Kalb County. The young man mentioned above is on his death-bed here. The couple were joined in marriage this afternoon.

The Rockford Choral Union held its first annual meeting last evening. There are at present 350 members. During the last year the society has taken in $3,000 for entertainments.

CARMI, Ill., Jan. 22.—Yesterday evening Walter Thomas severely cut his schoolmate, John Gillahan, while returning from school, in the Moccasin District, eight miles north of this city.

CLINTON, Ill., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The first number of the Farmer City *Eagle* is out. Politically it is Republican and is edited and published by Slemmons & Harper, the latter being the veteran newspaper starter of Illinois.

GENESEO, Ill., Jan. 22.—H. H. Haaff, a farmer of Atkinson Township, and formerly a lawyer in Chicago, is being tried here on a charge of cruelty to animals. It is alleged that for several years he has made a practice of dehorning cattle on his farm and the trial is for the purpose of demonstrating whether or not the process is a cruelty to the animals.

EDWARDSVILLE, Ill., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Mrs. Amy Pemberton, a colored woman of 70 years, was burned to death at noon today at her home by her clothing catching fire from a stove. There was no one with her at the time.

INDIANA—HUNTING EVIDENCE IN A MURDER CASE.

WABASH, Ind., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Aug. 3 last Weedon A. Owen, a farmer residing just over the line in Grant County, was shot by unknown parties. The sons of the murdered man were charged with the crime. Two of the boys confessed, but afterwards recanted. As they stuck to their story they were discharged, and no further effort to hunt the assassins down was made by the officers.

Private parties, however, engaged a detective. It is now said he will present to the grand jury testimony which will cause two or three suspected persons to be arrested.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Ex-City Treasurer Pattison, who is short in his settlement by $112,373, has made an arrangement with his bondsmen by which he turns over to a trustee, for the benefit of the city, notes, judgments, and real estate of the probable value of $53,000. Pattison still holds his tile works stock independently, and if the Supreme Court affirms the validity of the recent sale of the works to him he claims that arrangements will be consummated by which the city will get all its money.

IOWA—KILLED BY A FALLING TREE.

BEDFORD, Taylor Co., Ia., Jan. 22.—Aaron Cox, while cutting timber near here yesterday, was killed by a falling tree. He was an early settler and was a member of the Grand Army.

KEOKUK, Ia., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The Harrison-Reimer breach-of-promise case was concluded today, the jury returning a verdict for the plaintiff of $500 damages. The defendant's attorneys express themselves as satisfied.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Jan. 22.—The apron of the coal chute at Laddsdale, on the Rock Island Road, a few miles west of Eldon, fell down and cut off the cupolas of the cabooses of two freight-trains going east. Frank Cresco, a brakeman, was killed, and Will Jacks, brakeman, was badly hurt.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Officers of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Iowa and prominent members of the order from different parts of the State met here last evening in the Asylum of St. Simon of Cyrene Commandery. A feature of the exercises was the induction of the Rt.-Rev. William Stevens Perry, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Iowa, in the Templar and Knight of Malta Degrees. Seventy Knights were present during the conferring of the degrees, after which they marched to the Bishop's residence, where they were tendered a reception and banquet. Bishop Perry is the first Bishop in this country to become a Knight Templar after his consecration.

MICHIGAN—JUMPED HEAD FIRST INTO A STOVE.

CLIFFORD, Mich., Jan. 22.—John R. Moore, a wealthy farmer whose home is near here, during a fit of temporary insanity yesterday removed the cover from a large wood stove and jumped head first in on the hot fire. Although he was dragged out almost immediately he was terribly burned about the face and upper portion of his body, and his recovery is doubted.

HANCOCK, Mich., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The Calumet & Hecla Copper Company has declared a $500,000 dividend, and the Atlantic Mining Company has also declared a dividend amounting to $50,000. The Peninsula Copper Company has reduced its capital stock from $2,500,000 to $500,000. The Peninsula is a Chicago company. The Tamarack Mine at Calumet is doing excellent work.

MINNESOTA—EFFICACY OF THE PRAYER CURE.

OWATONNA, Minn., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—It was reported last night that Evangelist Brown, who is conducting a revival in this city, yesterday visited the home of Mrs. H. Gramps, who has been confined to her bed for about six weeks with gastric fever and consumption. After praying for her recovery she arose, ate a hearty dinner, and in the evening attended the meeting, to the surprise of all. It is also reported that the preacher will go out to the home of Mr. Austin, in Summit, and pray for the recovery of his wife, who has been confined to her bed for over six years, unable to turn over.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—A syndicate has purchased the Stees farm near Lake Phalen, comprising 207 acres. The price was $185,000. It is proposed to reserve eighty acres for manufacturing establishments. It is intended to set aside forty acres for improvement by workingmen employed in the establishments. It is probable the Bohn Manufacturing Company of Winona will remove to the tract.

WISCONSIN—DISCOVERY OF PETROLEUM.

GALENA, Ill., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Petroleum is said to have been discovered in the Town of Annaton, Grant County, Wis., by miners while working in a mineral shaft, and a company has been formed to develop the find.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—George M. Derby, an old resident and retired wealthy lumberman, died today after a painful illness. Deceased had held several offices of public trust.

DEATHS IN THE NORTHWEST.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The death of Mrs. Mattie Bartlett Talcott, cousin of Jessie Bartlett-Davis, and wife of the Superintendent of Emerson, Talcott & Co.'s Manufacturing Company, died today quite suddenly of heart-disease.

OTTAWA, Ill., Jan. 22.—William Moore, a farmer in Fall River, who settled in La Salle County about forty-five years ago, died yesterday at the age of 73. The deceased was one of the wealthiest and heaviest stock-raisers in the county. His farming property consisted of 1,500 acres, and his wealth is computed at $150,000.

A WILD SCENE IN THE WILD WOOD.

Contra Costa (Cal.) *Gazette:* Several days ago two Oakland sports were hunting quail in San Pablo Cañon. Becoming tired and hungry they sat down by the creek and proceeded to take lunch. While quietly refreshing the inner man they were suddenly startled by a crash in the bushes just above their heads, and in another instant a large buck bounded into the creek almost at their side, sprang across, and disappeared in the bushes on the opposite side. At the heels of the deer appeared a California lion. Upon seeing the men he halted. One of the hunters began to shin up the nearest tree at a lively rate, the other blazed away with his shotgun and promptly took to the woods. The lion was now as thoroughly frightened as the deer had been, and it hastily departed. It was a general scare all around, and it was difficult to say which was the most astonished at the sudden meeting on the banks of the creek: the deer, the hunter, or the lion.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

256 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS; best table board in Chicago; fine location; no car fare; house heated by furnace.

310 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANT FRONT rooms, with first-class board; terms reasonable.

1208 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms with first-class board.

1714 INDIANA-AV.—HOTEL ROYAL—Rooms, furnishings, and table first-class.

NORTH SIDE.

64 RUSH-ST.—DOUBLE AND SINGLE rooms with board. References.

197 DEARBORN-AV.—LARGE ROOM AND board; also single room well heated.

248 OHIO-ST.—WITH BOARD—A LARGE well-furnished alcove room.

DEARBORN-AV., SOUTH OF CHICAGO-AV.—Two very pleasant front basement rooms, one quite large, 15x24, dry and well warmed, suitable for three gentlemen; also one single room for gent on first floor; all rooms front on Dearborn-av.; gas, bath, etc.; terms very reasonable to permanent parties. References given and required. Address Z 17, Tribune office.

HOTELS.

BENTON HOUSE—WARM, PLEASANT rooms, 50c per day. On first two floors over Burcky & Milan's restaurant, 156 Clark-st.

OGDEN HOUSE, 100 FRANKLIN-ST., CORner Washington—Board and room $7 a week; location down-town and first-class.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, 118 FIFTH-AV.—THE best $2 a day hotel in Chicago. Good rooms; good table; low rates to permanent boarders. Call.

SOUTH SIDE MADISON HOUSE, EUROPEan Hotel, 164 East Madison-st.—Rooms from $2 to $3 per week; 50 cents and 75 cents per day.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT comfortable furnished room with board. Address, with terms and particulars, Y 40, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AGNEW & CO., FINANCIAL AND LOAN Agents—Business opportunities and partnerships from $500 to $50,000. 154 La Salle-st. Established 1849:

$4,500 buys lease and furniture of 70-room hotel; only small cash payment, $1,500; balance time.
$4,000 buys fine transient hotel, State-st.
$2,500 buys 50-room hotel; great bargain.
$1,500 buys large bakery and dairy lunch-room.
$2,500 buys the best transient house in Chicago; $20 a day, $600 a month, $7,000 a year.
$1,250 buys best cigar store in Chicago; $140 a day.
$2,000 buys half interest in office business; $500 to $1,000 a month.
$200 buys half interest in laundry owned by lady.

A BUSINESS MANAGER WITH FROM $1,500 to $2,000 to make from $50 to $100 per week in a straight, legitimate business; will bear investigation. Address Y 94, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HOTEL, TO SATISFY THE mortgage; one of the best European hotels in the city; 50 elegantly-furnished rooms; also billiard-room and restaurant. L. H. WHITNEY, Room 38, 125 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST DRY-GOODS OPENing in the State of Iowa; population, 2,000; only two stores; finest location in town; room 20x100 for rent; very small stock for sale. Address for particulars H. A. RUFUS, Villisca, Iowa.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—FINELY-FITTED-up saloon. Apply at 346 South State-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS TEA AND coffee business; a rare opportunity for an energetic man; reasons for selling disagreement of partners. Address Z 31, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SMALL MANUFACTURING business, established three years. Goods of daily consumption sold by grocers throughout the city. No decent offer refused. Previous knowledge unnecessary. 251 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A VALUABLE PATent: useful, practical, ready selling article, paying large profit; no outlay in machinery required to run it; reason for selling, not time to attend to it. Address Y 68, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BAKERY AND CONFECTIONery store; fixtures complete; good business. Address WM. SMITH, Box 39, Dixon, Ill.

FOR SALE—SAMPLE ROOM DOING A daily cash business of $75 per day; established for years and the best location in the city; cheap rent and good lease; the price is $10,000, and must be in cash. J. S. CLARK, Room 20 Metropolitan Block.

I WANT A PURCHASER OF MY CLEAN stock of staple dry goods and notions; will take $2,000 cash and the balance in real estate; stock will invoice about $4,000; this is the best business chance now on the boards. Address P.-O. Drawer No. 722, Kankakee, Ill.

RESTAURANT FOR SALE—DOING GOOD business; in first-class location; good reasons for selling. Call at 370 Wabash-av.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO MANUFACTurers desiring to locate; best water-power in the country; short distance from Chicago; natural advantages unequaled; buildings and power furnished upon the most liberal terms. For full particulars address S. B. HAWKS, Secy. Marseilles Water-Power Co., Marseilles, Illinois.

WANTED—STOREROOM IN LIVE TOWN for baker and confectioner, or would buy small bakery in A1 location. Address BAKER, Tribune office.

$500—EXTRAORDINARY CHANCE IN established paying grain commission business; you have absolute control. A 4, Tribune.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A LIST OF SECOND-HAND PIANOS AT THE following low prices:

SQUARE PIANOS.

1 Stoddard (will do for beginners)	$ 40
1 Ambler & Co., 7-oct., carved case	125
1 Geo. Steck, 7-oct., plain case	150
1 Hallet & Davis, 7-oct., carved case	250
1 Chickering, 7-oct., carved case	300

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

4 Kimballs	$15, $165, $175, $185
4 Emersons	$180, $190, $225, $250
3 Hallet & Davis	$200, $275, $300
2 Chickering	$290, $325
2 New England Co.	$200, $225
1 Vose	175

GRANDS.

1 Chickering. 1 Steinway.
1 Hallet & Davis. 1 Steck.

A large stock of new pianos, including Chickering, Hallet & Davis Emerson, and Kimball.
New pianos to rent.
Pianos tuned and repaired.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Adams-sts.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR rent at 188 and 190 State-st. ESTEY & CAMP.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. | LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.
Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—YOUNG LADIES AND GENtlemen, mail 50c for "Happy Wedlock," one of the purest and best books on the affections, to JOHN BOLE, publisher, Grand Rapids, Mich. Agents wanted.

PERSONAL—IF A. B. GEHMAN OR ONE knowing his address will communicate with A 9, Tribune office, he will hear something advantageous.

PERSONAL—MRS. IDA STEWART, FORmerly New York City, send address to Z 27, Tribune.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—WE WILL GIVE $1,000 REward for a cough or throat trouble (the last stages of the disease excepted), which cannot be relieved by a proper use of Dr. X. Stone's Bronchial Wafers. Sample free. Address Stone Medicine Co., Quincy, Ill.

PERSONAL—"THE RED BOOKS"; NEW and original, humorous and dramatic pieces for the boys and girls to speak in school; 30,000 copies sold; beautifully illustrated; 6 numbers ready; price 50 cents per set. Send 10 cents for specimen number to EUGENE J. HALL, 11 Michigan-av., Chicago.

PERSONAL—SINGLE GENTLEMAN OF THE highest responsibility and morals desires management of property or business for non-resident or single party. Address Z 20, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—WANTED—A PARTNER, lady or gentleman, with capital about $2,000, to enlarge some nice and profitable business; established two years; money secured; experience not necessary. Address Z 15, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—NAT W: COME TO THE THEAtre. I must see you. BESSIE.

OPIUM, MORPHINE, AND WHISKY HABits easily cured with KEELEY'S GOLD REMEDIES by J. MOSHER, 31 Times Building, Chicago. Book free.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR GENTS' cast-off clothing. Send postal. A. SIMON, 369 South Clark-st., Chicago.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

D. M. SWINEY, 41 TO 47 SOUTH CANAL-st., manufacturer and dealer in store, office, and household furniture.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFing done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

SOUTH DIVISION.

2200 ARCHER-AV., corner of Twenty-second-st.—F. A. Leusman, Druggist.
3100 WENTWORTH-AV., southwest corner Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braun, Druggist.
3501 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3037 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
3058 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Smith & Hogey, Druggists.
3901 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.
3640 STATE-ST.—Hale Bliss, Druggists and Chemists.
356 STATE-ST.—Hugo W. C. Martin, Druggist.
3160 STATE-ST.—Wilson Young, Druggist.
517 WABASH-AV.—Thomas Lawrence, Newsdealer.
1734 WABASH-AV.—Soren, Mathieson & Co., Prescription Druggists.
2608 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—C. L. Schaar, Druggist.
4341 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Gordon.—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.
2401 INDIANA-AV., corner Twenty-fourth-st.—H. W. Buchman, Pharmacist and Chemist.
629 THIRTY-FIRST-ST., corner Wallace—A. Kussman, Druggist.

WEST DIVISION.

180 WEST MADISON-ST., southwest corner Halsted—Ebert's Pharmacy.
276 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Morgan—Dell & Co., Druggists.
584 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Centre-av.—Geo. A. Moffett, Druggist.
490 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Loomis—Star Pharmacy.
572 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
836 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Hoyne-av.—Chas. I. True, Druggist.
1002 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
802 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., 422 WEST TWELFTH-ST. } F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
581 OGDEN-AV.—Th. Sonnechsen, Druggist.
724 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner of Lincoln—Armbrecht Bros., Druggists.
623 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. T. Sill, Druggist.
883 MILWAUKEE-AV., 453 MILWAUKEE-AV. } Henry Schroeder, Druggist.
206 and 208 MILWAUKEE-AV., corner Halsted-st.—Geo. S. Miller & Co., Druggists.
535 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., corner Laflin—C. L. Clancy, Druggist.
744 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., corner Robey—Charles E. Button, Druggist.
703 WEST HARRISON-ST., corner Marshfield-av.—C. J. True, Druggist.
872 WEST INDIANA-ST., near Noble—John Ritter, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

126 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—A. S. Cowan, Druggist.
675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
974 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.
420 LINCOLN-AV.—Bischoff's Pharmacy.
286 NORTH MARKET-ST., corner Oak, Hubachek & Buchman, Prescription Druggists.
930 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Garfield-av.—C. W. eClellan.
722 LINCOLN-AV.—John A. Braun, Druggist.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD.
CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.

EVANSTON.
GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

UNION STOCK-YARDS.
4341 SOUTH HALSTED, corner Gordon-st.—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.

LAKE VIEW.
EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.
722 LINCOLN-AV.—John A. Braun, Druggist.

RAVENSWOOD.
W. H. BRYAN, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.

HYDE PARK.
J. D. SHERMAN, Fifty-third-st. and Lake-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—"THE RED BOOKS"; JUST what the boys and girls want. See business personals.

LOST—A PAIR OF SHEARS AND SILVER thimble in the vicinity of Cottage Grove-av. and Thirty-fifth-st. Finder please advise 40 Thirty-fifth.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—STENOGRAPHERS and typewriter operators furnished to businessmen. Chicago Typewriter Ag'cy, 79 Dearborn, R. 30.

SITUATION WANTED—A WIDOW LADY now residing in Chicago wishes to get a situation for her son, who is and has been for six years in the Mileage Department of an Eastern railroad. Unexceptionable references. Address A. B., 10 Sixteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A CLERICAL POSItion by young man; good penman, accurate calculator, and thorough bookkeeper and correspondent. Excellent testimonials. Z 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A REGISTERED druggist of some sixteen years' experience in city retail trade with responsible parties; is thoroughly competent to manage a large business. Best reference in the city. No objection to leaving the city. Address Z 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHly experienced and first-class office man, aged 27 years, as cashier, bookkeeper, or collector. Highest testimonials. Address Z 36, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG SWEDE in hotel or store; speaks German, English, and French. Address S 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY PROFESSIONAL male nurse and masseur; large experience. Address HASKELL, 836 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN familiar with loan and collection business; will give $5,000 bond if required. Address Y 67, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SILK MAN of 12 years' experience in the best house on State-st., who is desirous of making a change, to take charge of and manage a silk department. Address Y 92, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DRESSMAKERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHly competent cutter and fitter capable of taking charge of large dressmaking establishment. A1 references. Address Z 9, Tribune office.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PERSON OF great experience with invalids or children from their birth; willing to travel. Highest verbal references. Address W 49, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL 15 years old to take care of a little child or help lady about the house; no objection to the country; wages not so much of an object as a good home. Address Y 78, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY as stenographer and typewriter; can refer to present employers. Address Y 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGrapher and typewriter, permanent, with some good business house or insurance company. Good references. Y 96, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A SINGLE LADY desires position as companion for elderly lady, or to take care of children; salary no object. Z 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT in an office; must be accurate in figures and write a good hand. Also state references. Address Z 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A MANUFACTURING ESTablishment, a young man as bill clerk and bookkeeper. Neat, accurate, and with good recommendations. Address in own handwriting; give all particulars and name salary, which must be low, Z 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CLERK IN CHICAGO COMpetent to manage a branch business. Creolite Company, Pittsburg, Pa.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—FOR ACTIVE RETAIL TRADE, a salesman posted in laces, embroideries, and notions. Address with references Z 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS TRAVELing salesmen to represent our house; also salesmen representing other goods who may desire to add to their lines. Address SCHUYLER & HADDUCK, 35 Michigan-av., Chicago.

WANTED—TO TRAVELING MEN WHO Call on grocers—Liberal commissions on our entire-wheat flour; sold in every State; send for circular. Appleton Mills Company, 154 Lake-st., Chicago.

TRADES.

WANTED—FOREMAN FOR WOOD-WORKing shop; one who understands house-finishing work in all its branches and is a pusher. Address, giving age, previous experience, and references, Y 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—A RELIABLE WATCHMAKER, with tools. Must be good workman; knowledge of letter engraving preferred, but not a necessity. CHAS. S. STIFFT, Little Rock, Ark.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO START a new business at their homes; can be done evenings and learned in an hour; any person making less than 10c to 50c an hour should send 10c at once for a package of samples of goods, and 24 working samples (formulas) to commence on. Address Albany Supply Co., Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO DELIVER circulars; must be faithful and industrious workers and bring good references; salary $7 per week and a commission. Apply only from 8 to 10 a. m. or 4 to 5 p. m. Room 2, 130 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—AT 2223 PRAIRIE-AV., COMpetent Scandinavian or German cook and laundress.

DRESSMAKERS.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT and experienced dress and cloak maker capable of taking charge of a suite of rooms (employing from 10 to 20 persons) in a dry-goods house catering to a first-class trade. Address, stating present and past business experience, salary expected, etc., A. W. RICH & CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

SEAMSTRESSES.

WANTED—A SEWING TEACHER FOR the Industrial School at the Home for the Friendless. Applicants please meet the committee at the home on Tuesday, Jan. 26, at 10 o'clock a. m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—LADIES OR YOUNG MEN—Something entirely new (no photo painting); $1 to $3 a day can be quietly made at your own homes; no canvassing; full particulars free. Address at once Crescent Art Co., 19 Central-st., Boston, Mass. Box 5,170.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED flats, 7 rooms, or in 3 and 4 rooms, State-st., near Van Buren, east side. 175 Madison-st., Room 9.

TO RENT—WARM, 3-ROOM FLATS, STATE, near Thirty-fifth-st.; rent $10 to $12. D. HARRY HAMMER, 153 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, WARM ROOM, 2 gentlemen; single room, cheap; inside room for two, $1.50 each. Easy walking distance; no cold rides in street-cars. 400 Wabash-av., up-stairs.

TO RENT—91 DEARBORN-ST., NICELY furnished rooms, single or en suite.

TO RENT—PRIVATE FAMILY—TWO large, newly-furnished second story front and back rooms, with gas and heat; bath and water-closet adjoining; very reasonable. 25 East Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms at 2228 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE or single. 244 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED DOUBLE front rooms, also single. 165 East Adams-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—55 PINE-ST., PLEASANT FURnished front rooms; modern conveniences. References.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—28 ROOMS, OVER 38 AND 40 West Madison-st. Inquire of JAMES CASEY, 147 and 149 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—PART OF OUR STORE AT NO. 94 State-st. Also an elegant upright show-case for sale. The A. & W. MFG. CO.

TO RENT—TO DRUGGISTS—NEW STORE, corner Archer-av. and Twentieth and Butterfield-sts. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 63 West Madison-st., near Clinton. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—BY E. W. WESTFALL, 123 LA Salle-st. (basement): Large list of buildings, stores, and lofts in the business centre; also manufacturing buildings and lofts.

TO RENT—FIVE-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front building, 40x160 feet, in wholesale grocery centre; May 1. Z 32, Tribune office.

TO RENT—EAST LAKE-ST., 4-STORY AND basement stone-front building, 40x150 feet; May 1. Z 34, Tribune office.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—A COMPLETELY-FURNISHED office in Traders' Building. Apply at Room 5.

LOFTS.

TO RENT—LOFTS, 236 RANDOLPH-ST.—30 x170; water elevator.
Lofts 30x190 feet, with power, good light.
Fifth-av., near Jackson-st., 40x80 feet; water elevator; also others.
F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—LOFTS ON LAKE, WASHINGton, Madison, Monroe, Van Buren, Market-sts., Wabash and Fifth-avs. E. W. WESTFALL, 123 La Salle-st. (basement).

TO RENT—LOFTS, WITH POWER; HEATed by steam and steam elevators; West Side, convenient to river and railroads. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—WITH POWER, STEAM HEAT, and freight elevator, third floor on corner, 53 by 85 feet, with light on three sides, in our new brick building; not for wood working. BROWN BROS. MFG. CO., corner Clinton and Jackson-sts.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH POWER; WILL divide to suit tenant. Apply to ROTH, McMAHON & CO., corner Clinton and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH POWER, DIvided to suit tenants; two elevators; good light. RICK, WHITACRE & CO., 42 and 44 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—80-ROOM HOTEL; WEST SIDE; a fine location for families and roomers; 80 more rooms can be had if required; furniture can be had if desired. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO FINE UNFURnished rooms (one front) near Clark and Huron-sts.; housekeeping. Address A 3, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY LOANED ON furniture, pianos, and personal property, without removal; also collaterals; reasonable rates; no commissions; all communications and business strictly confidential. References exchanged. AC. HENRY & CO., Room 16 Major Block.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 115 Dearborn-st., corner of Calhoun-place.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ADVANCES MADE ON WATCHES, DIAmonds, and jewelry at banking rooms of Chicago Mortgage Loan Co., 86 La Salle-st., first floor.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, 120 La Salle-st.
Money loaned on commercial paper, warehouse receipts, mortgage notes, and available collaterals of all kinds.

CITY, COUNTY, TOWN, AND SCHOOL bonds of the Western States and Territories bought and sold by WM. O. COLE, 140 Washington-st., Room 5 Chamber of Commerce.

CHICAGO MONEY TO LOAN ON BRICK improved city property in sums of $1,000 to $25,000. First class building loans made. H. C. VAN SCHAACK, 82 Dearborn-st.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES (OVER TWO years old, no assessment companies) and same bought; send stamp. Real-estate bought and sold and loans on same. Loans on any good collateral. EDGAR HOLMES, Room 15, 163 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN BY THE CHICAGO Mtge. Loan Co.—The only properly-organized Loan Co. in Chicago—Loans of from $25 to $10,000 made on furniture, pianos, organs, horses, wagons, machinery, warehouse-receipts, etc., without removal from possession of owners, without delay and in entire confidence. Our loans are so made that any part can be paid at any time, each payment reducing the interest in proportion. All loans renewed at original rates as long as desired. Advances also made on watches, diamonds, and jewelry which are stored in special vaults. Persons needing money should carefully consider with whom they deal, as so many new firms and self-styled loan companies are daily coming into existence. We have no brokers in connection with our office and save all commissions, giving the benefit to the borrower. Should you need money call at the Banking-Rooms of Chicago Mortgage Loan Co., 86 La Salle-st., first floor, opposite City-Hall.

MONEY TO LOAN ON EASY PAYMENTS—
$20 a month pays for $1,000 } No premiums.
$50 a month pays for $2,500 } All paid up
$100 a month pays for $5,000 } in five years.
Improved city property required for security.
PRAIRIE STATE LOAN & TRUST CO., 110 West Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 AND 5½ PER cent in sums of $15,000 and upward on inside improved property. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate, in sums of $1,000 and upward. R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 21, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD REAL ESTATE security at current rates of interest. R. S. CRITCHELL, 141 La Salle-st. Call between 12 and 1 o'clock.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate in Chicago at lowest rates of interest. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT CURRENT RATES on improved real estate in Cook County. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY real estate at lowest rates. H. J. CHRISTOPH, 157 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—FROM $2,500 TO $50,000 at 6 per cent on city, Hyde Park, or Evanston property. J. S. NORTON, 112 Clark-st., Room 322.

TO LOAN—
On Chicago improved at low rates in amounts of $500 to $5,000.
Small mortgages for sale, secured by first mortgages (6 and 7 per cent) on Chicago property.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, Washington and Halsted.

TO LOAN—MONEY FOR BUILDING AND other loans upon Cook County real estate. GEO. D. PEASE, 112 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—CHICAGO FUNDS ON INSIDE IMproved property at 6 per cent, payable "on or before," with the option to pay on any interest-day in installments of $1,000 or more; no delay in closing. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

WANTED—$5,000 TO $6,000 FOR FIVE years on central improved business property in Elgin. Address or inquire at Room 32, 162 Washington-st.

$5,000 TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT IN sums not less than $1,000. ROSE & BARRY, 72 Dearborn-st.

$6,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY at 6 per cent; no commission. E. GRACE, 241 South Clark-st.

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6,000 BOOKS FOR SALE.

Harper's Magazine, complete, 70 vols.	$75
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NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION OBtains patents, caveats, etc., in United States and foreign countries; local attorneys throughout United States; patent book free. Offices—184 Dearborn-st., Chicago; Le Droit Building, Washington.

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CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ANY PARTY WITH $20,000 cash seeking good-paying real estate investment please communicate with V 84, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—
Lot 50x164 feet on Market-st., 100 feet north of Van Buren, west front.
50x100 on Clark-st., about 250 feet south of Van Buren.
The only 50 feet on State-st., north of Twelfth, that can be bought for $50 per foot.
50x100 feet, west front, on Third-av., north of Harrison-st., at a great bargain for quick sale.
Several pieces of income-paying property, the best on the market. Inquire of
J. P. WHITE, 4 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—BY KINNEY & KIMBALL, 86 Washington-st.:
The finest residence on Oakwood-boulevard, with 50 or 95 foot lot as desired; very choice.
Very fine house, modern brick, fine brick barn, lot 50x180, east front, on Ellis-av., near Fortieth-st.
3362 Calumet-av., new, modern brick, 10 rooms; at a bargain if taken this week, and 3303 and 3305 Forest-av., new and modern, pressed brick and stone-fronts, all hardwood finish.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.
No. 1705 Michigan-av., 28 feet front, 160 feet deep, two-story and basement with French roof brick dwelling; a first-class brick barn; price, $18,000; terms to suit purchaser. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

FOR SALE—200X125 ON STATE-ST., JUST south of Twenty-second-st., west front; a fine lot for improvement; terms easy. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUSINESS CORner on State-st., 100x160, partly improved and well rented; a fine stand for drugs, groceries, hardware, or saloon. This property is worth $17,000; will take $15,000, part or all cash. Apply at once to BUELL & AUSTIN, Room 32, 185 and 187 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front building, within two blocks of Court-House; price $30,000. Z 33, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NO. 151 MICHIGAN-AV., BEtween Adams and Monroe-sts.; also lot on Dearborn-st., north of Harrison; bargain. JAS. H. HILL, 182 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV.—A 20-ROOM brick flat building; will sell at decided bargain. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—OGDEN-AV.—3-STORY BRICK store and flats; well rented. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK HOUSES ON Kedzie, Sawyer, and Ogden-avs., near Douglas Park; everything modern and first-class; pressed brick, plate glass, sewers, water, furnace and steam heating; reached by both steam and horse cars; will be sold at first cost; prices $3,500 to $5,000 on easy terms. C. B. SAWYER, 127 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—NEW 6-ROOM BRICK COTTAGE Moore-st., near Leavitt; $1,600, on easy payments. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW 3-STORY BUILDings on Ogden-av., near and north of Polk-st.; east front; cheap. J. F. LYON, 177 La Salle-st., Room 32.

FOR SALE—2-STORY STONE-FRONT FLAT, well rented, in a good neighborhood on West Side. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY BRICK HOUSE; all modern improvements; good location; West Side; one block from street cars; price, $5,000. B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—VAN BUREN-ST.—3-STORY store and flats, well rented, and paying a good income. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—2 VALUABLE CORNERS ON South Halsted-st., near Adams, $5,500 and $20,000; unimproved. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, cor. Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—OGDEN-AV.—A VERY DEsirable corner near Harrison-st. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st. Room 4.

FOR SALE—SOUTHWEST CORNER OF Adams and Wood-sts., lot 48x125; will sell at a bargain if taken at once. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—HARRISON-ST.—50x125 FEET; vacant. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—100 FEET—FORTY-THIRD-ST., near Bellevue-av., south front, for $5,000; street paved, with sewer, water, and gas; half section line street; a bargain. E. P. HOTCHKISS, 116 La Salle-st., Room 20.

FOR SALE—64X150; VINCENNES-AV., CORner Forty-second-st.
50x125, Forty-second-st., near Vincennes-av.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE VIEW—FIVE ELEGANT new cottages (6 rooms, bathroom, and attic) on Orchard and Burling-sts., near Fullerton and Lincoln-avs.; modern improvements; near school, churches, cars, and Lincoln Park; excellent neighborhood; easy terms and long time at 6 per cent. Secure a home and its comforts. H. RIEKE, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR FORTY-eighth-st., 50x160.
Wabash-av., near Fifty-third-st., 50x160.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 to $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—ACRES TWO BLOCKS FROM Drexel-boulevard at a great bargain. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON Fifty-eighth-st., near School; water-pipes and sidewalks have been laid; $400 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$2,000 TAKES EITHER OF TWO 100-foot grove lots and $2,500 houses. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Pullman, Ill., and 94 Washington-st., Room 34, bargains in lots, houses, and acres at Pullman.

FOR SALE—ON EASY PAYMENTS—LOTS corner Fullerton and Western-avs., 4 miles from Court-House, outside city and fire limits; accessible by horse and steam cars; $350 to $500 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FINE DAIRY FARM OF 98 acres; unfailing running water, some timber, good house and barn. Adjoining and in the Village of Forrest are a fine house (on one of the finest lawns in Livingston County) and barn also for sale. Forrest is on the Wabash (at T., P. & W crossing) 93 miles from Chicago. Forrest Creamery is located here. Address the owner, Lock-Box 7, Forrest, Ill.

FOR SALE—IF YOU HAVE A FARM FOR sale or want to buy one, if you want to buy or sell any kind of live-stock, advertise in the Daily Drovers' Journal. City office, 913 Chicago Opera-House Building.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—STOCK RANGE—WILL INVEST $100,000 to $300,000 at once in cattle and range, together or separately. Information must be full and price inviting. M. E. COLE, 142 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR KANSAS OR DAKOta lands or stock of drugs, an elegantly-located lot at Englewood. H B 26, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—ELEVATOR IN A SOLID city in Iowa on one of the principal railroad lines for stock of goods. Address Y 76, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR FARMS, CLEAR—House, Monroe-st.; business property, Blue Island and Clybourn-avs. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

TO EXCHANGE—FARM OF 180 ACRES, worth $5,000, in Iowa for stock of goods. Address Y 77, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—CLEAR HOUSES, WALnut-st. and Wrightwood-av., with cash, for larger properties. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

TO EXCHANGE—FIVE FARMS, JUDSONIA, Ark., 460 acres in Ohio, or lots near Pullman for hotel. 817 North Washtenaw-av.

TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED STATE-ST. property, near Thirty-fifth, for house and lot on South Side. B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOUR CHOICE QUARTER-sections of Dakota land for merchandise or an established business. M. E. COLE, 142 La Salle-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A SMALL ROTARY STEAM engine in first-class condition, about 3-horse power, cheap for cash, at 212 East Washington-st. WM. HAYTHORNE.

FOR SALE—CRANK PLANER, PRESS drill (Blaisdell), shafting pulleys, vises, blacksmith's kit, small tools, etc.; sold together or separately. Address Y 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR 90 DAYS OR more, room 20x40, with five to ten horse power iron lathe, 20-inch swing; iron planer, not less than 4-foot bed; upright drill with 20-inch swing; small tools connected with same if in shop. GEO. W. WILSON, 231 Fifth-av.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND GAS ENGINE, 4 to 6 horse power; must be in good order. Address the Morning Star Pub. Co., Indianapolis, Ind., 72 East Market-st.

WANTED—MANUFACTURERS TO SAVE 50 per cent by using Alabastine instead of paint on the interior of their buildings. It is fire-proof and dust-proof; makes dark rooms light; any one can apply it. Refer to Link-Belt Machinery Co. Write for sample card. Alabastine Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc.; cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR LARGE OR SMALL LOTS of used household goods, furniture of private residences purchased. Address R, 63 East Van Buren-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—A $14.50 CASE OF fast-selling money-making goods sent free for examination to active men and women seeking permanent business anywhere in the United States or Canada. Our method of introducing these goods is so novel and effectual that success is assured from the start, and men and women are delighted with the result. A lady who cleared $18 on one street writes: "I am highly pleased with your plan; it saves talk and pays better than any agency I ever engaged in." A young man writes: "Your plan brings the money quickest of any I ever tried." Another writes: "I took 35 orders in the afternoon and 18 after tea." Our facilities for executing every variety of printing used by our agents are not excelled anywhere in this country. A variety of circulars, show-cards, blank orders, business cards and posters with name of each agent printed free of charge and forwarded with goods same day the order is received. Those on the lookout for something which will please the most fastidious should send for explanatory papers. Address, with stamp. MERRILL & CO., 27 North Clark-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FIRM or individual to take the State agency for a patented process for leading stained glass. By this method the smallest particles of glass can be leaded and startling effects produced. Now being manufactured with great success in every country of Europe. Agents must pay their own expenses and samples. Belcher Glass Mosaic Co., 123 Fifth-av., New York City.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE GREGory Retort Gas Lamps the fastest-selling article on the market; agents are making $10 to $20 a day; it is superior to the electric light for many purposes. G. W. DUFFUS & CO., Manufacturers, 93 Dearborn-st.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY SECTION of the country for two new books just ready; special terms to men of experience capable of filling a large territory; state experience, age, and territory wanted. CASSELL & CO. (limited), 822 Broadway, N.Y., and 40 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—RARE CHANCE—Something entirely new; large profits; sells on its merits; exclusive right of sale. SHELBY, CASE & CO., Room 46, 79 Dearborn-st.

INSTRUCTION.

AT E. A. GILL'S SCHOOL OF ECLECTIC Shorthand pupils are fitted to fill positions with perfect satisfaction in 12 to 14 weeks for $35. Send for circular. Positions furnished. 208 North Clark-st.

COLESON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—DAY, evening, or mail; position guaranteed; quickest and best. MRS. A. M. COLESON, 904 Opera-House.

E. O. BALDAMUS' STUDIO OF MUSIC, 240 East Huron-st., near Clark.
Faculty—Piano, organ, violin, singing, harmony, and orchestration. Languages—English, German, Italian, and French. The methods used are the result of many years' experience in the great conservatories of Europe. Pupils trained for opera and oratorio a specialty. Lessons at moderate terms.

JACKSON ACADEMY OF SCIENTIFIC Dresscutting, 202 State-st., Room 5—Classes formed weekly; cutting, fitting, and basting practically taught; the only tailor system that will artistically fit all forms without alteration. Terms $5 to $20 as to our fit and proficiency desired.

MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—SELECT—A full shorthand and typewriting course, $40. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—DAY AND EVENing. BROWN & HOLLAND, 94 Dearborn-st.

THREE MONTHS AND $30, FOR A FULL course at Kimball's Shorthand Training School, 83 Madison-st. Day, evening, and by mail.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BARGAINS IN CUTTERS—CAR-LOT FROM the Star Carriage-Works of Wm. Servis, Sheboygan Falls, Wis. Gentlemen's driving sleighs, models of beauty and excellence, finest ever shown in this city. Now on sale at 3484 State-st. at cost for cash for a few days only. Call early, secure your choice, and a bargain; so be happy and oblige WM. SERVIS.

FOR SALE—ONE 3-SEATED SLEIGH, SUITable for livery or hack, as good as new; cost $350, will sell for $50; one 2-seated sleigh, 25 swell-cutters, 10 Portlands, new and second-hand; will sell for any reasonable offer. Horses and cutters to let by day or week. H. C. WALKER, 346 and 348 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HEAVY DRAFT, DRIVING, and business horses; will receive two car-loads today. KOHL & JOSEPH, 420 and 422 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—PACING MARE, PACES IN 2:28, 8 years old, lady can drive her; 1 bay horse, 6 years old, good mover. They will be sold for what they are worth. 75 Loomis-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

A CUSTOM SHIRT MANUFACTURER WITH four years' experience and a business well established, which will inventory $4,000, wants a partner with $4,000 who has a knowledge of bookkeeping and general office work. W 67, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, with $8,000 to $10,000 by experienced business man. Business large and profitable. References. Z 35, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVANCE HOT-AIR FURNACES, WITH steel radiators. Send to manufacturer for illustrated circular. Chicago & Erie Stove Co., 171 and 173 Lake-st.

BEST $5 SET OF TEETH; FILLING AT HALF rate, extracting free at Dr. Day's Dental Parlors, 126 State-st., Room 25; elevator, 75 Madison-st.

COINS AND POSTAGE-STAMPS. STEVENS & CO., 90 Randolph-st. Coin lists, 10 cents.

ELECTRIC BATHS—MASSAGE, SWEDISH movements, vapor, lobster, sea-salt, Oriental, Florida, and plain water baths; professional operators. 14 & 15 Japanese Building, 243 State-st., 9 to 9.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONfinement; female diseases treated; graduated physician to consult. MRS. RICHER, 553 W. Indiana.

GOOD HOME AND STRICTLY PRIVATE for ladies during confinement; terms reasonable. MRS. MUELLER, Doctress, 653 West Monroe.

WANTED—CHEAP FOR CASH, IRON, steel, or copper soda-fountain. H G 26, Tribune.

XX—THANKS FOR CONFIDENTIAL mail (also extra) Dec 6-20. Children west must be happy. No. 3's explanation approved. Better this week and out. "M" spent night 3d with me (guessed chirrups). Glad your're impatient. Keep well. H. S. N. Jan. 6.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sundays excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	8:30 a m	6:30 p m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:45 a m	b 7:10 p m
St. Paul, Dubuque & S'x City Ex.	b11:00 a m	b 2:50 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b11:00 a m	b 1:45 p m
Council Bluffs Passenger	b11:50 a m	b 2:15 p m
Denver & Omaha Fast Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
Kansas City & South Pacific Ex.	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:45 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:20 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:30 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:30 a m
Rockford & Rochelle Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:50 a m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b 4:45 p m	b10:50 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:15 p m	b 8:40 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 5:45 p m	b 8:15 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 8:40 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Passngr.	6:20 p m	10:00 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 9:20 p m	b 6:45 a m
St. Paul & Sioux City Express	c10:00 p m	a 6:25 a m
Dubuque & Forreston Express	a10:00 p m	a 6:35 a m
St. Joseph, Omaha, Denver & California Express	a10:30 p m	a 6:55 a m
Des Moines Express	a10:30 p m	a 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c10:30 p m	d 5:45 a m
Kansas City Night Express	a10:30 p m	a 5:45 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	9:45 p m	2:30 p m
Aurora Theatre Train	b11:30 p m	

a Daily. b Daily except Sunday. c Daily except Saturday. d Except Monday.
St. Paul, Dubuque and Sioux City trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Depots, Polk-st., between Third and Fourth-avs., and Twenty-second-st. and Archer-av. State-st., Clark-st., Wentworth-av. and Hanover-st. cars pass within one block of Polk-st. Depot. Ticket Offices, 109 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex	* 8:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Des Moines & Ottumwa Express	* 8:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
Kansas City, Hannibal & Jacksonville Express	§12:30 p m	§ 2:50 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Council Bl'ffs Ex	§12:30 p m	§ 2:50 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Custer Park Accommodation	* 4:30 p m	* 9:35 a m

§Daily. *Daily, except Sunday.
NOTE—Pullman sleeping-cars, Mann boudoir-cars, and free reclining-chair cars, Chicago to St. Louis, Peoria, Jacksonville, Hannibal, and Kansas City.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-offices at depots and 124 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:10 a m	* 6:50 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 6:50 a m

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
New Orleans Fast Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass.	* 8:30 p m	* 9:10 a m
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*11:00 a m	* 2:50 p m
aDubuque & Sioux City Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:35 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:00 a m	* 2:50 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:35 a m

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 a m	* 5:25 p m
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Momence Passenger	* 4:15 p m	* 9:10 a m

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

(Continued.)

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco, Denver, Omaha & Council Bluffs	*12:00 m †10:30 p m	* 2:15 p m ‡ 6:50 a m
Dixon, Sterling, Clinton, Tama, Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, & Des Moines	* 8:30 a m *12:00 m †10:30 p m	* 6:15 p m * 2:15 p m ‡ 6:50 a m
Sioux City & Northern Nebraska	*12:00 m †10:30 p m	* 2:15 p m ‡ 6:50 a m
Aurora, Batavia & Geneva	* 8:30 a m *12:00 m * 3:45 p m * 4:15 p m * 5:15 p m	* 6:15 p m * 2:15 p m *11:00 a m * 9:45 a m * 2:00 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Elgin	*10:15 a m * 4:15 p m *11:30 p m	* 2:15 p m *10:30 a m *11:15 a m
Rockford & Elgin	* 7:15 a m	* 5:55 p m
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Beloit, & Madison & Janesville	§11:30 a m §10:35 p m	§ 7:00 p m § 7:00 a m
Huron, Pierre, Winona, and	* 9:00 a m	* 6:55 p m
Madison, Janesville, & Beloit	† 8:30 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
Janesville, Watertown	* 9:20 a m	* 7:00 p m
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh	* 4:45 p m	*10:25 a m
Ashland, Washburn, Bayfield, Superior, Duluth	§10:25 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Madison and Milwaukee	* 8:00 a m x 8:30 a m *11:30 a m * 3:00 p m * 5:00 p m	* 4:00 p m x 4:00 p m * 2:00 p m * 7:00 p m *10:30 a m
Waukesha, Racine, Milwaukee & Kenosha	* 8:00 a m x 8:30 a m *11:30 a m * 3:00 p m * 5:00 p m	* 4:00 p m x 4:00 p m * 2:00 p m * 7:00 p m *10:30 a m
Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Green Bay	*11:30 a m §10:35 p m	* 7:00 p m § 6:30 a m
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Menominee, Marinette, Ishpeming & Marquette	§10:35 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton, Sheboygan	*11:30 a m	* 6:00 p m
Central Dakota via Northwestern Iowa	†10:30 p m	‡ 5:50 a m
Lake Geneva	* 7:15 a m * 3:15 p m * 4:15 p m	* 6:15 p m * 9:55 p m *10:30 a m

Reference marks. *Ex. Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday. §Daily. xSunday only.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Berths, Through Tickets, apply at City Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.
Reference marks: a. Daily; b. Daily except Sunday; c. Daily except Saturday; d. Daily except Monday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee	b 8:00 a m a11:30 a m b 3:00 p m b 5:00 p m a10:30 p m	b10:30 a m a 2:00 p m b 4:00 p m b 7:00 p m a 7:00 a m
Racine, Freeport & Waukesha	b 8:00 a m	b10:30 a m
Racine & Waukesha	b 5:00 p m a11:30 a m	b 7:00 p m a 2:00 p m
Elgin & Rockford	b 3:00 p m b 8:30 a m b12:05 p m b 4:00 p m	b 4:00 p m b 9:25 a m b 2:15 p m b 5:50 p m
Elgin	c10:40 p m	c 7:10 a m
Elgin	b 6:20 p m	b 6:45 a m
Elgin (Sunday only)	b 5:15 p m 4:00 p m	b 8:45 a m 10:25 a m
La Crosse local	b 8:00 a m	b 7:00 p m
La Crosse, Winona, Stillwater, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ortonville, and Aberdeen	a11:30 a m a10:30 p m	a 2:00 p m a 7:00 a m
Dubuque, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, and San Francisco	b12:05 p m 10:40 p m	b 2:15 p m d 7:10 a m
Des Moines and Ottumwa	c10:40 p m	c 7:10 a m
Beloit, Janesville, and Mineral Point	b11:30 a m b12:05 p m	b 4:00 p m b 2:15 p m
Janesville	b 3:00 p m	b 7:00 p m
Madison	b11:30 a m b12:05 p m c10:30 p m	b 7:00 p m b 2:15 p m c 7:10 a m
Green Bay and Menominee	b11:30 a m	b 2:00 p m
Fond du Lac, Neenah, Oshkosh	a10:30 p m b11:30 a m	d 7:00 a m b 6:00 p m
Mason City, Algoma, Mitchell, Owatonna, Faribault, St. Paul, and Minneapolis	b12:05 p m c10:40 p m	b 2:15 p m c 7:10 a m
Sioux City, Sioux Falls, Yankton, Chamberlain, Redfield, Aberdeen	b10:30 p m b 9:40 p m	b 7:00 p m b 2:15 p m
Calvary and Graceland	b 6:20 a m a 1:00 p m b 5:15 p m b 6:15 p m	b 6:47 a m a 3:45 p m b 7:50 a m b 6:45 p m
Sunday only	5:30 p m	8:45 a m

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket offices at Depot, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Colo., N. M., Mexico, Ariz., & Cal. Fast Ex.	§12:30 p m	§ 2:00 p m
K. City, Col., N.M., Ariz & Cal. Ex.	§11:20 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:20 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	§11:20 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express via Chenoa	* 8:45 a m §11:20 p m	* 7:20 p m § 7:30 a m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 2:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:05 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:10 a m	* 5:45 p m
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	*12:10 p m	* 2:10 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	*12:10 p m	* 2:35 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	§11:20 a m	§ 2:35 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express (Sunday)	§11:20 a m	‡ 2:35 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	*10:00 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	†10:30 p m	‡ 6:50 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	§11:00 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
Peoria Night Express	†11:00 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	†10:30 p m	‡ 6:50 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ‖Sundays only.

EASTERN.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph.
Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	† 6:50 a m	† 5:45 p m
Day Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:10 p m
New York—Limited	* 3:30 p m	* 9:30 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:00 p m	†10:30 a m
Atlantic Express	* 9:05 p m	* 8:05 a m
Night Express	† 9:55 p m	* 7:00 a m
Via Chicago & West Michigan Ry.		
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 9:00 a m	† 5:45 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 3:30 p m	† 7:10 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'pr.	† 9:55 p m	* 7:00 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket Offices, 105 South Clark-st. and at Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Lima, Marion & Columbus	† 8:30 a m	† 6:45 p m
New York & Philadelphia Exp.	* 3:30 p m	* 9:30 p m
N. York, Boston & Philadelphia	* 7:45 p m	* 7:30 a m
Columbus, Cleveland, Mansf'd	† 7:45 p m	† 6:45 p m
Pittsburg, Jamestown & Buffalo	* 3:30 p m	* 7:30 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City office, 83 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pittsburg & Baltimore Express	* 8:10 a m	* 5:25 p m
Pittsburg—Limited	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:55 a m
Washington & Baltimore Limited	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:55 a m
Pittsburg & Baltimore Express	§11:10 p m	§ 5:40 a m
New York—Limited	§ 3:10 p m	§ 9:26 p m
Detroit & Niagara Falls Express	§ 8:45 p m	§ 8:00 a m

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.
The 5:10 p. m. train is a Limited Express, running through in twenty-five hours. No extra fare required on this train.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner Third-av. and Polk-st. Ticket offices 103 South Clark and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 9:10 a m	* 7:55 p m
Limited & Day Express	§ 3:25 p m	§ 7:55 p m
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8:25 p m	§ 8:25 a m
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 5:20 p m	* 8:50 a m
Chicago Lawn Accommodation	* 6:25 p m	* 7:20 a m
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 p m	10:00 a m
Mt. Olivet, Mt Greenwood—Speci	§12:00 m	§ 3:10 p m

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Pennsylvania Lines—Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway, "Fort Wayne Route"—Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad, "Pan-Handle Route."

Express trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, Madison and Canal-sts., Standard Time. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station. Pan-Handle south-bound tickets also on sale at Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House Ticket Offices.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Via "Fort Wayne Route"—		
Day Express	† 8:00 a m	† 6:00 p m
New York Express	* 3:15 p m	* 9:30 p m
Limited Express	* 5:30 p m	* 9:30 a m
Night Express	*11:30 p m	6:30 a m
Via "Pan-Handle Route"—		
Day Express	† 7:50 a m	† 6:55 p m
Southeastern Express	* 3:30 p m	* 9:30 p m
Eastern Express	* 8:20 p m	* 7:15 a m
Southern Express	* 8:20 p m	* 7:15 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket office under Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 7:25 a m	* 8:00 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 8:30 a m	* 8:00 p m
Limited Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§ 9:00 p m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:30 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 p m	* 5:40 a m
Goshen & Old Road Accom'dn	† 4:05 p m	†11:00 a m
New York & Boston Fast Ex.	§ 8:30 p m	§ 9:30 p m

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., as below. Ticket offices, 109 and 83 Clark-st. General office, 97 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York & Boston—Limited	§ 3:45 p m	§ 9:05 p m
Niagara Falls, New York & Boston Express	§ 8:45 p m	§ 7:30 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows:
Leave Chicago *7:50 a. m., Central Standard Time.
Arrive Chicago *7:50 p. m., Central Standard Time.
For rates or information call on or address H. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st., or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st., Chicago.

DISGRUNTLED DEMOCRATS

The Administration Now Harvesting the Mugwump Crop Sowed in 1884.

Hendricks Dead, Thurman Retired, Curtin Snubbed, and Dudes Ushered into the Front Pews.

Dissecting Perry Belmont—Beck and Eustis Defying the Powers That Be—The Late Miss Bayard.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—[Special Correspondence of The Tribune.]—This Administration is now harvesting the mugwump crop sowed during the Presidential campaign. The Democratic party is badly disorganized. After waiting twenty-five years several old leaders with hosts of followers have been passed over. This is certainly discouraging to those whose remaining years are few. The mugwump element arrayed against the "boy" Administration is composed of stalwart Democrats old in years and experience. Both Thurman and Curtin are septuagenarians in "the last scene of all." For all such Hendricks was considered a mediator with Cleveland. Their hopes were buried with the Vice-President. Suave and starched, he represented the old Democracy with all the cunning of the new. He signed the petition of every candidate for office with a readiness delightful to the applicant. He diligently frequented the departments as the officeseeker's champion. Tireless himself, he exhausted the patience of both President and Secretaries. He asked more and got less than any other leader. This was his aim. When his requests were pigeon-holed or chucked into waste-baskets he smiled blandly. Hordes of disgruntled Democrats swarmed around him. His tally-sheet showed his game a winning one. When the summer heats dispersed the armies besieging the Executive Department King Hendricks' disbanded forces proclaimed his merits far and wide. For Cleveland they had only a growl. But the game was triangular. The "Man of Destiny" had a silent partner with a checkmate in reserve. Death stepped in. The poor old gentleman's plans were nipped in the bud. The barnacles lost their chief and the country a right good Vice-President.

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Towering above the majority of his associates, the old-fashioned head of Congressman Curtin is more noticeable than any in the House of Representatives. Always a conspicuous member, this Pennsylvanian divides with ex-Speaker Randall the chief attention of visitors to Congress. His head is long and narrow, his face is clean-shaven, and his features, though handsome, are irregular. The air of distinction peculiar to him is uncommon in this day. Altogether he is a fine specimen of the olden-time politician. In a crowd of moderns, ex-Gov. Curtin stands like a departed statesman, peering down from the hallowed past into the commonplace present. In repose his face wears an expression not unlike Lincoln's. Though now and again sad and contemplative, it quickly relaxes into beaming jollity. The old gentleman is very convivial, and sometimes in conversation becomes noisy. He belongs to a generation in which evasion was considered synonymous with cowardice. Therefore, although his advisers prevailed upon him to suppress intemperate utterances to Congress, they have been powerless to silence expressions of resentment in private. Unrestrained he bubbles over with indignation. He defies the Speaker, defies the Administration, defies the moneyed powers of New York. Few blame him. Randall the while chuckles and grows fat. His colleague has the spunk to make the ex-Speaker's rivals squirm.

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The substitution of Perry Belmont for Gov. Curtin as Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee was most unhappy. Similar displacement is without precedent. The master was ousted to make room for the apprentice. Sunset Cox was gotten out of his little colleague's way by a present of the mission to Turkey. He had become a nuisance generally and had played the clown too long. August Belmont was the first of the name known to fame. Dusky and unsubstantial stories are told of his birth. Ties of business if not of consanguinity bind him to the Rothschilds. Hence his un-American policy. He married a lady of the famous naval family. Thus the son, Perry, has a pure old strain of American blood mingling with that of German-Hebrews. Schönberg or some other was their name; but Belmont sounds better, so Belmont it became. Perry Belmont is bright and shrewd. He has the business turn of his father's with the political knack of his mother's race. From the latter comes the young man's pluck; from the former an instinct for advertising. This he first showed by an effort to insult Mr. Blaine. The consequent notoriety gratified Belmont. He has a collegiate education. Quiet in manner and dress, he looks like a clerk. A well-trained boxer, his physical matches his moral courage. Engaged some years ago to one of the loveliest of New York's favored circle, his betrothal is said to have been broken on account of an alleged prior marriage. He recently caused a sensational scene in an opera box in New York, where he was surprised by an indignant husband, to whose wife Belmont was making desperate love. There is a striking similarity between the attitude of Perry Belmont in the politics of this country and that of Lord Randolph Churchill in England. Both are half-plebeian, half-patrician in birth. Both, though aristocrats at heart, pose as democrats. It now looks as if, giddied by premature prominence, Perry Belmont has overreached himself. Gov. Curtin inherits Irish grit. Death only will check his hunt of Belmont. Even then he will leave a legacy of hatred.

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The clique of gold cannot coerce Congress. This is now grudgingly admitted by the single-standard advocates. The pressure of constituencies will prevail against the Wall street cabal. Senator Beck of Kentucky is the special spokesman of the silver men. He is of Scotch birth and humble beginnings. Scotchmen are accused of being parsimonious. Their reluctance to spend gives rise to many stories. One rich old Highlander complained that he had not been in London a day before the d—d Englishmen got sixpence out of him, and that he had to walk a mile to avoid paying a cent toll on London bridge. But economy is apt to be the forerunner of thrift, and thrift of general success. The Scotch make good citizens. They are natural financiers. Senator Beck is one of the ablest in Congress. He is straight and tall, with the ruggedness of an oak. His address accords well with his looks, being blunt sometimes to gruffness. He is the kind of man to awaken confidence rather than affection. Totally unlike most Kentuckians, his are the practical qualities and steadiness of the canny Scotchman. The earnestness of his voice and manner when speaking is more persuasive than flowery rhetoric. His chief power lies in the clearness with which he presents his knowledge on financial questions difficult to grasp. The tyro can run and read understandingly all Senator Beck's utterances. He presents his propositions without oratorical adornment. Simplicity of speech and pure Anglo-Saxon like his admit of no misinterpretation. A powerful voice and frame combine to give effect to his statements. They come from him like the strokes of a sledge-hammer, resounding and crushing as they fall. Beck suggests the sturdy smith, and hence it becomes him well to advocate the "cart-wheel dollar."

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Senator Eustis has made a dignified protest against the silver position of the Executive. This Louisianian was the first Democrat to throw down the gauntlet to the powers that be. He is a solid, middle-aged man of medium hight. No Senator has a more prepossessing address. He and his colleague are at daggers' point. Senator Gibson is an accomplished man of the world and represents more particularly the old régime: Senator Eustis the practical elements. Both were Confederate Generals. Gibson is a courtier. Eustis would command court. Both are lawyers and scholarly speakers. Senator Eustis is exceedingly suave and has a rich, sonorous voice. In his silver speech he arraigned the Administration for dereliction to truth in disregarding the financial views of the majority. He did not mince matters, but added impressiveness to his speech by unimpassioned delivery and discreet language.

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Ex-Senator Thurman's name is more frequently mentioned with praise than that of any statesman in or out of office. Whenever prominent men are assembled in social intercourse the universal respect for him is shown by frequent expressions of regret at his absence. His omission from the Cabinet continues to be a subject of unfavorable comment. Republicans share equally with Democrats this esteem for Thurman. With the exception of Mr. Blaine, no public man is so much missed. Generally kaleidoscopic, Washington cares little who retires or who remains. He who makes such a gap in leaving the Capital must possess uncommon qualities of mind and heart. It is certain that Judge Thurman's mental vigor and sturdy integrity are fully valued here, where official corpses find willing burial.

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The leading jurist of the Senate and the ablest of the Supreme Judges have both recently praised Judge Thurman, ranking him foremost among living lawyers. Each paid the Ohio veteran a tribute of affection, doubly graceful as coming from political opponents, both being stanch Republicans. From the same source I gather that Chief-Justice Coleridge is a legal charlatan, with none but social attainments. He was a main attraction of the big "It's English-you-know" circus combination, which had Langtry and Oscar Wilde as side-shows. They all went home jingling American shekels in their pockets and laughing in their sleeves at American gullibility. When Chief-Justice Waite visited England people there did not make fools of themselves, but, contrary to report, received him with appropriate attentions and dignified hospitality. Senator Edmunds gives a delightful account of Gladstone's social qualities, ranking the ex-Premier as a first-rate dinner companion. The English statesman has inexhaustible cheerfulness and versatility. He appears in company to dismiss all cares of state and politics. The deliberation with which he eats makes him a good listener as well as talker. He attributes his fine digestion to the fact that he masticates each mouthful three dozen times.

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Senator Edmunds says he did not request Minister Phelps' appointment. This envoy is not a fit American representative if, as his friends admit, he approves of the English Constitution in toto. Nor is Pendleton a bit better. Politically, he is what the saloonmen would call a "back-door" reformer. Socially, he is more of a prig than a gentleman. Exceedingly shallow, a king of snobocracy, neither aggressive nor broad, never liberal, "Gentleman George" is a misnomer and Pendleton a sham statesman. He belongs to the most harmful element in American public life. They are silly matadores goading the communistic bull and prancing on skeleton backs. They misrepresent the favored classes and prejudice the masses. They preach temperance and suck cloves. They affect morality, but retard progress.

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One thing the Washington society correspondents seem to lack is a knowledge of horseflesh and equestrian art. If you, like many others, have been told that a younger sister, and not the late Miss Bayard, has been the only accomplished horsewoman in the family, you have been misinformed. I have seen Miss Kate Bayard start out in the dim light of a winter's morning, seen her ride all day with the foremost hunters, and seen her clearing every barrier, dashing down narrow cuts and up steepest ascents, over thickets, through underbrush, and plowed fields. A more intrepid rider never followed the hounds. She never flinched, despite nearsightedness, which made her courage and horsemanship more remarkable. I have known her to return after a day of continuous hard riding only in time to doff her habit and don a ball-dress to dance all night, shining also in the "maze of gaze de Chambery and the hum of the smallest of talk."

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Thus I saw her last. In the hour after midnight she was still surrounded by brilliant throngs, herself the gayest of the gay. Before the sun had set that day she lay dead. The gay world is heartless, but for once it stood appalled. It is awful to be thus summoned from the vortex of gayeties into the mysteries of eternity. Katherine Lee Bayard was a wonderful woman. In appearance she was like a figure in a Watteau picture. She was picturesque rather than beautiful. Piquancy and versatility were her striking attributes. The range of her reading was wide, and her study of life constant. There was nothing of the blue-stocking in her composition. She read, as she did everything, for amusement. Her knowledge of human nature was uncommon in one so young. Delusions were unknown to her. She had drawn aside the curtain and looked behind the scenes. Herself a fine amateur in acting, she was quick to discriminate between pretense and reality. Senator Bayard enjoyed in her a companion and an adviser. During her mother's long illness Miss Bayard represented the Senator and the Premier's wife in turn, relieving her parents of social perplexities. A more triumphant look never shone in woman's eye than that she cast around her when she appeared leaning on the President's arm at the first state function last spring. No one burned with intenser ambition than this spirited girl. Some of Miss Bayard's tastes were Bohemian, although she despised Bohemianism. With impulses mostly generous, she was also sometimes scathingly sarcastic. Proud and independent, she resisted the constraint of conventionalities. Her love of novelty once led her to camp for a time among gypsies, and she even interested herself in them to the extent of studying their language. The romance of her life cannot now be told. She seemed capable of loving—as she rode—desperately. Her face was generally wreathed in smiles, and as the embodiment of joyfulness Miss Katherine Bayard and death seem irreconcilable.

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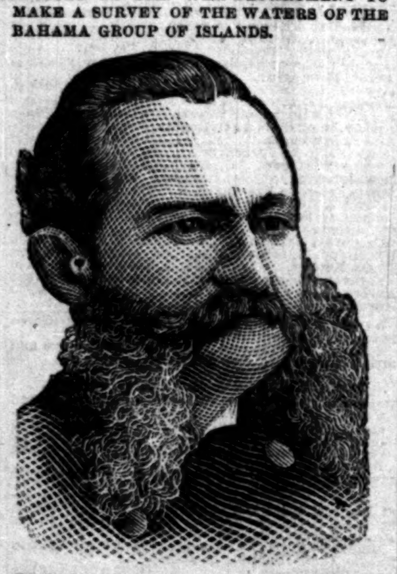
When last here Minister Winston was accosted by an old friend, who, after complimenting the Chicagoan on his prominence in Democratic councils, added: "And, Winston, that appointment of your son as Minister to Persia is a nice thing for Fred. It will give the boy a fine start, being a very suitable place for a youth to begin a diplomatic career." Painful explanations followed. Apropos of "things one would rather have left unsaid," a New England lady, newly come here, has capped the best. A caller admired this millionaire's little girl, to which compliment the fond mother replied: "Yes, my daughter is so beautiful that I am thinking of taking her abroad to be painted by the old masters." CHARLES P. BRYAN.

COMMANDER ZERA L. TANNER.

SELECTED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT TO MAKE A SURVEY OF THE WATERS OF THE BAHAMA GROUP OF ISLANDS.



Whilst our Government is in many ways behind that of most European nations, in one respect, at least, it is far ahead. In the natural sciences we have made most important strides. The visitor to Washington, although he goes there with the greatest expectations, is astonished at the thoroughness of the work of the Smithsonian Institution and grand display in the National Museum. Although the latter is of recent birth yet such is the vast amount of matter that has accumulated that more extensive accommodations are urgently necessary. To Prof. Baird much of the good results are due, and to him, more than any one else, is due the overwhelming success of our fish display in the Berlin Fishery Exposition. It has been determined by the Navy Department to make a thorough hydrographic survey of the intricate and dangerous waters of the Bahama group. For this important duty Prof. Baird recommended Zera L. Tanner, who obtained such favorable results during the surveying cruise of the Albatross in the Caribbean Sea during the winter of 1883-'84. The recommendation of Prof. Baird has been favorably acted upon, and Commander Tanner, accompanied by a select corps of scientists, has sailed from Washington to the Bahamas. The observations will be extended into the Gulf of Mexico. During the Civil War Commander Tanner was in the merchant-marine service, and for four years commanded the Pacific Mail steamship City of Pekin.

A fact. A Baltimore parrot has been taught to say: "Take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup."

GREAT GUNS.

Interesting Facts Gleaned from Talks with Ordnance Department Officials.

The Life of a Gun—The Advantages of Using German Cocoa Gunpowder.

Gun Cotton and Its Uses—The Need of Better Coast and Lake Defenses in Case of a Foreign War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—[Special Correspondence.]—"The detail of this department is simply stupendous," said Commodore Montgomery Sicard, Chief of the Ordnance Department of the Navy, in conversation today. "Why, we are obliged to keep a record and have a complete history of every gun in the navy. Guns have a life just as much as a sailor. They live it out and die or are destroyed in the same way."

"What is the usual lifetime of a gun?"

"O, it differs very much with the different kinds. An old smooth-bore gun was supposed to be good for 1,000 rounds. After it has been fired 500 times it must be carefully examined, and if found all right it may be put to use again, but we never run any risk. We cannot afford to use guns that are dangerous to our own men. This being the case, every time a gun is fired a record must be kept of the fact. We can tell you from our books all about every gun in the navy—just where it is, just what it has done, and just what it can do."

"How is it with the expensive steel rifle cannon that are being made? Will they wear out as soon as the old guns did?"

"No, not so soon, but they have as distinct a life as the others. I can illustrate it by this piece of India rubber. I draw it out, as you see, and letting go of it it seems to go back to exactly the same place and shape that it was in before. But it is not the same. It never can be the same again. If I keep drawing out the rubber and letting it go, it will finally lose its elasticity entirely. Its life is then extinct. So with a gun. The first time it is fired it seems to go back to exactly the same condition. In fact, it does not seem to have been drawn out at all. But it has been. No one who thinks can suppose that the terrible force of exploding 100 or 200 pounds of powder and forcing a hundred-pound ball along the rifled creases of a gun does not strain it. There is one advantage in the new steel guns, however. That is, they can be rifled over again at a much less cost than a new gun can be made.

A NEW KIND OF GUNPOWDER.

"But this is not by any means the greatest part of the vast detail of our work here. Under the new style of warfare there are a large number of kinds of gunpowder. There is a particular style of grain for each style of gun. We must know what kind is wanted in each instance, and must keep a record of all the different kinds on hand in all the vessels and fleets and in the arsenals, so that we do not run short of any kind. Under the old régime it was a good deal like counting one's thumbs. We simply had to know that a smooth-bore gun wanted fine powder and a rifle gun wanted large granulated powder; that was all. But now we must know a great deal more and keep a great many more things in mind. Here, for instance, is a grain of the famous new six-sided German cocoa or slow-burning powder. It must be put together just so, with the holes through each grain forming a continuous hole clear through the cartridge. This large bag will hold 100 pounds of powder. When it is filled it has to be tightly tied all the way with silk or worsted tapes, so as to remain stiff and be handled easy. Two of these large bags are necessary to discharge our large guns. The rule is one pound of powder to two pounds of ball."

"Tell me something of this new powder."

"I was just coming to that. It is called cocoa powder because of its brown color. It is peculiarly valuable because of its slow-burning quality. For many years we labored under great disadvantage and great danger because of the instantaneous combustion of the old black powder. If 100 pounds were put in a gun for a single charge only a portion of this was burned. The discharge was so sudden that a considerable portion was carried out at the muzzle. Then the sudden explosion was a great strain on the gun. There was great danger of its bursting. Both these difficulties are now overcome. I could apply a match to that two-ounce grain of cocoa powder and it would probably not explode. The large charges which are put in the new heavy guns can only be exploded by a small charge of quick-burning powder which is put behind it."

"But how does the advantage come?"

"In this way. Our new guns are much longer than the old ones. The slow-burning powder starts the ball and follows it with explosive gases all the way to the muzzle of the gun and then gives it a final terrible velocity. All the strength of the great charge is used and the ball hurled a tremendous distance—a distance simply unthought of under the old methods."

"What is the prospect of the brown powder being successfully made in this country?"

"It is excellent, I think. The German variety has been carefully analyzed several times over, and, while it is impossible to arrive at the exact composition, we are already able to say that our powder-manufacturers are on the highway toward making an equally good and perhaps better powder in the near future. The product they have already produced looks very much like the German variety and has much the same effect in actual use. Now in regard to these various powders there are few who know that it is necessary to observe all the points with very great care. The atmosphere and the weather have great effect upon the finished product. Powder is much like bread in one respect, at least. No two batches are exactly alike. The manufacturers will use, so far as scales and measures are concerned, exactly the same ingredients and exactly the same proportions, and yet one batch will be excellent and the next one will be very poor. We keep a careful record of all the points about the manufacture and try to ascertain in actual use what is the trouble with poor powder and how its defects can be remedied. One point of special distinction between the old black powder and the new brown powder that I failed to mention is, that in the use of the black powder it is very difficult to keep down the pressure, while it requires a high pressure to make cocoa powder burn well."

"Is the price of the cocoa powder reasonable?"

"It is not specially high. I think the German manufacturers ask a little more for it than for the black powder. It is not an economical powder, however, for it requires a large amount of it to attain a high velocity. The charges must always be large. With large charges and favorable conditions the velocity of projectiles is something wonderful. With the old-fashioned guns from 1,300 to 1,500 feet per second was the most that could be reached. With our new high-power guns and cocoa powder we always expect to attain at least 2,000 feet per second. The cost of discharging the new rifle-guns is from $100 to $300 each time."

TORPEDOES AND GUN COTTON.

"What is used principally in the torpedoes of the present day?"

"Gun cotton almost entirely. Gun cotton is cotton waste immersed in a mixture of one part of the strongest nitric acid and three parts of the strongest sulphuric acid. After being immersed a short time it is taken out, washed in cold water, soaked, beaten, and cut up in a pulper into fine shreds or powder. Then it is washed and stirred in a poacher in fresh water, wrung, and squeezed out dry. By this time all the free acid is supposed to be washed out. It is then placed under a powerful hydraulic press and pressed into cakes. What adds greatly to the safety of gun cotton is the fact that it can be exploded when wet. It is the practice therefore to keep a large part wet habitually and to fire this wet mass with a fuse of fulminate of mercury surrounded with a small mass of dry gun cotton. The firing of this dry gun cotton primer communicates a violent vibratory shock to the mass of wet gun cotton which results in its explosion. Gun cotton is most extensively made at Waltham Abbey, England, but we expect to make an equally good quality in this country. The importance of being able to make our own powder and other improved ammunition is evident. We might have war with the very country on which we were relying for our supply."

COAST DEFENSES.

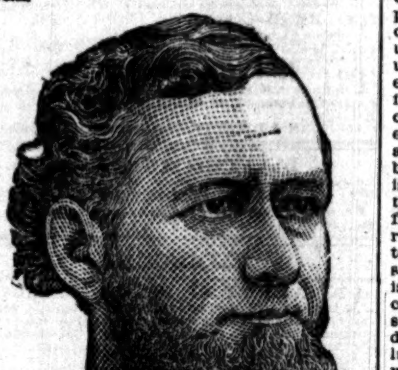
One of the most important matters that is to come before Congress at the present session is the question of coast and lake frontier defense. Nothing could be done so long as the House was Democratic and the Executive was Republican. Democratic leaders said they would not vote for such extensive expenditures of money and have the patronage placed in the hands of Republicans, and so the work has not been undertaken. But now that the House is Democratic and the President is a Democrat, Samuel J. Tilden, the patron saint of Democracy, has written a letter about it, the Democratic journals are advocating it, and the Democratic President has appointed a commission which has met and reported. Something is almost certain to be done. I have several times talked with Gen. John Newton, Chief of Army Engineers, and with Gen. Parke, his efficient assistant, on this subject. It is no new matter with them. They have been urging it for years. Gen. Newton says it is simply criminal that it has been delayed so long.

Gen. Newton believes that both batteries and torpedoes should be employed in defense. There are many ways of finding and taking out torpedoes, but at the same time they have a wonderful moral influence. Ships will not venture into a harbor where they know there are torpedoes. But if there is no defense for the harbor except these torpedoes the enemy's vessels may approach near enough to bombard the town, or can in time remove the torpedoes.

"Some of the guns on land," says Gen. Newton, "should at least equal the most powerful on the boats, while the armor on land should be much heavier than that on the fleet. The heavier guns of the shore battery should be so protected as not to be reached except by shot coming through the portholes. It would be very bad judgment, in order to save a little armor, not to make the more important batteries invulnerable to the fire of the fleet. Iron turrets for the heaviest guns to secure the maximum field of fire; iron casemates, with ports or embrasures, for the next class of guns; the lighter guns in barbette on disappearing carriages—these, with rifled mortar batteries, would, in general, constitute the defense of the most important harbors. Submarine mines or torpedoes can compel the enemy, if he attempts to force his way, to lie under the fire of the land batteries until he can clear a way through the group of torpedoes. This is necessary. Without it there is a terrible responsibility resting somewhere. The people who, with owl-like show of wisdom, say that we should wait until war comes and then improvise a sand-bank as a fort, either assume that the people are profoundly ignorant or are so themselves. It is simply nonsense. The weight of projectiles used in modern warfare has increased from 500 to 2,000 pounds, and the limit may not yet have been reached. In addition to magazines for powder and shell, with lifts to raise the charges, engine and boiler rooms are necessary for motive power to load and manipulate the guns, and all must be shot and shell proof. The modern gun will penetrate sixty feet of sand with ease, and will not stop short of thirty or forty feet of concrete masonry. It is nonsense to talk about waiting till war comes. No one with common sense would say wait till winter comes before preparing for it, or wait till harvest time before sowing. We cannot tell when the need for fortifications may come. Difficulties may arise across the ocean. There are mutterings of them occasionally now. We may receive a cable dispatch that diplomacy is ended. Then the cable is cut. We know nothing more. Our merchantmen have no harbors of safety to run from privateers, and the first we know a hostile fleet is bombarding Boston and New York. It is only uttering a truism to say that no foreign force can be landed on our shores that could conquer us. We have men enough. There is no trouble about that. But what avail would a million men be to stand on shore and see a foreign fleet armed with long-range, high-power modern guns bombard and burn our cities? We should be prepared for the worst." GARY.

LEWIS E. PAYSON,

AUTHOR OF THE HOUSE LAND-GRANT FORFEITURE BILL—AN IMPORTANT MEASURE.



Payson's Land-Grant Forfeiture bill was reported favorably by the House Committee on Public Lands. This bill, involving as it does the forfeiture of some of the most extensive land-grants given by our Government to the various railroads, will be one of the most hotly-contested during the Forty-ninth Congress. The enormous increase in the value of the lands granted to the railroads makes the question one of great moment, and the determined opposition of the roads interested may be looked for to prevent any curtailing of what they consider their rights. The Southern Pacific Road is to receive first attention; then the Atlantic & Pacific, California & Oregon, Northern Pacific, New Orleans, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg, Atlantic, Gulf & West India Transit Company, Ontonagon & State Line, Pensacola & Georgia, Florida, Atlantic & Gulf Central, Selma, Rome & Dalton, Vicksburg, Shreveport & Texas, and the Sioux & St. Paul grants are to be acted upon.

[Lewis E. Payson, the author of the bill above mentioned, was born in Providence, R. I., Sept. 17, 1840. He removed to Illinois in 1852 and received a common school education, followed by a two years' course at the Lombard University at Galena. He studied law and was admitted to the bar at Ottawa, Ill., in 1862, removed to Pontiac in January, 1865, and has since resided there, practicing law; was Judge of the County Court from 1869 till 1873; was elected as a Republican to the Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, and Forty-ninth Congresses.]

MISS BAYARD'S DEATH.

WAS IT THE RESULT OF WEARING LOW-NECKED DRESSES?

Washington (D. C.) Letter to New York *Graphic:* What caused Miss Bayard's death? Physicians may pronounce it heart-disease, but we who have seen her habits know that she was the victim of low-necked dresses. That will not deter any other gay young girl from following her fate, but none the less should the moral be pointed. The Wednesday preceding her death she "received" with her mother at the usual reception of the wife of the Cabinet officer. It was a bitterly cold day: the air penetrated the thickest wrappings. The pleasant parlors of Mrs. Bayard were filled with groups of visitors coming and going incessantly. We shivered in our sealskins, near the open fire, for the constantly opened outer door gave a blast of air fresh from Boreal regions.

Never was Miss Bayard lovelier or more considerate of other—a fact which was remarked by all visitors. She wore a cream-colored brocade with a glint of ashes-of-roses, cut square in front, thus exposing the delicate anatomy of throat and lungs to the inclement season.

The very night preceding her death she was occupied with a party of friends till midnight. She then wore a decolleté dress, and stood a long time in the hall to "welcome the coming or speed the parting guests." A friend begged her to don a wrap, as she was already suffering from a cold. Accordingly she threw something about her shoulders when the door opened, and threw it off when the door was closed.

Shortly after she retired, giving directions not to be called till afternoon of the next day. When her sister entered the room at the appointed hour her spirit had flown.

RAPID GROWTH OF SPIRITUALISM.

A St. Louis clergyman says: Don't put my name in the paper, but you may say that a clergyman who has been twenty years in the pulpit is greatly astonished at the growth of modern Spiritualism, not only in this country, but throughout the world at the present time. It is spreading in the churches as well as outside of them. Its converts used to be entirely from the infidel and atheist classes—so much so that Spiritualism itself was ranked—and rightly so—as a species of infidelity. But now vast numbers of people who commune with Catholic and Protestant churches are believers in spiritual manifestations, and would rather give up their Christianity than abandon their Spiritualism. The Catholic Church made a strong fight against Spiritualism, but it is unable to beat it down. Some of the most intelligent Catholics here and elsewhere are among the most ardent Spiritualists. I cannot say how they reconcile the one belief with the other, but they manage to do it—at least they hold to their Catholic faith openly and to their Spiritualistic faith secretly. And so with Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, and Epicopalians. There is no Christian denomination today a part of whose membership is not tinged with Spiritualism.

EQUESTRIANISM.

Proper Position of the Rider on Horseback—A Firm Seat of the First Importance.

Correct Carriage of the Head, Body, Arms, and Legs—The Question of Stirrups.

Why It Will Take a Beginner Fifteen Years of Practice to Secure a Satisfactory Position.

The rider, having mounted, should feel the saddle in contact with the coccyx, and with the two hip bones, which, serving as a base, should be equally charged with his weight, so as to assure firmness and uprightness. This, indeed, is the "point d'appui" from which the upper part of the body moves to right or left, backward or forward, without ever ceasing to be in contact except in rising to the trot. The thighs, inclined at an angle of 45°, should be turned without effort with their flat sides against the saddle, and should press upon it with perfect equality. If the flat side of the thigh is not against the saddle contact and adherence are lost; if they are placed in this position with effort the muscles are contracted, and, in consequence of this effort, cannot be flat. This contration, therefore, not only prevents adherence, but exhausts itself so that the muscles lose their power at the moment when the greatest resistance is needed.

The thighs, as has been said, should be sloped at an angle of 45°, because in that position one is allowed by Nature to develop the greatest contractive strength between both thighs and knees. They ought also to be kept evenly against the sides of the horse, for if they be uneven in their contact, adhesion, and eventual resistance, the seat will no longer be steady, the rider having already disturbed it by his own fault. The knee joints should be kept free from all stiffness, so that the rider may have the full length of his femoral muscles in close and permanent contact with the flanks of the horse. It is obvious that the force resulting from the pressure of the thighs is proportional to its distance from the hip bones; consequently, when the knees are free from stiffness and all useless strain they may, when necessary, press against the saddle or the horse with great energy and rapidity. Should the pressure of the knees be applied constantly with the same energy such a grip, as well as that of the thighs, would, perhaps, be exhausted, and could not be exerted again when necessary to make use of it.

Such is the first part of the position which constitutes the seat. It is the immovable part, the stock or capital of the rider.

The two other parts of the rider's body are movable, and comprise (1) the upper part or body, (2) the legs.

FIRST MOVABLE PART.

The loins should be braced up, but without stiffness. If that be not done the loins will communicate their contraction to the upper part of the body, which will, therefore, become lighter and oppose less resistance to the unexpected movements of the horse. The upper part of the body ought also to be kept easy, free, and upright. If it is not perfectly free from stiffness, its removal from the vertical line will be of no use, so far as the equilibrium and the displacing of the same are concerned, because the upper part of the body would be lacking in the flexibility which is required to operate upon the weight of the free mass, so as to enable the rider to move forward or backward, to the left or to the right, without communicating his movements to the seat. The upper part of the body should be kept erect, because the equilibrium is displaced whenever the vertical line is changed in its position so as to form with the seat a more or less obtuse angle. The shoulders ought to be kept down; otherwise the lungs will remain contracted, and breathing will not be so free; moreover the rider would be obliged to "round" his back and draw in his waist, which would cause the spinal column to be thrown off the perpendicular. If kept too far backward the shoulders will hollow out and interfere with the free action of the arms. These should be kept free, so that their action may be entirely independent of any motion of the upper part of the body. If the arms be stiff this defect will be communicated to the hands holding the reins, and thus prevent their having the proper degree of intelligence.

The elbows should be allowed to fall into an easy and natural position on the sides of the body. If the rider keeps his elbows too close to the sides his position appears uneasy and he is unable to raise or lower his wrists without displacing his arms, which compels him to carry the upper part of his body either backwards or forwards.

The head should be erect, easy, and clear from the shoulders. Being placed at the top of the perpendicular, the head represents a contractive weight which is in a direct ratio to its distance from the base or fulcrum. Now, the weight of the head, which is already heavy in proportion to the equipoise of a man standing on his feet, is, owing to its shape and component parts, increased a great deal by its position at the top of a perpendicular which plays such an important part in displacing the equilibrium of an inert mass, and of contractive forces which, being themselves well balanced, receive a direct impulsion from that same weight, supported by those inert and contractive forces.

The reader will misunderstand me if he thinks that by "head erect" I mean such a position as that of a soldier at parade, with his eye fixed straight ahead. What I mean is that the rider's head ought to be upright, perpendicular, moving freely to the right or to the left without stooping, the eyes looking far ahead—for they cannot see distant objects without noticing intermediate objects. The head in its motion should turn without carrying the shoulders in all straight movements.

The forearms must be raised at a right angle with the elbow. This is one of the intermediate positions—low when the angle having its apex at the elbows becomes obtuse, and high when the same angle becomes acute, in a direct ratio to the required effects. Both wrists should be kept at the same hight, the fingers facing each other, the thumbs upward, because if one of the wrists be kept a little more or less down, there will be suspense or increase of the action in the corresponding rein, which may be necessary as a process of management, but not as a general rule. The wrists must be kept apart from each other about sixteen centimetres, which is the ordinary thickness of a horse's neck. If they be more distant, their action upon the mouth of the horse will not be felt, the wrists, according and in direct proportion to their distance from each other, operating upon the bit itself, and not upon the bars of the mouth. Should the wrists be kept closer to each other, they will exercise upon the lips an efficient pressure, provided it be temporary and not permanent. I do not mention here the bridle-bit, curb-chain, and other instruments of torture discarded a long time ago by sound equestrian art, which no longer permits such performances, complicated with violent efforts, but properly teaches nothing but the use of effective force. The wrist-joints should be kept pliant, so as not to communicate stiffness to the arms. The stiffness of the joints would also prevent the rider from feeling by touch any impression suggested or received by the mouth, and thence conveyed to the neck.

The thumbs must be kept upward, because by that position a certain uniformity is given to both hands, which must be ready to produce as soon as possible various combined effects upon the mouth of the horse, either when resistance is to be followed by yielding or when the rider has to slacken the reins. Besides, when the thumbs are kept upward they exert a pressure upon the ends of the reins, thus opposing a resistance to the horse's movements, such as tramping, shaking the head, or buck-jumping, and they also prevent the reins from lengthening out by slipping through the hands. Let the fingers be turned upward and the elbows will remain stiff and close to the body; let the fingers be turned down and the elbows will stick out.

SECOND MOVABLE PART.

The legs should be allowed to fall into a natural position. If the rider stiffens the calf of the leg or the ankle that fault will be communicated to the knee, which will then have a tendency to get up on the saddle, while by the stiffness of the knee-joint the legs would cease to work freely for the management of the horse. The upper part of the calf of the leg ought to be kept in slight contact with the pannel of the saddle. This must be done for two reasons: (1) because if the calf of the leg be kept in full contact with the pannel, the strain of the leg will, in the long run, annihilate itself; (2) the rider would be unable to bring back his leg without opening the knee, therefore losing one of the essential conditions of a good seat. If the upper part of the calf of the leg be not in contact with the saddle, the leg will either stand out too much or be carried too far backward or forward. If too far out, or forward, the legs would be too far distant from the moving forces of the horse, with which the rider must be constantly in close contact. If too far backward, the legs would maintain a permanent effect, the tendency of which will surely be to destroy the sensibility of the effect.

When riding without the saddle the foot should be allowed to fall freely, so as to prevent the ankle joint from paralyzing the pliancy of the leg. When stirrups are used the foot must either be kept well home, or one-third of it only on the iron. What does it matter, after all, whether the whole foot or one-third of it be placed in the stirrups, providing the rider is able to use his legs without any stiffness for the management of his horse? The heels, it may be said, ought to be kept lower than the toes; to which I would reply: That this is one of the old prejudices entertained by veteran cavalrymen, who see nothing but the general appearance of things and cling to dear old routine. Providing that your knees do not come up high on the saddle, and that your feet are not turned out too much, so as to indiscriminately spur your horse, instead of using your legs, wear the stirrups as you think best. Do not use them at all if you like, but remember that, whether you are hunting, racing on the flat, riding across country, or charging the enemy, your whole foot should be placed in the stirrup, while, when on the park or at the riding-school, only one-third of the foot will do. The latter position will give you more readiness for the working of the legs. Nevertheless, you would not cease to be a good horseman by placing your feet a little more forward or backward, providing always that your seat is not at all disturbed and that you are able to use your your legs for the management of your mount.

WILL TAKE FIFTEEN YEARS OF PRACTICE.

I have taken much space to give you a minute and very lengthy description of the rider's position on horseback. It will take a beginner fifteen years of practice to comply with it and succeed in a satisfactory manner. Why so? will be asked.

Because, in the first place, the muscles of your thighs must assume a certain shape so as to insure perfect adhesion; then, while you bear in mind the proper position of your head, your arms or you thighs will leave their place, and vice versa; then, again, nothing but long practice will allow you to give to your thighs a great contractive energy without communicating any stiffness to the legs or the upper part of the body, which must remain completely independent of the contractibility of the thighs. When you move and displace the upper part of your body it works upon the hip joints, while the legs are working upon the knee joints, consequently the former move upward and the latter downward. It seems very easy, does it not? Well, sit down upon a chair and try to bring at the same time your legs and the upper part of your body backward. You will not find it so easy as you thought. Suppose now that you are on horseback, you have to remember everything and do everything at the same time.

My advice—and it comes from a man who has spent forty-one years of his life either as pupil, rider, or professor—is, do not aim at perfection at once; go on, and always keep going; race, fall down, pick yourself up, mount again, ride again, train horses, do what you like, but as much as possible on horseback, and you will see that gradually your muscles and joints will work instinctively so as to paralyze the resisting movements of the horse. Then be very careful, because if, at that time, your horse falls down, you will fall with him, and, just as it happened to such riders as Whyte-Melville, Townsend, Marchal, Du Eillet, and so many others, the fall will be fatal.

Above all, remember that there is no horsemanship possible without a seat; therefore, do not lose your time with all the refinements and finesses of the art—they cannot be acquired without a seat—but become first a strong, straightforward rider, with a good seat.—*H. L. De Bussigny in Boston Herald.*

SWEET BELLS JANGLED.

There is a constant demand for further accommodations for the insane in nearly all the States of the Union. The present State institutions are crowded to overflowing, and thousands who cannot get admission within their walls are kept in county jails and poor-houses.

To all appearance the terrible infliction of insanity is rapidly increasing in this country. Already we have an average of one insane person in every 545 inhabitants, taking the country through. While this average is not nearly as high as the rate in different foreign countries, yet it is probably higher than ever before in our own land. Twenty-eight per cent of the whole number of insane in the United States are foreigners, while only 13 per cent of the whole population is foreign. The question of what to do with the great numbers of insane persons who are accumulating on our hands is a vital one. Already the State is heavily taxed in providing for them, and it is growing more and more difficult to get large appropriations for new asylums. It may safely be said that, unless some less expensive way of providing for this class is devised, many will still be left unprovided for after the State has done all that it can be induced to do. The question is pertinent, then, whether we cannot provide just as effectively and less expensively for these unfortunate fellow-beings. Certainly we can house them in less expensive buildings, and this will go a long way in reducing present expenses.

Enormous expense has been incurred in many States for palatial buildings, the cost of many of them being $1,000 per inmate. These vast piles of brick and granit, reared at so great expense to the State, are no better as homes for the insane than much more modest and less expensive buildings. They gratify the pride of the citizens, but they cannot by any means be considered indispensable to the well-being of the patients. In Minnesota they have erected a fine school for imbeciles at a cost of $500 per capita, and a second insane hospital at a cost of $750, and the buildings are entirely satisfactory. The result of their economy is that they have not more than ten or twelve patients in county poor-houses. Other States are also beginning to economize in the erection of buildings, and will be able to provide properly for a greater proportion of their insane in consequence. But much information upon this point needs to be disseminated. When the people once learn that the reason why all the insane are not provided with refuges is because a few of them are so expensively provided for in vast prison-like structures, entirely unnecessary to their safety or well being, then they will demand economy in the construction of the necessary buildings, and that buildings sufficient for all shall be erected. The call upon each State to make proper provision for all its insane is imperative, and the ways and means to that end are of the utmost importance. The first point to be gained is the abandonment of the plan of building very large and expensive structures for the care of the chronic insane. This large class can be equally as well cared for on the cottage plan, where the buildings can be quite cheaply built. A large tract of land should surround any refuge for the insane, and upon this tract numerous small buildings can be erected, which have many decided advantages over the one large building, even leaving out the question of expense.

The criminal insane should be cared for in a separate institution in all cases, and the acute cases in one peculiarly adapted to their condition. The greater part of those remaining would be of a comparatively mild and harmless form of insanity, easily cared for in cottages under the eyes of a few good attendants, and likely to be greatly benefited by the more homelike character of their surroundings and the employment furnished them there. Removing the prison idea from retreats for the insane is a matter of vast importance, and the housing of them on the cottage plan is a long step in this direction.

Some States are very much pleased with the working of county asylums, which is a movement in a similar direction. A small number of people can be cared for and overlooked, each one getting a little personal attention and interest, whereas a large number herded together, as in our State institutions, get little of either and are entirely deprived of the benefit of the home idea. If the idea of county asylums is adopted by a State, these asylums, of course, need the oversight of a State Board of Charities and much careful watching by the citizens in general. The placing of the county insane in poor-houses and leaving them to the tender mercies of County Boards is a barbarism unworthy of the times we live in. But small county asylums can be built on the same farm as the poor-houses if desired, and within them a very great degree of liberty can be enjoyed by the chronic insane. This system is considered a great success in Wisconsin, where it has been carried out perhaps more fully than anywhere else. At present nearly every county provides for its own insane, and the State Board report the most gratifying results. The counties which provide properly for them get $1.50 per week from the State Treasury for the board of each inmate, and no county can get this appropriation unless the State Board are satisfied with the provision made. Consequently the counties have an interest in the matter of the proper care of these institutions, and all seem at the present time to be doing their duty in the matter.

The cost of the twelve county asylums thus far built has varied from $130 to $300 per capita, while the cost of our State hospitals has been over $1,000 per patient. The weekly cost of keeping the insane is reported, in connection with county farms, to be only $1.72 per capita; that of the State hospitals $3.89. A large part of the provisions for the county asylums are raised by the labor of the inmates. The consequence of the reduction of expenses in Wisconsin is that every insane person in the State can now be cared for, and in what we consider a comfortable manner. Dr. Clarke, the medical attendant of one of the county asylums, reports to the Supervisers: "All the inmates are at present in good physical health. They eat heartily, enjoy a good digestion, and most of them sleep well. The meals served were appetizing and abundant; indeed, the latter quality was necessary, as I never saw laboring men or soldiers in camp fall to with greater zest than was shown by these patients. Almost without exception the patients have improved in physical condition. This has not failed in a majority of cases of a favorable effect upon the mental condition. . . . Good food, cleanliness, good beds, pure air, sufficient exercise, warm rooms and clothing, and regular habits have constituted the general plan of treatment, very little medicine having been administered." All observers of the system seem to agree that freedom and occupation have worked wonders with these poor creatures.

This has been the experience of Wisconsin in regard to county treatment. Of course it would not work well in any State where strict oversight was not maintained over it. The prejudice existing against it is great because the old plan of leaving the county insane in poor-houses, without oversight, wrought such terrible abuses in many instances. There is no doubt that frightful wrongs have been perpetrated upon this helpless class in poor-houses everywhere in times past, and will continue to be perpetrated unless the watchful eyes of authority be kept upon them, and unless the public sentiment of a community can be depended upon to demand proper treatment for all inmates of such institutions. No State should adopt the county plan which is not prepared to give watchful and efficient oversight to the institutions. Of course the same watchfulness is necessary in regard to State institutions also. Eternal vigilance is the price of a good administration of these trusts. The lack of a resident medical attendant has been considered by some a great drawback to the county plan, but practically this has not been found to be so in Wisconsin. The asylums have a Superintendent and attendants, and receive visits from the local physicians when necessary. As even in State institutions the chronic insane get little medical attention, the difference is not great after all. The proportion of curable cases is very small, even among those recently admitted to State hospitals, and the cases of long standing are as well off without a physician as with one.

But whatever plan of nursing the insane is adopted, there are two things which should be demanded of those in charge of the institutions—the greatest freedom from restraint compatible with safety and the employment of the patients at light and pleasant occupations. In the Willard Asylum in New York these methods have been tried very successfully with the chronic insane, and they are being tried by a great many other institutions in the country. The patients are allowed almost entire freedom of movement on the large farms, where the able-bodied men work almost as efficiently as the poorer class of sane laborers, and where the women are given light employment about the house. This working of the patients might very easily become a source of abuse, and is always to be carefully watched to prevent its becoming so. Women, for instance, should not be required to do heavy laundry work, as has been done in some institutions, and the number of hours a day at which they shall do any kind of work should always be limited to their capacity and their desire for employment. Quite a proportion are found anxious for employment, and a certain amount of it is to almost all a great relief from the ennui of their lot. A wise and kindly Superintendent can be trusted to see that the inmates of his institution work enough and do not overwork, and to none but wise and kindly Superintendents should the fortunes of any asylum be intrusted. The practice of retaining good Superintendents for long terms of years is a growing one, and to be especially encouraged. It is now ten years since the Superintendent of any State institution in Minnesota has been dismissed. The Superintendents of seven of their institutions have been in the service an average of thirteen years. In New York many of the Superintendents are serving their third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and even seventh terms of three years each. In Cayuga County the same man has served for thirty years. A large number of the keepers of county poor-houses here have served over ten years.

That all such institutions should be kept entirely free from political control is an axiom among all who have studied the subject. That they are not so kept is shown in the disgraceful condition of many of them today. No other reforms can be hoped for until this reform is accomplished in every State in the land. Let the public institutions of a State be like its schools—forever sacred from anything like political interference. Then can real reforms be inaugurated, and not until then. In the larger asylums the employment of female physicians for the women is urgently demanded and has already been effected in quite a number of cases. There would seem to be no need of argument as to the propriety of such action. A more self-evident proposition it is difficult to conceive, and yet the appointment of such physicians has often been bitterly fought by the specialists in charge of State institutions. An enlightened public opinion will soon make itself felt, in spite of the specialists, and before many years women will have the entire charge of the female insane everywhere, as they doubtless should have today.

If insanity were better understood than it is a much greater proportion of the insane would be cared for in their own homes. There is a great deal of senseless fear of people so afflicted. Oftentimes a slight mental derangement is much aggravated by the patient being forcibly torn from his home and taken away to new and unfamiliar surroundings. The prison aspect of our magnificent hospitals has a very bad effect upon many patients. The fearful homesickness and the missing of familiar faces produce some ill effects with all. The hope which the asylums hold out of a cure being effected is extremely fallacious. Doubtless some are cured who would not be if left at home, but the proportion is very small. Under the hands of a good physician at home probably nearly as many would recover. But of course the worst cases cannot be cared for at home, and the terrible necessity of taking them to hospitals has to be faced by their unfortunate families. That these families should watch over them while there is but the dictate of common humanity. But the majority of people place them in these retreats and forsake them. It is the bitterest cruelty known to the world today. Every properly-managed institution invites inspection, and inspection should be made personally by every person placing a friend in them. Of those who fear or resent inspection nothing further need be said. If there is a position of responsibility under heaven it is the position of Superintendent of one of these hospitals. The position should be made so honorable, that the very best minds in the medical profession would aspire to it. And when the proper man has been found the position should be one of permanence and security. But heart as well as head is demanded of a good Medical Superintendent. Only a man of well-known kindliness of heart and of naturally humane impulses should ever be appointed to such a place. The whole tendency of the life in such an institution is to harden the sensibilities, and no man who is not noble, and high-minded, and tender should be subjected to this hardening process. A man who can ever cease to pity these most miserable of all the world's unfortunates is not a fit man to have charge of them. He should be as compassionate as Jesus. He should feel for them like a mother. He stands to them in the place of God, and he needs wisdom and tenderness that are more God-like than human.

Hattie Tyng Griswold

HARD ON YOUNG MEN.

Minneapolis *Tribune:* How can the society young man save money? Only a few days ago he "went broke" for Christmas presents, and now the toboggan, and the toboggan suit, and the toboggan girl, and the toboggan supper stare him in the face! Verily this is a hard winter.

It Astonished the Public
to hear of the resignation of Dr. Pierce as a Congressman to devote himself solely to his labors as a physician. It was because his true constituents were the sick and afflicted everywhere. They find Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" a beneficent use of his scientific knowledge in their behalf. Consumption, bronchitis, cough, heart-disease, fever and ague, intermittent fever, dropsy, neuralgia, goitre or thick neck, and all diseases of the blood, are cured by this world-renowned medicine. Its properties are wonderful, its action magical. By druggists.

"WE HAVE COME TO STAY."

The Boast of Fire-Eating Wise of Virginia in the National House.

"We Are in the House of Our Fathers," Says the Ex-Confederate Captain.

There the Rebels Will Remain, He Adds in Substance—His Fellow-Democrats Tickled.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—Mr. Herbert (Ala.), from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the Boutelle resolution in the House today calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information relative to the alleged erasures of certain inscriptions and the dismissal of Union soldiers at the Norfolk Navy-Yard with an amendment extending the inquiry to dismissals made at the navy-yard and light-house district at Norfolk during the terms of the immediate predecessors of the present Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Herbert said the present solution was substantially the same as that originally offered by Mr. Boutelle, except that it was somewhat broader. He demanded the previous question. The Republicans resisted this, but were outvoted—87 to 84. Tellers were ordered, the body of the Republicans refraining from voting, and upon the announcement of the result Mr. Perkins of Kansas raised the point of order that no quorum had voted.

"It is evident, then," said Mr. Herbert, "that the gentlemen want their own interrogations answered. I withdraw the report." [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Boutelle—If I may do so I object to the withdrawal of the report.

Mr. Reed of Maine—The report is being acted upon and cannot be withdrawn.

The Speaker held that, as the report was made to the House by order of a committee, it could not be withdrawn without leave of the House. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. Reed—I suggest that the gentleman from Alabama allow amendments to be offered by my colleague.

Mr. Herbert—I have no instructions to allow any amendments.

Mr. Reed—The gentleman can allow amendments to be offered.

Mr. Herbert—I decline to allow any to be offered. The resolution embodies substantially all the inquiries in the original resolution, and I move a call of the House.

Mr. Boutelle inquired whether the gentleman had stated that the committee had instructed him to call the previous question.

Mr. Herbert—I made no such statement.
Mr. Boutelle—He was not so instructed.
Mr. Herbert—I made no such statement.

ARRESTING THE ABSENTEES.

The Republicans opposed the motion for a call of the House, but it was ordered by a vote of yeas 153, nays 123. The call disclosed the presence of 296 members, there being but twenty-nine absentees, and, on motion of Mr. Herbert, a resolution was adopted directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest and bring to the bar of the House such members as were absent without leave. Immediately Mr. Reed moved that all further proceedings under the call be dispensed with. He called attention to the fact that there was an unusually full attendance of members. The sole question which now existed was a question of the liberty of debate. No unreasonable time was asked for by the minority. It could not be that gentlemen on the other side, with a majority of forty, were desirous of suppressing debate from fear of any consequences. No harm ever came in a free country from free discussion of a legitimate proposition.

Mr. Herbert stated that the rules of the House prescribed a reasonable time for debate on a resolution of this kind. Thirty minutes were allowed—fifteen for each side—after the previous question was ordered. It was simply a resolution of inquiry, and there was nothing to debate until the inquiry had been answered.

Mr. Hewitt of New York agreed with Mr. Reed in maintaining the freedom of debate, but in the present case there was nothing to debate. The Democratic side had had to maintain for many years the right of the Representatives of the people to discuss important political questions, and many a time had he seen the other side trying to suppress debate. It did not lie in the mouth of gentlemen on the other side to taunt Democrats with any attempt to limit debate. To undertake to come in now with partisan statements was a waste of public time and an abuse of the confidence of the House.

Mr. Reed's motion was voted down, and after a short wait the Sergeant-at-Arms brought to the bar of the House Messrs. Sowden, Riggs, and Bingham. After being considerably guyed by their associates the excuses presented by these gentlemen were deemed satisfactory and they were released from custody. At 2:30 Mr. Herbert thought he had secured a quorum of Democrats, and accordingly further proceedings under the call were dispensed with. The previous question was then ordered on the resolution—yeas 159, nays 91.

BOUTELLE'S HOT SHOT.

Then commenced a political debate, which was opened by Mr. Boutelle, who premised his direct speech upon the resolution with a remark calling attention to the fact that the first legislative act of the House had been the passage by unanimous consent of a bill removing the political disabilities of an ex-Confederate who had waited more than twenty years before discovering a desire to be placed in the line of eligibility to an appointment under the executive department of the United States. In contrast with this he (Mr. Boutelle) had been informed that fifteen minutes of time was an ample allowance in which to present the case of the outrageous dismissal of disabled veterans of the Union army from the employment of the Government and the obliteration, defacement, and removal of inscriptions commemorative of the success of the Union army. A Norfolk paper had stated that Commandant Truxton, in place of censure, was entitled to praise. The paper said that when he had taken charge of the Norfolk navy-yard he had found inscriptions intended to keep alive and embitter memories of civil strife and had patriotically ordered them to be removed. Mr. Boutelle then referred to the removal of the Superintendent of Machinery at the navy-yard, because of his demurring to the defacement of the dry-dock, and the appointment of a man whose title to the position rested on a service in the Confederate army. If, said Mr. Boutelle, the time had come, or should come, to obliterate the great memories of the Rebellion the monuments of the Rebellion itself should first be torn down. Let not the work be begun by taking down inscriptions commemorative of the victories of the armies of the United States. He read a list of great marble monuments growing up all over this land to perpetuate the cause of treason and rebellion. The soldier who came to Washington might wander in vain through the great art repository of the city looking for the counterfeit presentment of one of the heroes who sustained the flag of the Union. He would find that the only men who were memorialized and remembered in the Corcoran Art Gallery were Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson. There was no justice in the claim that a broad patriotism required the obliteration of the records of the grandest triumph ever made for humanity since first the morning stars sang together. [Applause on the Republican side.] The people of the country ought to say, as old Gen. Dix said in regard to the American flag: "If any man attempts to pull down a memorial of the great triumph of the loyal people of this country shoot him on the spot." [Prolonged applause on the Republican side.] Whether his position were that of a member of Congress or a citizen in private life he entered his protest against this morbid sentimentality; against this false idea of magnanimity which would for one moment tolerate the laying of the hands of desecration on the memorials of the triumph of the Union arms. In the case of the Norfolk Navy-Yard and Custom-House, gallant, efficient, worthy, faithful, public servants, who had followed the flag of their country across a hundred battlefields, had been turned out that their places might be given to men who had fought to destroy the Government. [Applause on the Republican side.]

MR. WISE'S RETORT.

Mr. Wise of Virginia said that the Secretary of the Navy was called upon to report if any tablets had been destroyed at the Norfolk Navy-Yard which commemorated the fact that the dry-dock at Portsmouth had been destroyed. He was glad of the opportunity to inform the gentleman from Maine that the dry-dock at Portsmouth had never been destroyed. [Applause on the Democratic side.] The gentleman asked the Secretary of the Navy if inscriptions had been removed from cannon captured from the Confederate army. He would inform the gentleman from Maine that no cannon with such inscriptions had ever been in the Portsmouth Navy-Yard. [Applause on the Democratic side.] The gentleman from Maine wanted to know if a Union soldier had been discharged and a Confederate put in his place. He would inform the gentleman from Maine that the man who was discharged had never been in the Union army, had never been within a thousand miles of a line of battle, and had never heard the music of a minie bullet. [Applause and laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Boutelle—Did he not render great service to his country?

"No, sir," replied Mr. Wise. "He, sir, was in receipt of a large salary in a bomb-proof position, while brave men fought the battles of their country."

Mr. Brady of Virginia rose and asked permission to propound a question.

"No, sir; no, sir!" exclaimed Mr. Wise. "I will give my attention to you in one minute. The Confederate, or the man who you (Mr. Boutelle) allege was appointed on account of his service in the Confederate army, was appointed after a competitive examination, and the man to whom you refer was removed for beastly intoxication. [Applause and laughter on the Democratic side.] One other fact I commend to your consideration. During the Arthur Administration the Postmaster at Portsmouth, who was a Union soldier, twice wounded and twice promoted for gallantry, was removed at the dictation of William Mahone. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Ah, Mr. Speaker, it is a good thing to raise a fuss over this, isn't it? Your fellow-citizens of Maine," addressing Mr. Boutelle, "are anxious to know if a Confederate has been appointed in the Norfolk navy-yard by this Administration. Have you forgotten that during the Grant Administration and during the Administration of Hayes and Arthur you sent the Captain of the Confederate guerrillas—John S. Mosby—to represent the Government of the United States in a foreign country? [Applause on the Democratic side.] Have you forgotten that Longstreet, a Confederate Lieutenant-General, was selected by your Republican Administration for the most important office in Georgia? Why is it, I will ask the gentleman from Maine, that we have not heard a howl from that ice-bound region about these appointments?" [Laughter on the Democratic side.] "Does the gentleman desire a reply?" inquired Mr. Boutelle.

A PLEA FOR PEACE.

"No, sir," exclaimed Mr. Wise, "go read the speech of the Senator of the United States who, with all kindness, is in the estimation of the whole country a better man than you are. Go read the speech of Charles Sumner of Massachusetts."

"If Charles Sumner knew that his magnanimous suggestion would be quoted by you for such a purpose he would turn in his grave," exclaimed Mr. Boutelle, amid much confusion.

"Go," continued Mr. Wise, "read the speech of Charles Sumner of Massachusetts. If I mistake not he was the first in the country who declared, some fifteen years ago, that the time had come for peace, and that the bitter memories of the War should be removed. And mark the contrast between the leader of the Federal army and the gentleman from Maine. The last words spoken by that great leader on his dying bed at MacGregor were that he thanked God that he closed his eyes on the world believing that peace had returned to a distracted country. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to say one word more to the gentleman from Maine while we sit here and vote pensions to our soldiers."

"Our soldiers!" exclaimed Mr. Boutelle.

"Yes," replied Mr. Wise, "our soldiers. We are in the house of our fathers and we have come to stay. [Applause on the Democratic side.] While we are ready and willing to vote pensions to honorably-discharged soldiers who served their country in time of war, we will never consent that it shall be held, and proclaimed on high, that one who happened to have been in the Confederate army is forever disbarred from the service of his country. I protest that these honorable soldiers of the Union army shall never again be subjected to the treatment that they were subjected to under the last Administration, when men who fought bravely for the Union, under the circular bearing the names of William Mahone as Chairman, and James D. Brady, the present member of this House, as Secretary——"

"There was no such circular," interrupted Mr. Brady. "I challenge him to produce the circular."

"When," continued Mr. Wise, not heeding the interruption, "they were required, under the whip of a master, to give money for partisan purposes—required like slaves to hold their ballots up that their bosses' minions might see whether they voted right. O, what an attitude in which to place a discharged soldier of the Union—under the whip and the lash of a Confederate Brigadier!" [Loud and continued applause on the Democratic side and in the galleries.]

The resolution, as amended by the Committee on Naval Affairs, was then adopted, and the House took a recess, the evening session to be for the consideration of pension bills.

The House at its evening session passed sixteen pension and two disability bills and adjourned until Monday.

POST-OFFICE SQUABBLES.

NO END OF TROUBLE FOR SPRINGER AT SPRINGFIELD—A LITTLE ROW IN MASSACHUSETTS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—There has been apparently but little of interest transpiring during the last week in Springfield in relation to the post-office squabble. From the very start Editor Kidd has been bitterly opposed to the prospective appointment of Editor Clendenin, but within the last few days the tone of the *Monitor* editorials has radically changed. Many overtures have been made to the friends of Gen. McClernand to induce him to withdraw from the fight, and extravagant promises of the control of much of the patronage have been made. Soft situations for McClernand's friends have been proffered, but the veteran soldier is the one who needs the patronage much more than his friends. Mr. Clendenin's cause is now being championed at Washington by Col. Henry Davis of this city. The Clendenin faction now claim to believe that the McClernand faction has lost hope of McClernand's being appointed at this time, but have come to the conclusion that Clendenin may be appointed but will be knocked out by the Senate.

Notwithstanding the claims of Mr. Clendenin that, if he is appointed, he can calm the troubled waters and bring harmony to the Bourbon camp, nine-tenths of the said Bourbons dissent from his opinion, and there is no use denying that, whoever is appointed, it will greatly injure Springer's chances for renomination to Congress. There are many prominent workers who have worked for Springer in the primaries, at the conventions, and at the polls every time he asked for a nomination, and it is a remarkable fact that these have almost universally been ignored, and consequently there is a vast amount of dissatisfaction. These men are good politicians and say but little, but they keep up a continual thinking, and when the time comes for work they will act and act effectually. There is a compact entered into among the leading politicians of the counties composing the district to do all in their power to defeat Springer when he bobs up again, but the only trouble so far has been to select a man that all can unite upon. The recent phase in the post-office fight here has brought Gen. McClernand so prominently to the front that, should he not be appointed Postmaster, he will be pushed by his friends as a candidate for Congress, and this information will cause general consternation in the Springer camp.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Some months ago the Democrats of Fairhaven made a move to oust Postmaster Morton and have Eben Aiken Jr. appointed. Petitions were circulated, and the names of most of the Democrats of the town were obtained urging Aiken's appointment. The Town Committee alleges that the matter was placed in the hands of Weston Howland, and that he, instead of carrying out the intentions of the committee and party, attempted to falsify the papers so as to make them appear in favor of George A. Briggs as a candidate for the office. When the affair came out it caused much talk. Last evening the Democratic Town Committee passed resolutions making the above charges and denouncing Mr. Howland for his course in the matter, and accusing him of working to secure for himself the Collectorship of Customs of New Bedford.

SEALS HUNTING SALMON.

Portland *Oregonian*: Mr. Cook, who is engaged in fishing for winter salmon at Lewis River, was in the city yesterday. He accounts for the great scarcity of salmon in the market at present by the fact that the river is swarming with seals, which destroy great numbers of fish. He states that as soon as a fish strikes his net a seal goes for it and gets it before the fisherman can reach it. Shooting the seals has no effect, except on the ones shot, as others take their places. At night the seals fairly swarm into the river and take the very fish out of the nets. Winter salmon are scarce this season, and the seals are determined to have first choice. Before long the fishermen of the Columbia will have to begin a war of extermination on the seals and sea-lions, which prey on the salmon they need in their business.

OUR STANDING ARMY.

The Senate Not Inclined to Increase the Rank and Pay of Officers.

Military Attachés—Prospective Changes in the Artillery Arm of the Service.

The Latest as to Individual Cases—New Regulations—Special Orders—Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Those officers on the retired list of the army having bills pending before Congress for increase of rank and pay will meet with cold comfort from the Senate. Hardly a Congress has passed but that a dozen or so of bills of this character have become laws, and every new Congress seems to bring more. There are probably fifty now pending. At the last meeting of the Military Committee the whole session was devoted to discussion on this subject. Senator Logan took a decided stand against the practice of individual retirement laws. He said he had always been opposed to this kind of legislation, but had occasionally allowed himself to be persuaded into voting for a bill in which other members seemed to have some special interest. He had now, however, fully determined to oppose every bill of the kind that came before the committee, and asked the support of the other members in that direction. He regards the present general retirement laws as not only ample but extremely generous. To show the committee to what extent Congress had increased the pension appropriations by individual legislation he asked for and received permission to send to the Paymaster-General of the army for a statement of the number of officers now on the retired list, those who have received additional rank and pay by Congressional legislation since retirement, and the total amount paid annually to retired officers. When this statement is furnished Senator Logan proposes to make it a part of the first adverse report on the subject that is submitted to the Senate from the committee.

Representative Breckinridge's bill, introduced the other day, providing for the assignment of army officers as military attachés to foreign legations, receives the hearty support of officers here, especially the Adjutant-General and his assistants. Its provisions are exactly in the line proposed by the Adjutant-General some time ago when he talked of establishing a bureau of army intelligence on the plan of the present Naval Intelligence Bureau. The bill provides that an officer be assigned to each of the following legations: London, Paris, Vienna, Madrid, Constantinople, Berlin, Naples, and St. Petersburg. The duties will be to collect the latest and most accurate information as to foreign armies, improvement and alterations in the art of war, character of weapons, munitions of war, drill, discipline, etc. No officer over the age of 45 years shall be eligible for such assignment, and not more than two at any one time shall belong to the same arm of the service.

THE ARTILLERY ARM.

A new bill to promote the efficiency of the artillery arm of the service was introduced in both Houses this week. It is somewhat like the Manderson bill to increase the efficiency of the infantry in that it materially increases the number of officers without making any provision whatever for more enlisted men. This is believed to be the principal objection to the Manderson bill. Congress is already saying that there are too many officers for the small force of enlisted men. It is plain, therefore, that the latter will have to be increased before either of these bills can be expected to go on the statute-book. The following is the full text of the bill referred to:

SEC. 1. That in view of the special requirements of the artillery arm of the service there be and are hereby created, and shall hereafter be maintained as part of the permanent establishment of each regiment of artillery, twelve Captaincies in addition to those now authorized by law, which shall be filled in each regiment by the promotion according to seniority of the First-Lieutenants thereof.

SEC. 2. That the Captains authorized by the provisions of Sec. 1 of this act shall be assigned in their respective regiments, one to each battery, as junior Captain.

SEC. 3. That the number of First Lieutenants in a regiment of artillery shall hereafter be reduced to fourteen, two of whom shall be extra Lieutenants and shall be assigned to duty, one as regimental Adjutant, the other as regimental Quartermaster.

SEC. 4. That the pay of the Captains authorized by the first section of this act shall be $1,700 a year when dismounted and $1,900 a year when mounted, together with the allowances attaching to this grade and the increase of pay for length of service now provided for by law.

SEC. 5. That whenever a vacancy shall occur among the first twelve Captains of any regiment of artillery it shall be filled by the senior Captain of such regiment provided for in the first section of this act, who shall thereafter receive the pay and allowances of a Captain of artillery now established by law.

INDIVIDUAL CASES.

Officers here were surprised to learn that Capt. George W. Davis, Fourteenth Infantry, who was recently relieved from duty as aide-de-camp to the Lieutenant-General under Secretary Endicott's emphatic order, had been telegraphed by the Secretary to return to Washington. The first impression was that the Secretary was backing down from the stand he had taken against officers being absent from their regiments for any great length of time, and that Capt. Davis was to be relegated to his former pleasant duties with Col. Casey. This being denied, it was then thought that he was coming on the request of the President to accept the vacancy of Major in the Bureau of Military Justice caused by the death of Maj. Henry Goodfellow. It was learned at the Adjutant-General's office this afternoon, however, that neither version was correct. He is to be granted leave of absence upon his arrival here for one year for the purpose of taking charge of some engineering work on the Nicaraguan Canal under the direction of the Nicaraguan Canal Company. He is expected to either resign or return to his station at the expiration of that time.

The Secretary of War has declined to grant the application of Deputy Quartermaster-General Charles A. Reynolds, who recently applied for retirement under the thirty-year act in order to escape the undesirable order directing him to take station at Vancouver's Barracks, Washington Territory, as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Columbia. Secretary Endicott regards the thirty-year law as intended for use only in cases of emergency or necessity, and, as Col. Reynolds' evident purpose is to escape uncongenial duty, he maintains that it would not be to the best interest of the service to apply it to such cases. Col. Reynolds is now at his home in Baltimore on temporary delay. When this expires, as far as the War Department is informed, he will comply with his orders. It has been stated, however, that he would resign rather than obey them. It is said that he has recently come into possession of a fortune, so that his commission in the army is no longer an object.

A general order has been issued from the War Department amending paragraph 10 of the regulations regarding rank of officers and non-commissioned officers. According to this amendment the grade of General disappears, that of Lieutenant-General heading the list. The new arrangement is as follows:

1, Lieutenant-General; 2, Major-General; 3, Brigadier-General; 4, Colonel; 5, Lieutenant-Colonel; 6, Major; 7, Captain; 8, First-Lieutenant; 9, Second-Lieutenant; 10, Cadet; 11, Sergeant-Major; 12, Quartermaster-Sergeant (regimental); 13, Ordnance, Commissary, and Post Quartermaster-Sergeant, Hospital Steward of the first-class, Chief Musician, Principal Musician, Chief Trumpeter, and Saddler Sergeant; 14, First Sergeant; 15, Sergeant; 16, Corporal.

The following officers of the army are registered at the Adjutant-General's office:

First-Lieut. E. L. Zalinski, Fifth Artillery; Lieut.-Col. Henry L. Abbott, Engineers; First-Lieut. Ralph W. Hoyt, Eleventh Infantry; Capt. Charles Bendine; Capt. David Wills, retired; Col. Daniel McClure; Lieut. H. C. Carbaugh, Fifth Artillery; Maj. Charles W. Raymond, Engineers; Lieut. Robert Hanna; First-Lieut. C. T. Roe, Second Artillery; Capt. H. Briggs, retired.

SPECIAL ORDERS, ETC.

The following special orders have been issued from the War Department:

Capt. William Mitchell, Third Infantry, will report by letter to Maj.-Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, President of the Army Retiring Board, convened at Governor's Island, New York harbor, and will appear before the board for examination when summoned.

Second-Lieut. John C. Walshe, Signal Corps, will be relieved from duty at Fort Myer, Va., upon the arrival at that station of First-Lieut. Richard E. Thompson, Sixth Infantry, and will then report in person to the Chief Signal Officer of the army in this city for duty in his office.

Capt. Frank Heath, ordnance department, will proceed to Hartford, Conn., for the purpose of inspecting machine guns in process of manufacture at that place for the United States, and on completion of this duty will return to his station at the National Armory, Springfield, Mass.

Under the provisions of the act of Congress approved Feb. 14, 1885, the following-named enlisted men are by direction of the President, upon their own applications, placed upon the retired list created by that act: Ordnance-Sergeant John Lewis, U. S. A.; Private Michael Powell, Battery H, Second Artillery.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered:

Lieut.-Col. Cyrus B. Comstock is relieved from duty in New York City and will take station at Willet's Point, N. Y., and relieve Lieut.-Col. Henry L. Abbot of the command of the Engineer School of Application, the Engineer depot and post of Willet's Point, the command of the Battalion of Engineers, the charge of the fort at Willet's Point, and the construction of Fort Schuyler, New York.

Lieut.-Col. Abbott will proceed to and take station in New York City, continuing his duties as a member of the Board of Engineers.

Lieut.-Col. Walter McFarland will relieve Maj. George L. Gillespie of the duties now under his charge, and will report to Col. James C. Duane for duty as a member of the Board of Engineers.

Maj. Gillespie will take station at Boston, relieving Maj. Charles W. Raymond of the duties now under his charge.

Maj. Raymond will take station at New Orleans, relieving Maj. Amos Stickney of all duties now under his charge.

Maj. Stickney will take station at Milwaukee, Wis., relieving Lieut.-Col. John W. Barlow of the works now under his charge.

Lieut.-Col. Barlow will take station at Chattanooga, Tenn., relieving Maj. William R. King of the duties now under his charge.

Maj. King will take station at Willet's Point, N. Y., reporting to Lieut.-Col. Cyrus B. Comstock for duty under his orders, and relieving him of the command of the battalion of engineers.

Capt. James F. Gregory is relieved from his duties in this city and will proceed to Baltimore, Md., and relieve Maj. Jared A. Smith of his present duties, reporting for duty as engineer of the Fifth and Sixth Lighthouse Districts.

Maj. Smith will take station at Portland, Me., relieving Col. Charles E. Blunt of the duties now under his charge.

Col. Blunt will assume the duties of supervising engineer of the district in charge of Majs. Jared A. Smith, Lewis C. Overman, and Milton B. Adams, and Capt. Edward Maguire.

Lieut.-Col. David C. Houston is relieved from his present duties and will take station in New York City, relieving Lieut.-Col. Walker McFarland of such works as the Chief of Engineers shall indicate, and reporting to Col. James C. Duane for duty as a member of the Board of Engineers.

The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted First-Lieut. Thomas J. Clay, Tenth infantry, is extended six months on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted Maj. Michael R. Morgan, Commissary of Subsistence, is extended ten days.

The leave of absence on certificate of disability granted Maj. Warren Webster, Surgeon, U. S. A., is extended nine months on account of sickness.

Gen. Sheridan, in his recent examination by the Congressional Commission considering the organization of the scientific bureaus, expressed the opinion that so far as the utility of Fort Myer is concerned for the purpose of teaching military signaling it could be dispensed with. The signal bureau, he said, had nothing especially to do with that work. During the War no trouble was experienced in training signal men for service. The meteorological work he did not consider as belonging to the army, but to the business of the country. While it might be necessary for the present to keep up the military feature of this service, he thought it would be well to gradually work out of it.

LOCAL POLITICS.

THIRD-WARDERS WHO WANT THEIR PRECINCTS REARRANGED—PATENT BALLOT-BOXES—THE MAYORALTY CONTEST—KASPAREK SATISFIED.

The Election Commission listened to a large delegation of Republicans from the Third Ward yesterday, who complained of the manner of districting their ward under the new law. The delegation wanted to have the precincts extend through the whole width of the ward, but only one block from north to south, so that the polling-places could all be located on State street. This plan is impracticable, because the number of voters in some precincts would far exceed the limit fixed by the law, while in others it would fall far short. Mr. Hoffman suggested as a compromise that the district east of Indiana avenue be divided into two or three precincts, as at present, and that the plan of making the precincts one block wide be adopted for the part lying west of Indiana avenue. By this means the population along State and Clark streets would not be discommoded, and the only ones who would be put out at all would be the residents along the avenues. The matter was finally turned over to Chief-Deputy Crean, who will meet the objectors at the office of the Election Commission today. The principal argument of the objectors is that under their plan of districting a better class of judges could be obtained.

The clerks who have been engaged in districting the city are out locating the polling-places, at least a majority of them. About five or six men more will have to be engaged to do this work, since some of the present employés will always be needed at the office for clerical work.

One of the inventors of patent ballot-boxes who have been exhibiting their inventions to the various committees of citizens, Mr. Charles F. Dodge of Michigan, was at Commissioner Hoffman's office yesterday trying to induce the Commissioner to buy his box. The Commissioner will not take any action in the matter at present.

Notice was served on A. W. Green yesterday that A. C. Story would this morning in the County Court move to have the Mayoralty-contest case set for hearing at the earliest date practicable and to have such other proceedings as in the discretion of the court may seem proper. Mr. Story said he had given the contestants over a month in which to decide upon what course to take or to work up their evidence. He wanted to get the case off his hands and have some final settlement, whether in the nature of a default or judgment on the evidence. At all events, he said, the title of Harrison to the office he is holding should be established by the court in some form. What the counsel for the contestants will do remains to be seen. They declined to divulge their intentions yesterday.

The Executive Committee of the Cook County Democratic Club last night appointed the following standing committees: Finance, Charles H. Schwab, S. T. Cady, M. C. McDonald, Eugene Prager, Timothy Ryan; House, James O'Brien, Louis Adams, M. C. McDonald; Printing, M. J. Corcoran, Henry Murry, Eugene Prager; Library, Frank Baker, George Kersten, St. Clair Sutherland. The appointment of the Political Committee was delegated to President Kern. William J. McGarigle will probably be the Chairman of the Executive Committee, though a permanent organization has not yet been arrived at.

Speaking of the officers of the Cook County Club, the Young Democrats are very much dissatisfied with the selections. If the intentions of the leaders were really to reform the politics of the county, they say, such selections would not have been made. As the matter stands, the Young Democrats want to show the Cook County Club that it does not represent the Democracy of the county, and that there are at least 10,000 men who will not be ruled by a club of 500.

At a meeting of the Young Democrats of the Fourth Ward Thursday night William E. Corsett tendered his resignation as President of the club. The resignation was accepted and a successor will be elected Feb. 9. Mr. Corsett has been appointed to an office by Collector Stone, and considered it more "consistent" to resign his political office.

The votes in the remaining precincts of the Sixth Ward were counted yesterday by the Council Committee on Elections, and the result was a gain of five for Kasparek, making seven in all. Kasparek said he was satisfied, he having been misled by the statements of friends.

TUNISIAN CAPS.

A curious manufacture peculiar to Tunis is that of skull-caps, noted for their brilliancy of color, their fineness and durability, as compared with those made in France and Italy. The wool, a mixture of native Tunisian and Spanish, the proportions of each varying according to the intended fineness and price of the article, is combed and spun into a fine soft thread and woven, or oftener knit, into the conical caps. These are soaked in oil, and then, a kind of form being placed on the knee of the workman, they are milled by rubbing the sides together, frequently turning the caps; by this process they are reduced to about one-half their first size. When the cap is sufficiently thickened, it is brushed with a burr from a kind of thistle, in order to bring out the nap, the fibres of which project too far being cut off with shears. The caps, thus reduced, napped, and clipped, are in the form of a demi-globe, and are then sent to Zarvan, to be dyed a deep crimson, the water at this place being of a peculiar adaptness for the dyeing.

HIGH JUMPERS.

Prof. Landmark, chief director of the Norwegian fisheries, asserts that salmon sometimes jump perpendicularly sixteen feet.

THE BIG BOARD OF TRADE

It Urges Upon Congress the Necessity of Stopping the Undervaluations Frauds.

The Senate Inter-State Commerce Bill Indorsed with a Few Slight Exceptions.

Chicago Gets Through a Resolution About Pork Discrimination in Foreign Lands.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—On reassembling this morning the National Board of Trade adopted the following resolution, embodied by Mr. Samson of Boston:

Resolved, That we urge upon Congress the importance of passing some stringent laws to prevent the undervaluation of merchandise imported into the United States, and the prevention of damage allowance frauds.

Also the following, introduced by ex-Senator Corbett of Oregon:

WHEREAS, Encroachments are constantly being made upon the navigable waters and harbors of the United States by the deposit of ballast and other material therein, and by the construction of wharves and other works beyond proper limits, so as to materially interfere with navigation and harbor facilities; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Board of Trade most respectfully recommend the enactment of a law by Congress authorizing the Secretary of War, through the Engineer Department, to define the harbor limit and lines of limit of the navigable water courses within the jurisdiction of the United States, and within which lines and limits obstructions shall not be permitted.

Also the following, introduced by Mr. Murray of Cincinnati:

Resolved, That the cental system current in Liverpool and the Pacific States of this country, representing 100 pounds avoirdupois, is hereby approved and recommended for general adoption by this and other countries as a standard for grain measure.

At this point the board took a recess for the purpose of paying their respects to President Cleveland.

At the White House short addresses were made by Mr. Fraley, President of the board, and Mr. Patterson of New Jersey, to which the President made a brief response, saying that their visit reminded him of the importance of the interests represented by the board, and giving assurance that they would receive due consideration at his hands. Mr. Fraley said to the President that he had been delegated to inform him of the board's indorsement of the policy of the administration in regard to the silver question, civil-service reform, the commercial reciprocity treaties, etc.

INTER-STATE TRAFFIC.

After recess the board received and, after a long debate, adopted by a vote of 22 to 8 the report from the Special Committee on Inter-State Traffic. It says that the "bill to regulate commerce" introduced to the Senate of the United States by its special committee Jan. 18, 1886, and known as Senate bill 1,093, is (subject to the exceptions hereinafter named) heartily approved by the National Board of Trade. We respectfully suggest the following amendments, which, in our judgment, would contribute materially to the efficiency and usefulness of the bill:

First—The striking out of Sec. 4, which prohibits the charging or receiving of any greater compensation in the aggregate for the transportation of passengers or property for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line in the same direction and from the same original point of departure. This board deems this to be an unnecessary restriction upon the freedom of transportation and one in which its practical application would result in increasing the rates charged for long distances rather than in diminishing those charged for shorter ones. It would debar many important transportation lines from participating in through traffic for long distances, where the rates are too low to admit of their application to business terminating at local points on their several lines, such through traffic being a source of additional revenue at comparatively small additional cost. The remedy provided by appealing to the commission would impose upon the transportation lines a serious burden, and the multiplicity of cases arising would overtax the commission.

Second—The text of the second clause of Sec. 1 makes the provisions of the bill apply to the transportation of passengers or property by any vessel or vessels. In the judgment of this board all matters relating to transportation conducted wholly upon or by water should be exempt from the terms of the bill, the Nation's waterways being open to free competition, and such competition being sufficiently extensive to afford ample protection to public interests without further legal restrictions.

Third—The salary named for each Commissioner should not be less than $10,000 per annum.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST PORK.

The following resolution presented by the Chicago Board of Trade was adopted without debate:

Resolved, That the National Board of Trade reaffirms its action of last year in regard to foreign discrimination against American pork, and urges the prompt passage of House bill No. 3,987, that provides for the inspection of live stock, hog products, and dressed beef for export, and that gives the President the power to prevent the importation of any food or drinks adulterated to an extent dangerous to the health and welfare of the people of the United States.

The resolution upon the creation of a department of commerce adopted last night was amended by the addition of the following:

And this board approves House bill No. 3,036, and recommends its passage.

The resolution presented by the Philadelphia Board of Trade that the usefulness of the Post-Office Department should be extended in the direction of telegraphic communication, and urging upon Congress the earliest favorable consideration of this question, was, after an animated discussion, defeated by a vote of 19 to 12. The following resolution was adopted without debate:

Resolved, That the measure now pending to amend the Constitution of the United States so as to allow the President to veto separate items in an annual appropriation bill is one which should be adopted.

Also the following:

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the recommendation of ex-President Arthur that Congress should without delay provide a definite method of settling electoral disputes like that which occurred in 1879, and a repetition of which at one time seemed possible in the last Presidential contest.

Adjourned sine die.

The delegates were given a banquet this evening.

DRUGGISTS AND DOCTORS.

PHYSICIANS WHO GET PERCENTAGES ON PRESCRIPTIONS SENT TO DRUG STORES.

Interview with a druggist: It will not be possible to find out from druggists what doctors get percentages on the prescriptions they send to drug stores, or whether any doctors get such a percentage. I have heard stories to that effect, but do not want to repeat them. I have been told that a certain prominent physician insists on having his patients go to certain stores to which he directs them, and that this physician gets 25 or 30 per cent of the sales which he thus throws in the druggist's way. For a time the patients took their prescriptions to other drug stores than those indicated, and when the physician would come in and see the label on the bottle he would throw it and its contents out of the window, and give the patient and everybody else merry —— for not following his directions. Now that physician's patients are obliged to go to the druggist he wants, for no other can read the special vocabulary which he has arranged and uses in writing his prescriptions. My experience has been this: I went to a certain physician and asked him to send me some of his patients. He told me he would send them, and he did. He sent dozens for a week, and came into the store every day. I gave him cigars and made him numerous presents, and he always insisted on my acknowledging that he had helped me to a regular boom. At last one day he suggested that we might have an understanding with each other. He said he would continue sending prescriptions to me if I gave him an interest in the business—that is, an interest in his own prescriptions. "You mean a percentage, doctor?" "Yes," said he. "Then I should have to charge customers that much more." The doctor remarked that that made no difference. Did I make a bargain with him? Well, now, I'm not going to say anything, for if I say yes, the public will think I charge that much more for my drugs, and if I say no, all the other druggists in town will say I'm a damphool.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

A QUEER "AD."

The following advertisement appears in a Vienna newspaper: "A respectable married couple, of whom the husband is no dancer, desires to make the acquaintance of an equally respectable couple where the wife is no dancer, in order to visit balls in company."

LORD NORROWAY'S HEIR.

Lord Norroway was a wealthy and eccentric old peer, who lived the greater part of his time in a somewhat remote northern county, rarely came to London, and rather prided himself upon the originality of his views and his aversion to following blindly what the newspapers call the traditions of his order. Thus he was almost a Radical in politics, though he took but small interest in party squabbles, held very advanced views of his duties as a landlord and of the rights of his tenants and laborers; and in supporting churches, schools, and suchlike institutions, which he did after a very liberal manner, he contrived that both churchmen and dissenters should reap the benefit of his generosity as nearly as possible in equal shares. Hence it happened that, although some rabid parsons and fanatic Tories professed to look upon Lord Norroway with righteous horror—except, of course, when it suited their purpose, as it often did, to express different sentiments—he was beyond all comparison the most popular personage within a radius of 100 miles of his castle. He was, in fact, a hot-tempered but exceedingly genial and kindly old man, blunt, straightforward, and terribly outspoken. Contrary to the custom of the British aristocracy, Lord Norroway had never married, but he had two nieces and a nephew, his heir, who was perhaps the only man in the world he cordially and thoroughly disliked. The Earl was a pretty acute judge of character, and though he had frequently made violent efforts at least to tolerate the society of his dead brother's son, the fact remained stubborn and uncompromising—Mr. Philip Looseley was simply detestable in his eyes. In this view at all events Lord Norroway was not peculiar, for ever since his Eton days Mr. Looseley had been looked upon as a hopelessly bad lot, even by the fast and unscrupulous set of young men with whom he consorted in town. A certain amount of more or less gentlemanly vice is of course allowed to be not only natural but indispensable to a scion of a great house who is heir presumptive to an earldom and large estates; but Mr. Looseley's vices were not gentlemanly—in fact, they were very much the reverse. He was the exact opposite of his uncle—a plausible humbug who would swindle his best friend, and in whose eyes no woman was sacred. From boyhood he had been mixed up in every variety of shady transaction, and though he had, of course, his select band of toadies and parasites, he could boast of no real friends, for ninety-nine men out of a hundred who could afford to draw the line anywhere, drew it, as they said, at Mr. Philip Looseley. In his relations with the fair sex, Mr. Looseley was more fortunate, for in the eyes of matchmaking mothers and ambitious maidens a coronet in prospective covers a multitude of sins; besides, Looseley was by no means a bad-looking man, and could make himself sufficiently agreeable when he liked, so he had a certain number of lady-admirers, both married and single.

Lord Norroway was verging on 75, the greater part of the estate was entailed, and Philip's succession to the family honors seemed merely a question of a few years. Although Looseley's two sisters, girls of 15 and 16, lived with their uncle at Norroway Castle, that worthy old gentleman had not set his eyes upon his hopeful heir for a year or more, when it suddenly occurred to him that it would be just as well to make an effort to keep up appearances, and to ask Mr. Philip up north to the cover-shooting. He did so, and in due course Mr. Looseley appeared.

The Misses Looseley did not go to school; they had a governess, who lived at Norroway, and many masters, who came and went in accordance with the requirements of their pupils' education. The governess question had always been rather a difficulty with Lord Norroway. He had peculiar ideas of the position of these domestic drudges, and persisted in treating them as if they were members of the family. Hence it came to pass that more than one governess, misunderstanding the old man's courteous kindness—he never lost his temper with a woman—became filled with wild hopes of marrying him, and worked so hard to attain her object that Lord Norroway was compelled to dispense with her services.

But, at the time of Mr. Looseley's visit, the Earl flattered himself that he had secured a perfect treasure. Miss Kate Greener was the daughter of a deceased Indian Colonel; she was a lady, and very accomplished, with perfect manners and considerable tact. She was, moreover, decidedly pretty, and the girls quite adored her. She evinced not the smallest disposition to make love to Lord Norroway, though the old gentleman, for once in a way, would have been rather flattered had she done so. When Mr. Looseley arrived she was in due course introduced to him, and, though he naturally despised governesses, he was somewhat piqued to discover that neither his personal attractions nor his dazzling prospects commanded from her that respect and admiration which he conceived to be his due. So, after a few days' residence at the castle, Looseley began, in his own crafty and deliberate fashion, to make furious love to Miss Greener. Kate was a clever girl, but she was ignorant of the world and its ways, and was no match for a practiced hand like Philip. Before long the Earl began to suspect that something was going on, and, with his usual impetuosity, he called Looseley to his study and rushed at the subject headlong.

"Look here, Master Philip," he said, "I know you pretty well, and I tell you I won't have that girl made a fool of—or worse. Do you understand me?"

"Perfectly, sir," replied Mr. Looseley, with easy indifference; "but why you should think I want to make a fool of her I can't imagine."

"Do you mean to say you have not been making love to her?"

"Most certainly I have not," replied the unabashed Philip.

Lord Norroway stared at his nephew's inscrutable face in a vain effort to read his thoughts.

"Humph!" he growled. "Well, I won't have it, that's all. The girl is a lady and a great deal too good for you!"

Naturally enough, this interview had anything but the desired effect. Obstacles merely roused Mr. Looseley to fresh exertions, and he said to himself, with an unpleasant leer:

"Believe the old 'un's mashed himself! But I must be careful. Quarreling with him don't pay."

Unfortunately, Lord Norroway said nothing to Kate herself on the subject. He was curiously diffident with women in such matters, and thought that his interference would be misunderstood.

So matters went on, and Philip took care that the Earl's suspicions should be lulled, if not banished. Mr. Looseley lingered on at the castle longer than usual, and it so happened that he took his departure within two days of the time when Miss Greener went for a week's holiday to visit an aunt in Kent. She returned in due course, looking somewhat anxious and worried, but Lord Norroway forebore to question her as to the cause. He thought she was fretting a little after his worthless nephew, but hoped that she would get over her disappointment. But as the weeks went on Miss Greener's depression became more marked than ever, and her eyes sometimes looked suspiciously red.

"I believe that infernal scamp has been fooling the poor girl," said Lord Norroway to himself; "but I'll be even with him if he has."

A little later Mr. Looseley suddenly put in an appearance at the castle. He had not been invited, and the Earl was anything but glad to see him. He could not, however, turn his nephew out of the house without valid reason, so he submitted to the infliction with indifferent grace. Mr. Looseley greeted Kate with his usual easy carelessness; but the girl could not hide her emotion from Lord Norroway's keen eyes, and the old man determined to keep a very sharp lookout, and if he discovered anything to tell Miss Greener his nephew's character in plain words.

One day it happened that the girls were out riding, Lord Norroway had gone to preside at Quarter Sessions, there were no visitors at the castle, and Kate and Philip Looseley were left to themselves.

They met in the grounds and strolled off together down a sequestered path.

"Well, my love," began Philip, when well out of hearing of gardeners and woodmen, "why so pale and dismal?"

The half-jeering tone seemed to jar upon the girl's nerves. She withdrew her hand from his arm.

"Don't you know?" she asked.

"No; I really don't," he answered, but his manner was not quite in accordance with his words.

She turned her head away, and an embarrassed silence ensued.

"You must acknowledge me *now*," she said in a low voice, flushing crimson. "You will—won't you?"

Another silence, and then Mr. Looseley began to whistle a music-hall air.

"For God's sake answer, Philip!" she pleaded.

"I don't quite follow you," he said at last; "acknowledge what?"

"Our marriage!"

"Our marriage! My dearest Kate, you don't seriously suppose that we are married, do you?"

Miss Greener neither screamed nor fainted. She turned very white, drew herself up, and for the first time during the interview looked her companion steadily in the face with a dangerous light in her brown eyes.

"I don't understand," she said.

Philip carefully avoided meeting her glance, and struck viciously at the underwood with his stick.

"Why, it's clear enough, I'm sure," he at length said. "You surely don't suppose that was a real marriage? How could I marry you? Absurd! my dear; ridiculous! Of course, I'm very fond of you, as you say, you know, [illegible] where near London, eh, Kitty? I'm not going to [illegible] you. But marriage! No, my darling, it was merely a pious little fraud, which I thought you understood. You can forgive me, won't you?"

She stood before him perfectly motionless, and her face assumed an expression of contempt and loathing which made Philip Looseley feel quite small in spite of himself. He began to whistle again, but [illegible] women [illegible] made him [illegible].

"You [illegible]" she said at last, speaking without a trace of agitation. "If I were [illegible] degrade [illegible] am glad [illegible] they should [illegible] the life [illegible]."

And she turned and walked back to the castle, leaving Mr. Looseley to stare after her retreating figure in perplexity and consternation.

"By Jove, I never thought she would take it like that," he said. "Seems to me I had better make myself scarce."

Miss Greener went straight up to her own room, locked herself in, and then her strength gave way and she fell to the floor in a dead faint.

Lord Norroway [illegible] at Quarter Sessions, but he got home in time for dinner. The butler informed him that Mr. Looseley had been suddenly summoned to London, and had left by the afternoon train.

"Deuced good riddance!" muttered the old man. "[illegible] thing has happened between him and Kate!"

The butler [illegible].

"Miss Greener's compliments, my lord, and will you [illegible] well, but [illegible] can give [illegible]."

"I will [illegible]," said Lord Norroway, [illegible].

He really felt a great interest in Kate's happiness, and [illegible] his nephew [illegible] bottom of her troubles.

Nine o'clock came, and punctually Miss Greener was shown into the library. She was as pale as death, and looked terribly ill. Lord Norroway promptly rose and offered her a chair with [illegible] have shown [illegible] a Duchess.

"I am very sorry, Lord Norroway," she began, speaking with an obvious effort, "but I must leave you tomorrow."

"Dear me, this is very sudden," said the Earl; "[illegible]."

"I shall never forget your kindness," she answered, with a tremor in her voice. "I have been very happy here; but I must go."

Lord Norroway [illegible] easily [illegible].

"I am an old man, Miss Greener," he said at length, "and you must not think me impertinent if I [illegible] solve of [illegible] beg your pardon, [illegible] Mr. Looseley?"

She turned red and then pale under his keen questioning eyes; her lips moved, but there was no sound.

He crossed the room again, and then came close behind her chair.

"I knew it," he went on, "my poor girl! I ought to have warned you against a man whom I [illegible] blackguard [illegible]."

She covered her face with her hands, and made no reply.

"Let me help you. Tell me what he has done."

"I was married to him in London," she faltered. "It was a mock marriage—he has told me so himself—and I am not his wife—I must go."

The Earl [illegible] strong to be recorded here, and after a pause, [illegible] sudden [illegible].

"No, by Heavens!" he cried, "you shall not go. Miss Greener—Kate—I'll see you righted. That villain shall marry you—or—"

"But I don't want to marry him—now," she sobbed.

A few days later Mr. Philip Looseley received the following epistle from his uncle:

Sir: You have [illegible] have betrayed [illegible] and despicable [illegible] in your power. You must marry Miss Greener within a fortnight [illegible]. Your uncle, NORROWAY.

Mr. Looseley smiled sardonically as he read this laconic epistle, and, after due deliberation, he answered it as follows:

My Lord: I beg to acknowledge your letter of the —th inst. [illegible] contained therein, [illegible] accept your suggestion [illegible] Greener. [illegible] fit to enter [illegible] have escaped [illegible] power to [illegible] to the family [illegible] live you— [illegible] garding [illegible] nephew, PHILIP LOOSELEY.

But Mr. Looseley's satisfaction was somewhat short-lived. A few days later he received a [illegible] ribbon, and [illegible]:

Dear Sir: I beg to inform you that I yesterday married Miss Greener. [illegible] your prospects [illegible] estates is [illegible] imagine. [illegible] found con[illegible] case, eith[illegible] position I [illegible]. NORROWAY.

Of course, every one said that Lord Norroway was mad, but, [illegible] in disinheriting [illegible] a son, and [illegible] late that, [illegible] trifle too clever.—*London Truth*.

THE TAILORS' SWEATING DENS.

WORKING IN SHOPS WHERE THE THERMOMETER REGISTERED 198°.

A Glasgow tailor has been impelled by Mr. Lakeman's [illegible] London to describe in the *North British Mail* the "sweating dens" existing in Glasgow. The correspondent of the *Mail* writes:

"I have sat in workshops in Glasgow while the thermometer registered 198°; and I have wrought in others where it fell to [illegible] freezing [illegible] and unbearable [illegible]. The question is, What [illegible] ing, practically [illegible] piece, and [illegible] wages. [illegible] of labor, [illegible] Tailoring [illegible] 1st of April [illegible] or two [illegible] middle of [illegible] there is w[illegible] other four [illegible] situations [illegible] of life. [illegible] that of f[illegible] perhaps [illegible] Glasgow [illegible] complement [illegible] the lion's [illegible] busy season [illegible] the very [illegible] receive [illegible] the trade [illegible] the sweating [illegible] ing expos[illegible] cropped u[illegible] leading [illegible] the top floor [illegible] 12x8 feet, [illegible] with ten [illegible] at work [illegible] twenty m[illegible] they wrought [illegible] of a Glasgow [illegible] in another [illegible] on. This [illegible] feet. A [illegible] the room, [illegible] women [illegible] sixteen hours [illegible] Fahrenheit [illegible] in a shop [illegible] abominable [illegible] multitudinous [illegible] females [illegible] skin disease [illegible] flatulence [illegible] less imbecile [illegible] the idle [illegible] With a few [illegible] and have [illegible] few hours [illegible] it lay no [illegible] I inclose [illegible] We have [illegible] equal, if [illegible] existence, [illegible] poor tailors' [illegible]"

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Norfolk & Western R. R., New River Division, Cripple Creek Extension First Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds, due 1932; int. April and October.

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Four and a Half City of Quincy, Ill., Registered Bonds.

At a special election held on the 9th day of January, 1886, the citizens of Quincy voted to issue $150,000 of 4½ per cent twenty-year registered bonds to take up and refund a like amount of 6 per cent registered bonds becoming due July 1, 1886.

Capitalists will find this a safe investment, as the interest is collected by the State of Illinois, and the same is payable annually in the month of July by the State Treasurer at his depository in New York City. Parties wishing to invest will address MAYOR J. PARKHURST, Chairman of Finance Committee, Quincy, Ill., for any information desired.

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BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Jan. 22.	Jan. 15.
New York	$104,260,255	$112,988,648
Boston	12,828,641	14,202,281
Chicago	7,184,000	8,143,000
Philadelphia	7,056,068	8,614,397
St. Louis	2,602,496	2,775,132
Baltimore	1,144,570	1,649,645
San Francisco	....	1,861,569
New Orleans	1,694,384	1,557,469

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, par; Boston, 2½@3c premium; St. Louis, 75c premium; New Orleans, $1.50 premium (sight).

Business at the banks was very quiet yesterday, mainly on account of the bad weather. Communication with the country was meagre, and it was reported that all the leading lines of railroad were so blocked that at the best it would be several days before traffic would be easy. There was no change in the money market. While the tendency of rates abroad is downward and in New York there are signs of weakness, the characteristic of the market in this city is firmness. The Imperial Bank of Germany yesterday reduced the rate of discount from 4 to 3½ per cent. Eastern bills in this city sold at par, but it was thought that they would be higher in a day or two, by reason of the cold and storms, which prevent stuff from going forward. Sixty-day sterling exchange was a little higher, and it was reported from New York that Brown Brothers intended to export $500,000 of gold today. The following were the quotations of foreign bills in this city:

	Sixty days.	Demand.
Bankers' sterling, posted rates	488	490
Bankers' actual	487	489
Commercial sterling	485½	487½
Bankers' francs	517½	514⅜
Commercial francs	520⅝	518⅜
Bankers' marks	95⅛	96⅛
Commercial marks	94⅝	95⅜

Securities were dull. The sales at the Chicago Stock Exchange were $2,000 West Division Railway coupon 6s at 109¼, $10,000 Mutual Union Telegraph 6s at 80¾, $5,000 at 80⅞, $3,000 at 81, $1,000 Iowa Division 4s at 99⅛, and $60,000 City Railway 4½s at 100⅛. The sales over the counter included $13,000 United States 4s at 123⅜, $4,500 City 5s at 103¾, $1,000 Car Trust 6s, series B, at 100½; $1,600 Board of Trade 5s at 104, $15,000 at 103⅞, and $2,000 Mineral Point 5s at 103.

Stock speculation was dull, and confidence in the present range of prices was at a low ebb. As an immediate factor the weather was considered the most important. The roads in the Northwest were having a hard time, and it was thought that their operations would be embarrassed for many days. Aside from this, most of the railroad men are bearish. They think that prices have gone altogether too high in view of the earning capacity of the companies. But the bears are still very much afraid of the cliques, and their sales are in small lots. It is believed that most of those who had bought St. Paul recently on the leadership of Armour sold out Thursday and yesterday. There are some very large stories floating about New York as to the purchases made in Chicago this week. Dispatches of a highly imaginative character have been sent to the metropolis. St. Paul is now considered the leader of the market, but it does not appear that anything is contemplated by its manipulators beyond showing a strong front. If the New York stock market depends on Chicago for a bull movement of much importance it will be disappointed. It was reported that a large increase in the earnings of St. Paul for the third week of this month was expected on account of the transportation of delayed freight. The Kansas City extension scheme is attracting general attention. It is suspected that an issue of stock will be a feature of the plan, but Mr. Armour says: "We are going to do nothing that will hurt the stock." The following dispatch from New York was received by Schwartz & Dupee: "The talk that St. Paul stockholders may be given new stock in consideration for subscriptions to the bonds to be issued creates a great deal of comment. The company is bound to issue stock at par, but June 5, 1882, they issued $6,400,000 common and preferred, one-half of which was given to stockholders to represent surplus earnings and the other half was paid for at par. It was an issue of stock practically at 50. The same thing may be done now, or all may be issued for surplus earnings."

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Money on call easy at 1½@2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@5. Sterling exchange active and firm at 487 for 60 days and 489 for demand. Government bonds were dull and firm today. State bonds were neglected. Railway bonds amounted to only $1,660,000. Prices were generally firm in the forenoon and steady later in the day, resulting in small advances for most of the securities dealt in. Nickel Plate trust certificates, however, rose 1⅛, to 95⅝, the advance being ascribed to the announcement that the Lake Shore Company had been given notice of foreclosure proceedings on the part of the Nickel-Plate bondholders' committee. The committee, it is stated, represent about $13,000,000 of the total issue of $15,000,000. Erie second consols were dull and closed with a loss of ⅜, at 90⅝; holders of over $32,000,000 out of a total of $33,597,400 have assented to the Drexel-Morgan funding scheme, by which 4 coupons will be converted into 5 per cent funding bonds and 1 coupon paid in cash. With the exception of two stocks business was very dull and decidedly featureless. The street was well supplied with reports regarding the proposed issue of additional bonds and stocks by the St. Paul Company, but nothing of an official character was obtained, and the meeting of the directors was still in session after the close of the exchange. The extreme fluctuations throughout the day showed a range of only ⅝, closing with a net loss of ⅜. Lackawanna continued to excite a good deal of interest, but its widest range was 1 per cent, and it closed ⅛ lower. There was a somewhat irregular opening for the general list, followed by a slight advance, during which the highest prices of the day were generally made, and the only time in which there was any show of activity. There was a slow yielding of prices for fractional amounts until between 1 and 2 o'clock, followed by a small upward movement and then a downward tendency again which continued until the close, leaving prices generally ⅛@¼ lower than last evening. Louisville & Nashville is down 1⅛, Omaha common 1⅛, and Pacific Mail and Western Union each ⅜. The St. Paul and Duluth shares are fractionally higher.

Brown Brothers & Co. have engaged $500,000 in gold bars for shipment tomorrow by the steamer Oregon.

The total imports of dry goods at this port during the last week were valued at $1,988,817, and the amount thrown on the market at $2,317,205.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last— Jan. 22	Jan. 21
Can. Pac	1,175	68	67	67¾	67⅜
Canada So	1,904	40⅜	39¾	40⅜	39⅞
Central Pac	900	42	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
Ches. & O., 1st pfd	100	19¼	19¼	19¼	18¾
Chicago & Alton	279	141	141	141	......
C., B. & Q.	1,710	137⅜	137¼	137⅜	138
C., C., C. & I.	400	53½	53	53	53
Del. & Hud	3,180	89⅜	88⅝	89	89¼
D., L. & W.	47,000	117⅜	116⅜	117	117⅜
Erie	5,000	25¾	25⅛	25⅜	24⅞
Do pfd	100	52½	52½	52½	52½
Do seconds	......	91	90⅝	90¾	91⅜
E. Tenn. & Ga. pfd	475	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅞
I., B. & W.	1,100	26¼	25⅝	25⅞	26
Jersey Central	1,100	44	43⅝	43⅝	44¼
Kansas & Texas	9,005	30	29⅞	29⅞	27
L. E. & Western	300	15¼	15	15	15
Lake Shore	32,170	85⅝	84⅝	84⅞	85¼
Louisville & Nash	13,587	39⅜	38⅝	38⅝	40⅜
L., N. A. & C.	100	36	36	36	36
Manhattan Con.	615	120¾	120¼	120¾	121¼
Mem. & Chas	100	48	48	48	......
Mich. Cent	300	70¼	69¾	70	......
Minn. & St. L. pfd	100	52	51	52	50⅝
Mo. Pacific	200	109	109	109	109
N. Y. & N. E.	8,975	39¼	38⅝	39⅛	38⅞
N. Y., C. & St. L. pf	110	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8¼
N. Y. Central	8,700	104⅝	103⅞	104⅛	104⅛
Nor. & W. pfd	200	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	27
Northern Pacific	610	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜	27⅜
Do pfd	8,195	58⅝	58	58⅝	58⅝
Northwestern	12,400	108	107¼	107¼	107⅛
Do pfd	325	136⅜	136⅜	136⅜	136⅜
Ohio & Miss	200	23⅜	23	23	23⅝
O. Ry. & N. Co.	600	102	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
O. Transcon	2,785	30¾	29⅝	30	30½
Pacific Mail	14,105	58⅝	57⅛	57⅛	58⅝
P. P.-C. Co.	10	134	134	134	......
Reading	100	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	......
Rich. & Dan. term	200	34⅛	34	34	......
Rock Island	10	129⅜	129⅜	129⅜	......
St. L. & S. F. 1st prf	900	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101
St. Paul	......	94⅛	93⅝	93⅞	93⅞
Do pfd	432	121⅝	121⅜	121⅝	121⅛
St. Paul & O.	4,350	38⅜	37⅝	37⅞	38⅛
Do pfd	1,200	102	101	101	101⅜
St. P., M. & M.	900	108¾	109	109¼	108¾
Texas Pacific	700	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	12⅜
Union Pacific	15,050	51⅛	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
West. Union	10,240	72⅜	71⅜	71⅜	72⅜

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	140	Fargo	119
American	101½	United States	61

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

3 per cent bonds	100⅞	St. P. & S. C. firsts	127
United States 4½s	112⅜	Tex. Pac. land grants	37⅜
United States new 4s	123⅝	Do Rio Grande	53
Pacific 6s of '95	125¾	Union P. c. firsts	115
Central Pacific firsts	113⅜	Do land grant	105¼
Erie seconds	90⅝	Do sinking fund	121¼
Lehigh & Wilk (ofd)	104		

Bond transactions yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

5000 La cns stp 4s. 73
7000 Atch Col & P 1st. 103
12000 A & P inc ...24¼@24⅜
50000 C S 1st gtd...104@104½
30000 Can So 2d......85@85⅜
18000 C & O cur......36¼@36⅜
4000 C H V & T 1st 85⅜@85⅝
1000 C Pac g bd........113⅛
5000 C P ld gt.......104⅝
10000 D&RG Wis..74⅜@75
90000 E T 5s.............74
7000 E T 5s ex cp...67@67⅛
15000 E Tenn inc..........20⅝
5000 E & T H 1st........112⅝
1000 E T&H 1st-MVD.105
10000 FtW& D 1st..82¼@82⅜
10000 H&TC 1st—M L e c 103⅜
5000 H&TC 1st W D e cp 99⅝
0000 H & S Jo 6s con..120
10000 I B&W en inc 36⅝@37
5000 I B & W 1st......97
15000 K Pac 1st cn........100
5000 L N A & C 1st....102¼
10000 L N O & T 1st......91⅝
4000 L & N trst bd 6s.. 98⅛@98⅝
10000 L & N—NO& MD. 101½@101⅜
7000 L B&M 1st.....98@98⅛
10000 M U Tel 6s.........81⅛
10000 M K&T gn 5s. 76¼@76⅜
2000 MK&T gen 6s......91
13000 MLS&W ls-MicD.108¼
70.0 do (cash)..........108⅛
6000 Met El 1st..........116

10000 M&SP 1st-CP&W. 103¼@103⅜
5000 NYLE&W n2d cn 91
52000 NYC&SL 1st Tr C rcts..............94⅛@95⅛
8000 N Y C 6s of 1887....104
1000 N Y C deb 5s......109¼
5000 N P 1st cp 112
13000 N Pac 2d cp.........92
5000 N J C cnv astd....108
1000 NW c cp gld bds 133¾
25000 OR&N 1st 112
2000 OrRN cn 5s. (csh) 103¼
19000 Ogn S L 6s.100⅜@101
1000 Or Im Co 1st.........93¾
2000 O & M cons.........120
3000 R&D 1st 6s.........112¼
1000 StL&IM5s.............92⅝
7000 StJ&GI 2d inc. ....60⅛@60⅞
1000 do (b 10)..........60⅞
10000 St L&SF g m......99⅜
7000 Tol & O C 1st.......94⅛
10000 Tx Pac inc l g......37⅜
40000 T&P l—RGDe cop ....49⅜@49⅝
1000 U Pac 1st..........115¼
1000 W S gtd 4s..........101⅝
13000 do..............101⅛
65000 do..............101⅜
5 Bk of State N Y. 125
10 Mer Ex Bank.......101
20 Amn Exp............103
10 Wells Fargo Ex...121⅛

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

2000 A & S 1st con.....130
1000 A & S cn 6s.......118
1000 A&T H 1st m....117
6000 A & P inc.........24¾
12000 C C C & I g m..... 101⅛@102
11000 C O & S W mtg... 91
1000 do (cash)..........91⅛
35000 C & O cur.........36
1000 C & N Wcn cp g b.133
1000 C P & Ash 7s......116
5000 DL&W 7s 1907......138
8000 E T V & G 5s.......74
1000 E T 5s e cp....67@67⅛
12000 E TV&G inc m ...20⅝
21000 Ft W & D 1st 82¾@83
12000 GC&SF gd 6s......87⅛
5000 G H & S A 2d......108
5000 G H W 1st '88......114
13000 I B&W cn in 37⅛@38
3000 Intl coup 6s.........87
1000 Intl 1st..............110
20000 Knox & O 1st.......88⅛
6000 L S 2d m cn cp.....122¼
1000 L & N—C Br.........109
12000 M Un 6s........81¼@81⅛
15000 MLS&Wl—Mch D 108⅛

10000 MLS&W inc......91¼
3000 M & O 1st db......62
1000 Metn Elev 1st.....115⅝
7000 M K & T con 7s....117¼
15000 M&SP 1st-C&PW.103⅜
1000 MoP 1st cn.........109⅛
10000 NYLE&Wn 2d cn 90⅝
26000 N Y C & St L 1st tr rcts.........95¼@95¾
8000 N Pac 1st cp.112@112⅛
4000 NOP 1st cp off.......57⅛
10000 O & T 1st...........94⅝
10000 O So 1st.........98⅝@98⅞
20000 Pa Co 4½ cp(stt) 105
5000 Pa Co 4½s rg.........104⅛
7000 So P of N M 1st...100⅝
15000 SL&SF g m......99@99⅛
10000 StLKC&N—O D...100
5000 StP M & M 2d.......120
6000 T&O Cen 1st.......94@94⅛
10000 Tol & W 1st 115⅛@115⅛
1000 T & W 2d...........104
4000 T&NO 1st-Sab D...101
3000 U Pac 1st..........115
10000 W S gtd 4s.........101⅛
50 Met Bank................37⅜

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

5000 N Cr spl tax...... 8⅛
10000 Tenn 6s.......54⅛@54⅜
12000 A & S con 6s......118
3000 B & O 5s...........110
10000 Col Coal 6s..........93
10000 C C C & I cn.124@124⅛
10000 C C C & I con s f 124
11500 C&O 1st Sr B ex cp ....81@81⅛
3000 C & O 6s 1911.......99⅛
24000 C & M 1st..........126⅛
35000 Ch I&P ex 5s.......109⅛
12000 Can So 2d.........85⅛
4000 E Tenn 5s....73⅛@74
4000 E Tenn inc...........20
25000 Ft W & D 1st.82⅝@83
10000 G H & S W 1s.........98⅛
1000 G C & S F gld 6s....87⅛
4000 K P 1 con....100@100⅛

5000 MLS&W—Mch D. ....108⅛@108⅜
1000 MK&T gn 6s........91⅛
25000 M&SP 1st-C&PW.103⅛
30.0 M&SP 1st—W&M.103
3000 M&SP 1st—Tm 5s.103⅛
10000 NYC&SL 1st tr rct 95⅛
3000 N Y W & R inc....28⅛
2.00 NYC&N g m..........55
10000 NYS&W 1st ex cp 77
5000 NW cn cp gld bds 130
30000 N W cons...........142
8000 NYC&StL 1st 123@123¼
8000 N P 1st cp...........112
8000 N P 2d cp...........92
3000 O S L 6s............101
81000 O & T 1st.......95@95⅛
1000 ORy&N cn 5s.......103⅛
2000 Ohio So 1st.........98⅜

2000 L E&W 1st-S D... 86¼
5000 L E&W inc........29¾
10000 L&N—NO&M b2d. 89
2000 L & N tr bd 6s.... 99
15000 L B& M inc.33⅛@34
1000 Met El 2d..........109
20000 Mex C 1st e c.......49¼
5000 Morgan La&T 6s..106¼

6000 StPM&M 1 con 6s.116
4000 St J & G I 2d inc. 61
7000 T P & R ex cp.... 49¼
10000 W St L&P—D D.. 78
40000 W S gtd 4s......101¼
20 Am Ex..............102¾
6 Wells F Ex.........120

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Stock transactions today:

	Sales	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Bell Telephone	100	160	162	160	162
Atchison	2,000	90⅛	91	90¼	91
Franklin	50	10⅝	10¾	10⅛	10⅛

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The market closed unsettled: Pennsylvania, 53 bid, 53⅛ asked; Lehigh Valley, 56¾ bid, 57 asked; Lehigh Navigation, sales at 46¾.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 22—5 p. m.—Consols, 100 1-16 for money and 100⅛ for the account; Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 35¾; do seconds, 10¾; Canadian Pacific, 68⅞; Erie, 25; do seconds, 80¾; Mexican ordinary, 26; St. Paul common, 95¾; New York Central, 106½; Pennsylvania, 54¼; Reading, 10½.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today is £10,000.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—Three per cent rentes, 81f 35c for the account.

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—The Bank of Germany has reduced its rate of discount from 4 per cent to 3½ per cent.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The mining shares market was extremely dull, with a few sales in Central Arizona at 9c; Silver Cliff, 7c; Colorado Central, $2.25; Eureka, $2.20; Moulton, $1.25; Red Elephant, 3c; Bulwer, 5c; Caledonia, B. H., $2.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 22.—Mining stocks closed as follows: Alta, 25c; Bulwer, 40c; Best & Belcher, 80c; Bodie Consolidated, $1.62½; Choliar, 40c; Consolidated California & Virginia, $2.00; Consolidated Pacific, 45c; Crown Point, 75c; Eureka Consolidated, $2.25; Gould & Curry, 75c; Hale & Norcross, $2.37½; Mexican, 35c; Mono, $3.75; Navajo, 15c; Ophir, 60c; Union Consolidated, 25c; Yellow Jacket, 95c.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were more active yesterday, and the average feeling was stronger in grain, while provisions tended to a lower range. The news that another cold wave was on the way hither did not make much difference to the course of prices, except as it tended to strengthen corn and oats on the near deliveries, those cereals being in low stock.

Provisions were less active and easier. Hogs were quoted firm at the outset, but did not hold out, and there was more bearishness on the part of the big operators in product. Jones sold about 20,000 brls May pork, which forced it down to $11.17½, being nearly 20c below the latest price of Thursday, and sold a little more after it had gone up 10c. Cudahy sold about 15,000 brls, and Balding and Catlin were the chief purchasers. Pork reacted to $11.35, and fell back to $11.25 on some selling on country orders. February was about 30c discount. Other articles were dull; lard closed the same as the previous day, at $6.35, and ribs 2½c lower, at $5.52½, both for May. Cash sales were reported of 250 brls old pork at $10.00; 1,300 tcs lard at $6.15@6.17½; 200 tcs sweet-pickled shoulders at 4½c; 25,000 lbs short ribs at $5.35; and 2,000 pcs green hams (11 lbs) at 8⅜c.

Flour was steadier, but without much demand that showed up on the floor, though there were rumors of business on the quiet for export. Sales were reported of 1,120 brls and 1,710 sacks, equal to about 2,300 brls, at $3.90 for Wisconsin springs, $2.00 for low grades, and $3.50 for buckwheat.

Wheat was again quite active and very much stronger. London reported an advance of 3d per quarter on California club, and our receipts were only thirty car-loads, while there were notes of a continued good cash demand for wheat by millers at interior points in this country. This helped the market up ⅞c, to 85½c for May, but there was so little demand at the advance that the local crowd began selling, and some of them thought a big long was trying to unload. On this it fell back to 85c with news of more gold being under orders for export, and then improved to 86⅛c because of news that New York and Duluth were selling wheat for export. Kent was understood to be the largest buyer of the day. January was discounted about 5⅝c. Cash No. 2 spring in store sold at 79⅜c for regular, and hard do at 84½c. Free on board lots sold at 83c for No. 2 and on track at 52c for no grade. Total cash sales about 22,000 bu. In red winter wheat 1 car No. 4 sold at 57c, free on board.

Corn was in much better demand speculatively, but cash lots were not much wanted. Our receipts were very small, and Liverpool was called 3d higher, while the weather did not favor large receipts here during the next few days. February advanced ½c, to 37⅛c at the close, Warren having bought about 200,000 bu, and Norton-Worthington took a good deal for this month. May advanced ⅝c, to 41c at the close, with Irwin-Green selling at the top. Cash No. 2 in store sold at 36⅝@36⅞c, with 37⅛c bid for No. 2 yellow, and No. 3 sold sparingly at 33c. Free-on-board lots sold at 38@38½c for No. 2 yellow, 35@36c for No. 3 yellow, 34@35½c for No. 3, and 33½@34½c for No. 4. Total cash sales about 101,000 bu.

Oats were strong, with a fair volume of trading. January advanced ⅛c, February ⅜c, and May ⅛c. The latter opened at 32c, declined to 31⅞, advanced to 32¼c, and closed at 31⅝c bid. January was 2⅝c and February 2⅜c discount. No. 2 in store was quotably 29¼c. The sample market was firm under small offerings, which were taken by the city trade, shippers being unable to buy at the current rates. Choice lots sold ½c better in some instances. No. 2 sold in store at 30c. Free-on-board lots sold at 28¼@30½c for No. 2, 32@33c for No. 3 white, 30⅝@31c for No. 2, and 34c for No. 2 white. Total cash sales 40 cars, or about 35,000 bu.

Rye was about ½c higher, in sympathy with wheat. January sold at 57@57½c, closing at 57⅛c, February at 58⅛c, and March at 59c, closing at 58⅝c bid. May was offered at 62½c, with 62c bid. No. 2 in store sold at 57c. Sales by sample were: 1 car No. 2 on track at 58c; 1 car do, free on board, at 58½c.

Barley was easy, and sales limited to sample lots. Offerings and demand light. No. 2 in store was quotably 64c for No. 2, 44c for No. 3, and 36c for No. 4. Free on board lots sold at $11.00 per ton for screenings, 45@48c for No. 4, and 48@70c for No. 3. Total cash sales 32 cars, or about 20,000 bu.

Millstuffs advanced 25c all round under light offerings and a good demand. Quotations were as follows: Winter-wheat bran, $11.75@12.25; choice spring-wheat bran, $11.75@12.00; medium and fine, $11.25@11.50; coarse middlings, $11.25@11.50 and fine $11.75@13.00. Sales were: 1 car middlings at $11.75; 1 car wheat screenings at $10.00.

The seed market was firm and quiet. Timothy was steady at $1.77½ for prime spot seed, a car-load selling at that. February delivery sold at $1.79, closing at $1.79½ bid. Clover was 5c higher, prime spot seed selling at $5.85. An ordinary lot sold at $5.80. Flax advanced ½c. No. 1 on track sold at $1.13. Receipts, 4 cars. The demand was fair. February delivery sold at $1.12¾ and $1.13¾ was bid for March.

The street markets were dull. A large volume of orders have been received for perishable products, but the weather is against their being shipped. The butter, grocery, and hay markets were unchanged. An active demand was noted for old cream and skim cheese for export, but beyond this the market was quiet, as nothing could be sent out by freight. The recent advance in broom-corn has rather stimulated trade than otherwise, a number of car-loads having been sold this week. Prices were fully sustained, except that a few cars of very rough commission stock had to be shaded a little. Dealers feel confident that the situation of the market is such, owing to the scarcity of stock, that another advance will take place about the end of this month. The hardware, iron, and general metal markets have been quiet all the week, the snow blockades restricting trade. Steel rails are quoted at $34.00 at Eastern mills and $36.00 at Western mills for standard heavy sections. Business in the dry-goods market was moderately active, with the orders from representatives in the country increasing. The demand is of a miscellaneous character, extending to goods of all descriptions, including a good inquiry for specialties.

A sample of New York No. 2 red wheat was exhibited on 'Change here yesterday, and generally pronounced to be a good article. There was in it a little more of poor grain than most persons in the trade would deem desirable, but the general average was that of a very fair quality.

A privilege of membership in the Chicago Board of Trade was reported yesterday as having sold at $2,850. It was also said that certain parties on the floor are agitating the proposition to make the commercial reporters for the daily papers take out tickets of membership. It is fair to ask what good end would be accomplished by that. It would gratify the self-esteem of one or two men who have been refused free tickets, and then, ——?

It is reported that rather large quantities of lard are coming hither from packing points in the West seeking a market which is not met with at home. This, although we are so very dull here. And this leads to the remark that our market might be very much improved in activity by the adoption of some other than the present plan of trading in lard futures. Either make the unit lot 100 tcs or make the price to change on 1c per 100 lbs. This would bring the risk of loss on change in price to very nearly the same figure as the change of 2½c on 250 brls of pork. No alteration in the rules of the board is needed to effect this reform. It is simply to be said by the trade and it is done.

One of the reasons assigned yesterday for selling wheat was a report that the Manitoba Road has now more wheat in store along its lines than at any other time. But this is no new story, and it is true of other roads as well as that. Perhaps it may be as well also to remember that the act had been pretty well discounted already.

A correspondent wants to know what is a "picnic ham." We reply that it is a hog shoulder, usually a small one. The name of "California ham" has heretofore been given to the same article.

New York sold 20 boat-loads of wheat yesterday, part to go to Antwerp, and reported a good export demand otherwise. Notes of a good export inquiry came also from Duluth.

Another 100,000 bu of wheat is reported to have been bought in Buffalo to go to a point in Ohio for milling there.

It is said that the beautifully involuted lines that have heretofore been drawn in two colors on the weather-map on 'Change will be drawn no more without a draft on the treasury of the board to meet the expense. That "high old time" the barometer has had out in the region of Minnedosa for a fortnight past may continue to distribute cold waves even if it be not every day depicted on the blackboard.

Yesterday was the first time in a good while that our wheat market has shown itself able to stand up under the dumping process. For a very long while very little advance was lost by the throwing of a lot of wheat on the scalping plan, those tactics winning regularly by giving the bulls more than they could take care of. They took it yesterday, and, like the boy told of in "Oliver Twist," they asked for "more."

Folks estimate that the statement the 2d of next month will show about 270,000 brls pork in stock here, including old, and the fear of the statement makes them bearish.

William Young's telegraphic advices from the Northwest yesterday indicate that the farmers in that section have sold very few of their receipts within the last ten days, the selling being limited to a few who were frozen out on margins, and that the local milling demand is increasing.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' prices for round lots compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers ask more than 2½c for provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

MESS PORK.

	Closed Thursday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
February	$11.05	$10.87½@11.00	$10.95
March	11.15	10.97½@11.10	11.05
May	11.35	11.15 @11.32½	11.25
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
February	$ 6.17½	$ 6.15 @ 6.17½	$ 6.15
March	6.22½	6.20 @ 6.25	6.20
May	6.35	6.35 @ 6.37½	6.35
MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
February	$ 5.35	$ 5.35 @ 5.37½	$ 5.37½
March	5.42½	5.40 @ 5.45	5.42½
May	5.55	5.50 @ 5.55	5.52½
WHEAT.			
February	79	79⅝@ 80¼	80¼
March	79¼	79⅞@ 81	81
May	84⅝	85 @ 86⅛	86⅛
CORN.			
February	36⅝	36⅝@ 37⅛	37⅛
March	36⅞	36⅞@ 37¼	37¼
May	40⅜	40⅜@ 41	40⅞
OATS.			
No. 2	29¼	....@	29¼
February	28⅝	....@ 29	29⅛
May	31⅞	31⅝@ 32⅛	32⅛

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	February.	March.	May.
No. 2 spring	$ 80¼	$ 81⅛	$ 86⅜
No. 2 corn	38⅝	......	41⅜
No. 2 oats	28⅛	......	31⅜
Pork	12.12½	12.22½	12.47½
Lard	6.80	6.87½	7.07½
Short ribs	6.15	6.20	6.35

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Thursday evening, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1886.	1885.	SHIPMENTS. 1886.	1885.
Flour, brls	7,135	14,270	5,665	6,638
Wheat, bu	10,965	76,754	10,479	39,507
Corn, bu	104,626	192,027	76,708	151,511
Oats, bu	62,728	82,704	45,443	57,304
Rye, bu	1,075	4,637	1,572	1,138
Barley, bu	45,251	43,929	21,550	14,490
Grass seed, lbs	139,355	182,275	117,390	27,076
Flaxseed, bu	7,374	1,621	1,547	1,338
Broom-corn, lbs	......	53,183	31,430	87,054
Cured meats, lbs	648,000	359,220	2,498,986	3,410,341
Canned meats, cases	......	......	1,490	1,908
Dressed beef, lbs	41,900	......	1,711,684	673,070
Beef, tcs	......	......	95	35
Beef, brls	......	......	55	28
Pork, brls	15	155	528	792
Lard, lbs	214,207	128,100	898,581	888,357
Cheese, lbs	97,968	77,350	62,740	15,130
Butter, lbs	159,752	131,715	245,140	185,220
Dressed hogs, No.	627	703	870	275
Live hogs, No.	29,086	22,358	8,130	7,128
Cattle, No.	6,697	6,856	2,078	3,337
Sheep, No.	3,548	2,482	1,755	901
Hides, lbs	241,200	308,505	425,171	288,990
Wool, lbs	82,905	57,511	50,750	58,907
Coal, tons	7,228	6,661	2,281	1,133
Lumber, M feet	7.6	252	457	479
Shingles, M	117	164	......	......
Salt, brls	6,179	2,763	981	1,832

The following grain was inspected as received in this city during Thursday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	1	2	..	3
Spring wheat	4	23	..	27
Corn	3	56	20	79
Oats	7	26	..	33
Rye	..	1	..	1
Barley	..	17	5	22
Total	15	125	25	165

Total about 100,000 bu. Inspected out: 8,739 bu wheat and 1,328 bu barley. The estimated receipts for today are 13 cars wheat, 128 cars corn, and 33 cars oats.

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU. Jan. 22.	Jan. 21.	Jan. 20.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Jan. 22.	Jan. 21.	Jan. 20.
Chicago	11,000	9,500	21,000	10,500	5,500	13,500
Milwaukee	10,000	16,500	19,500	1,000	1,000	1,000
St. Louis	7,000	14,500	10,600	1,000	500	5,000
Toledo	5,500	6,500	5,000	6,000	20,000	18,000
Detroit	2,600	6,500	18,500	2,500	13,000	20,500
Kans's City	2,500	3,000	......	1,500	2,500	2,500
Min'eap'lis	77,500	52,500	71,000	5,000	3,500	13,000
Duluth	4,000	11,000	12,000	......	500	......

Reports to the Cincinnati *Price Current* show the number of hogs packed from Nov. 1 to date and latest mail dates at the undermentioned places, with comparisons, as follows:

Nov. 1 to Jan. 20—	1886.	1885.
Chicago	1,985,000	1,945,000
Kansas City	483,642	414,354
St. Louis	285,000	313,000
Cincinnati	298,500	343,000
Milwaukee	248,000	250,000
Indianapolis	223,500	288,000
Louisville	121,100	165,000
Cedar Rapids	143,310	159,290

GENERAL MARKETS.

BEANS—Easy, owing to heavy stocks all round. Demand fair. Choice hand-picked mediums and navies, $1.40@1.50; imported stock, $1.30@1.35; common and dirty beans, 75c@$1.00.

BROOM-CORN—Trading was reported very good at the recent advance, with a number of buyers still on the market. Fancy pea green carpet and brush, 11@12c; self-working—green, as to growth, 10@11c; do slightly red-tipped, 9@10c; do common, 8@8½c; hurl-green, 10@11c; do, slightly tipped, 9@10c; do, common, 8@8½c; inside and covers, green, 9½@10½c; do, slightly red-tipped, 8½@9c; do, common, 8@8¼c; crooked, 5@7c; common, damaged and seedy, 7@8c.

BUTTER—There was a continued good demand for fine fresh makes of creamery from the butterine-makers. The supply was light and fancy brands were taken readily at 30@33. Lots lacking high flavor slow at 28@29c. Good, sweet makes held at 20@22c, and common at 14@16c. Fancy dairies ruled quiet at 18@22c; fresh roll quoted at 9@11c, and packing stock at 6@7c.

CHEESE—Some activity was noted in old full creams and skims, exporters taking considerable quantities, one house selling over 1,000 boxes. Choice makes were quiet on local account, and, although shipping orders are beginning to accumulate, they could not be filled owing to the weather. As soon as it moderates a brisk trade is anticipated. Young Americas, 10¾@11c; flats, 2 in a box, 10½@10¾c; cheddars, 9½@10c; summer made full creams, 5½@8½c; choice skims, 5½@6c; common do, 2@4c.

CIDER—In light request. Supply ample. Prices ruled steady at $1.50@2.00 per keg of 16 gallons and $3.00@3.50 per brl.

COAL—The demand for all grades was fair and mostly for small lots. Arrivals are sufficient to meet all requirements. Rumors are current of a contemplated reduction in values, but no change has been reported. Quotations ranged as follows: Anthracite, egg, $5.80; do, range and nut, $6.20; Eastern, $3.00@3.50; Indiana block, $2.50; Indiana lump, $2.25; Western, $2.25@2.40; Lehigh lump, $7.00; Lehigh egg, $6.00; do, range and nut, $6.25.

COOPERAGE—Offerings fair and demand moderate. Prices ruled steady at 87½@90c for pork barrels and $1.10@1.12½ for lard tierces. Sales were: 1,000 pork barrels at 90c.

DRESSED HOGS—Steady, with larger offerings and an active demand. Good shipping lots were quotably $4.67½@4.70. Sales were: 1 car of heavy at $4.67½; 4 cars do at $4.70.

DRIED FRUITS—This market continued strong for domestic goods, while foreign fruits ruled steady. The demand was fair, although business was obstructed to a considerable extent by the snow blockades throughout the West and Northwest. Eastern quarter-apples are scarce. Quotations were as follows: New Valencia raisins, 10½@10¾c; Turkish prunes, new, 4¼@4½c; new Zante currants, 6¾@7c; citron, 28@30c; apples, quarters, 3@3½c; do, sliced, 3@3½c; do, evaporated, 7@8c; California peaches, 10½@11c; do raisins, $2.50@2.75 per box; blackberries, 8¼c; raspberries, 20@21c; pitted cherries, 11c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—A fair volume of outside orders was reported, with a good, steady demand for local consumption. Values ruled firm, as follows:

Acid, Citric	$ 53@	58	Cinchonidia, 5 ozs	16@	18
Acid, Tartaric	50@	52	Cochineal, Hond	40@	50
Acid, Carbolic	28@	35	Ergot	35@	40
Ammonia, Carb.	15@	17	Glycerine	15½@	20
Ammonia, Brom	58@	60	Gum Arab., Sorts		55
Balsam, Peru	1.90@	2.00	Gum Arab., pic'd	about	1.00
Balsam, Tolu	50@	60	Gum Shellac	25@	30
Bay rum	2.00@	3.00	Honey	12@	15
Beans, Tonka	1.85@	1.90	Hops	25@	30
Beans, Vanilla	7.50@	10.00	Iodine, Resub		4.00
Berries, Cubebs	95@	1.00	Lead, Sugar	15@	16
Bismuth, S Nit	2.25@	2.30	Lunar Caustic		85
Borax	10@	12	Lycopodi	44@	48
Calomel	75@	81	Mercury	50@	55
Camphor		25	Morphine, Sulph	2.95@	3.20
Cantharides, Pd	2.35@	2.50	Opium	3.65@	3.75
Cassia Buds	12@	15	Quinine, oz. P&W		80
Chloroform	60@	65			

EGGS—The supply continued large, and with a limited local trade prices were weak at 19@20c for guaranteed new-laid Southern eggs in job lots. Ice-house stocks very dull at 15@18c.

FISH—Trade was a little more active and prices generally firm. The stock of mackerel is rapidly decreasing, and is much smaller than at this time last year. Whitefish, No. 1, per 100 lbs, $6.25; do family, $2.50; trout, No. 1, $3.75; codfish, extra George's, $4.50; do Grand Bank, new, $3.50; do boneless, 5@8c; mackerel, half brls, extra shore, $14.50; mackerel, No. 1 shore, $12.50@13.00; do No. 1 medium, $7.00@7.50; do large family, $5.00; do family, $4.50; Holland herring, new, 70c; new Labrador herring, split, $5.50; do Halifax, split, $7.00; new George's Bay split herring, $8.00; scaled herring, 20c; Norway herring, $12.00 per brl; split stock fish, 10c.

GREEN FRUITS—The movement of these products was very light and confined to the local trade. Apples were quoted at $1.50@2.25 from store, outside for choice table fruit. Florida oranges ranged at $3.75@4.50 and Messina lemons at $3.50@4.00. Pineapples were offered at $3.00@3.50, but they were scarcely wanted.

GROCERIES—Trading was reported very fair for this season of the year, but business had suffered a marked set-back by reason of the severe weather. Prices ruled steady as follows: Coffee—Java, 18¾@24½c; Rio, choice to fancy, 10@12½c; fair, 9½c; good, 9@9½c; common, 7¾c. Sugar—Cut-loaf and powdered, 7¾@7⅞c; standard granulated, 7c; standard A, 6⅝c. Rice—Carolina, 6@6⅝c; Louisiana, 5¼@5⅝c.

HAY—Active for timothy and Iowa up and prairie. Receipts of the latter nothing like sufficient to meet the wants of the trade. Low grades were plentiful, but there was scarcely any inquiry for them. The following were the quotations: No. 1 timothy, $11.50@12.00; No. 2 do, $10.00@10.50; Iowa upland prairie, $10.50@11.00. Receipts, 170 tons; shipments, 40 tons.

HIDES—Steady, consequent on an improved demand. Green hides, 7¼c per lb; heavy green salted, 8½c; light do, 9¼c; bull hides, 6c; green salted calf, 12½c.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Trading in tin and tin plates was light and confined mainly to a retail business. The $5.00 rate was quoted, but prices were 10 per cent lower. Sheet copper was a little firmer, although the movement was light. Prices were as follows: Sheathings, 16½c; bottoms, 17@17½c; and braziers, 14@14½c.

NAILS—Quiet under a light demand. Prices ranged at $2.50 for iron and $2.65 for steel nails. Although there seems to be no prospect of a complete termination of the strike of last June, the market is not materially affected by the present situation.

OILS—Carbon oils were steady and in very good request; linseed oil firm and higher, and turpentine advancing. Quotations are as follows: Carbon, 150° test, snow white and water white, 10½c; prime white, 9⅝c; 175° test headlight, 13c; Wisconsin test, prime white, 9⅝c; Wisconsin test, water white, 11c; Michigan test, prime white, 11c; Michigan test, water white, 13c; lard, extra, 50c; lard, No. 1, 42c; lard, No. 2, 38c; linseed, raw, 42c; linseed, boiled, 45c; W. B. whale, 67c; sperm, $1.15; miners' 45@50c; neatsfoot, 50@70c; turpentine, 44c; naptha, 63°, 8½c; gasoline, 74°, 10½c; do, 87°, 17c; do, 88°, 17c; do 90°, 20c.

PIG-IRON—Reasonably active, and more so than usual at this time of year. The market was firm, with every prospect for a good season's business. Quotations are as follows: Lake Superior charcoal, No. 3, $23.00@23.50; do Nos. 4, 5, and 6, $24.00@24.50; imported Scotch, $24.00@26.00; American Scotch, $20.00@21.00; Southern car-wheel, $28.00@32.00; and Southern coke, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, $17.50@19.50.

POTATOES—Were 2c lower owing to continued large receipts, 11 cars coming in. The inquiry was fair for local consumption: Burbanks, in car-lots, 60@63c per bu; early white rose, 50@54c; ordinary red do, 40@43c; Beauty of Hebron, 50@55c; stocks from store, 65@75c.

POULTRY—Dull. Receipts light, but stocks abundant: Chickens, 6¼@7½c; turkeys, 7½@8½c; ducks and geese, 7@9c.

TALLOW—A moderate inquiry existed and prices ruled steady at 4½c for No. 1 country and 4c for No. 2 do. City held at 5c. Grease was dull at 3½@3¾c for brown, 3⅞@4¼c for yellow, and 4½@4¾c for white.

VEGETABLES—Quiet on local account, but with a heavy accumulation of shipping orders that cannot be filled until the weather moderates. Prices were unchanged.

WHISKY—Unchanged and quoted at $1.16.

WOOL—A firmer feeling prevailed by reason of the continued good demand, but values were unchanged. The inquiry was principally for combings. Some grades are getting scarce, especially those in most request by Western mills.

PRODUCE CALL—The following prices were bid on the exchange list yesterday:

BUTTER—Extra fancy creamery, 33c; extra firsts, 30c; extra dairy, 30c; extra firsts, 25c.

CHEESE—Full cream cheddars, 9c.

EGGS—Fresh, cash, 19c; January, 20c; buyer, 20½c.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the period indicated, with comparisons:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Jan. 18	7,558	120	30,047	3,195
Tuesday, Jan. 19	6,905	171	36,477	7,703
Wednesday, Jan. 20	7,917	146	38,077	6,197
Thursday, Jan. 21	6,697	50	29,086	3,548
Friday, Jan. 22	10,000	......	29,000	5,000
Total	39,077	487	160,687	25,543
Last week	43,885	275	143,709	25,704
Increase	......	212	16,978	......
Decrease	4,808	......	......	161
Shipments—				
Monday, Jan. 18	1,736	......	4,146	314
Tuesday, Jan. 19	1,625	1	5,200	1,837
Wednesday, Jan. 20	2,458	......	7,185	1,470
Thursday, Jan. 21	2,848	......	8,130	1,995
Friday, Jan. 22	3,000	......	7,000	1,400
Total	11,667	1	31,661	7,016
Last week	15,387	40	37,704	8,598

Friday's cattle market declined 10@20c for inferior to good beef and canning grades. Heavy hogs remained unchanged and light grades closed 5@10c lower. Sheep unchanged.

One year ago Friday the receipts were: Cattle, 7,153; calves, 18; hogs, 22,112; sheep, 3,500; cars, 759. Shipments were: Cattle, 4,110; calves, 33; hogs, 7,460; sheep, 2,161; cars, 330.

CATTLE—There was an active local and shipping demand during the first four days of the week and prices advanced 15@30c for common to fancy beef cattle. Friday, however, general weakness prevailed and inferior to good steers declined 10@20c while choice to fancy beeves commanded Thursday's closing prices. Fresh arrivals amounted to 10,000, against 3,655 the same day last week. The number of cattle on sale Friday reached 12,000, including fully 2,000 "stale" cattle that arrived too late for Thursday's market. New York quoted cattle higher, owing to small supplies. Kansas City and St. Louis sympathized with Chicago. Our market was only fairly active and prices closed weak, with fully 3,000 common to fair cattle unsold. The offerings averaged poor in quality and the choice to fancy cattle offered found ready sale; while anything lacking style and finish moved very slowly. Sales ranged at $3.70@5.90 for poor to fancy steers. Native butchers' stock declined 10@15c, and stockers and feeders sold rather slowly at 10c decline. Canners purchased about 1,200 poor to choice "dairy maids" at $2.20@3.40. The general cattle market closed weak at the following revised quotations:

Extra prime beeves	$ 5.70@ 5.90
Choice to fancy shipping, 1,350 to 1,600 lbs	5.10@ 5.65
Fair to choice shipping, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	4.55@ 5.05
Common to good shipping, 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	4.00@ 4.60
Poor and medium steers, 950 to 1,100 lbs	3.70@ 4.30
Fair to choice cows	2.40@ 3.35
Inferior to medium cows	1.80@ 2.60
Poor to choice bulls	2.25@ 3.25
Stockers, 560 to 860 lbs	2.70@ 3.35
Feeders, 875 to 1,150 lbs	3.50@ 4.25
Veal calves	4.00@ 7.75
Milch cows, per head	30.00@55.00

SALES:

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
40 prem	1,540	$5.90	22	1,324	$4.87½
17	1,590	5.70	18	1,345	4.90
14	1,517	5.70	30 cows	1,090	3.25
60 export	1,491	5.65	28 cows	1,000	3.55
49	1,458	5.45	42 feeders	1,029	4.00
41	1,398	5.40	20 feeders	897	3.90
32	1,377	5.25	25 feeders	1,008	3.65
36	1,562	5.25	19 feeders	924	3.35
16 export	1,483	5.25	11 stockers	789	3.25
17	1,385	5.15	14 stockers	762	3.10
15 export	1,412	5.20	29 stockers	801	3.00
36	1,345	5.10	13 stockers	701	2.75
33	1,385	5.00	12 cows	894	2.20
21	1,078	3.75	9 cows	927	2.30
18	1,120	3.90	28 cows	878	2.35
41	1,112	4.00	47 cows	819	2.50
16	1,306	4.15	19 cows	950	2.65
18	1,017	4.15	20 cows	957	2.65
43	1,132	4.25	22 cows	1,031	2.75
17	1,285	4.35	93 cows	971	2.65
42	1,072	4.40	18 cows	1,039	2.85
66	1,232	4.40	19 cows	1,068	2.90
19	1,197	4.50	13 cows	1,058	3.10
31	1,234	4.50	17 cows	1,067	3.15
68	1,243	4.65	22 cows	1,041	3.15
29	1,305	4.70	10 cows	1,155	3.25
17	1,139	4.00	17 cows	1,054	3.30
18	1,277	4.70	15 cows	1,088	3.30
34	1,233	4.75	16 cows	900	3.45
10	1,416	4.75	16 bulls	1,007	2.50
34	1,233	4.75	11 bulls	1,476	2.90
49	1,218	4.75	4 bulls	1,430	3.00
47 export	1,357	4.75	1 bull	2,210	4.25
17	1,308	4.80			

HOGS—Fresh arrivals and hogs carried over from Thursday made almost 44,000 on sale. The offerings were in excess of the demand, and while good to fancy heavy hogs commanded former quotations other grades declined fully 5c, with inferior to fair light qualities dull at 10c decline. Some extra fine heavy hogs sold to a Boston shipper at $4.40, but it took very choice lots to bring $4.35, and the bulk of good to choice heavy sold at $4.10@4.25. Part of car-load of hogs averaging 500 lbs sold at $4.20, and one lot of gilt-edged singeing pigs averaging 188 lbs sold at $4.15. Many inferior light pigs sold as low as $3.20@3.40, and selected droves of well-matured pigs averaging 169@186 lbs sold as high as $3.80@4.00. Very few heavy sold below $3.90, and most of the desirable light bacon grades ranged at $3.75@3.90. The International Packing Company purchased a drove of 919 hogs, averaging 310 lbs, at $4.20. Packers, butchers, and other buyers purchased 24,000, leaving about 20,000 unsold, including about 14,000 common light weights, which are a drug on the market.

SALES:

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
55	400	$4.40	95	246	$4.15	96	188	$4.15
62	424	4.37½	62	324	4.15	218	138	3.30
45	339	4.35	48	292	4.15	87	186	4.00
101	380	4.35	253	314	4.12½	122	183	3.95
42	377	4.30	67	282	4.10	87	185	3.95
102	388	4.30	153	322	4.10	122	160	3.90
52	302	4.27½	184	340	4.10	67	170	3.90
221	308	4.25	58	243	4.07½	164	188	3.80
104	330	4.25	148	302	4.05	125	189	3.80
114	289	4.25	88	310	4.02½	62	194	3.75
156	297	4.22½	103	269	4.00	68	159	3.75
282	397	4.20	41	275	3.95	79	168	3.70
168	287	4.20	67	241	3.95	169	160	3.55
30	500	4.20	87	246	3.90	67	142	3.50
322	247	4.20	37	269	3.80	58	147	3.30
619	310	4.20	51	247	3.65	84	143	3.25

SHEEP—The demand for all grades of sheep was brisk, and values remained steady at Thursday's quotations. Some 118-lb sheep sold to a Boston exporter at $5.00, and a lot of 78-lb lambs at $5.75. Western sheep sold at $3.25, and inferior to prime natives at $2.40@4.90, principally at $3.75@4.50. Dressed-mutton dealers were the principal operators.

SALES:

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
43	62	$2.40	100	93	$4.25
36	78	2.75	78	87	4.25
10	95	3.00	47	109	4.25
192 Western	90	3.25	107	89	4.25
203	78	3.35	62	98	4.50
102	84	3.35	104	92	4.50
25	79	3.50	148	108	4.50
66	92	3.50	187	106	4.55
106	94	3.65	10	91	4.60
71	101	3.75	215	118	4.60
175	93	3.75	153	109	4.60
70	96	3.90	110	94	4.72½
41	83	4.00	85	120	4.75
89	87	4.00	85 mixed	101	4.80
49	88	4.00	155	118	5.00
51	82	4.00	15 lambs	68	5.25
117	80	4.00	90 lambs	78	5.75
92	85	4.12½	15 sheep per head		1.20

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 22.—BEEVES—Receipts, counting 12 car-loads of export steers, were 107 car-loads; active and firm market, and an early clearance at an advance of 10@15c per 100 lbs; poor to prime steers sold at $4.10@6.00 per 100 lbs; bulls, dry cows, etc., at $3.20@4.50; a beef exporter bought 300 steers, mainly at $5.35@5.40 per 100 lbs.

SHEEP—Receipts, 31 car-loads; dull for sheep at $3.75@5.30 per 100 lbs, and quiet for lambs at $4.25@4.75; not all sold, and the market closed weak.

HOGS—Receipts, 32 cars; live hogs sold at $4.00@4.30 per 100 lbs, and few light pigs at $4.35.

East Liberty, Pa., Jan. 22.—CATTLE—Receipts, 893; shipments, 313; market nothing doing; all through consignments; no cattle shipped to New York today.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,400; shipments, 3,600; market firm; Philadelphias, $4.25@4.30; Yorkers, $4.10@4.20.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,300; shipments, 2,600; market firm at yesterday's prices.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 22.—CATTLE—Receipts, 580 head; shipments, 350; market fairly active and 5@10c lower; good to choice shipping, $4.80@5.25; common to medium, $3.90@4.50; butchers' steers, $3.25@4.25; cows and heifers, $2.25@3.50; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,900 head; shipments, 2,000; market strong and active at yesterday's prices; butchers' and best heavy, $4.10@4.35; mixed packing, $3.80@4.50; lights, $3.50@3.85.

SHEEP—Receipts, 900 head; shipments, none; market steady and unchanged.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 22.—CATTLE—Receipts, 11,166 head; shipments, 1,085; shipping and butcher steers slow and 10@20c lower; cows about steady; exporters, $4.90@5.10; good to choice shipping, $4.50@4.80; common to medium, $4.00@4.40; stockers and feeders, $2.60@3.75; cows, $2.00@3.30.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,743 head; shipments, 797; opened steady; closed 5c lower; good to choice, $3.90@4.10; common to medium, $3.50@3.90.

SHEEP—Receipts, 100; shipments, none; active; good to choice, $3.25@3.75; common to medium, $2.40@3.00.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—BEEVES—Receipts, 283 cars; last week, 230; market opened tame and lifeless, but after submitting to decline of ¼c activity prevailed; good business done at reduced prices; native stock of 1,000 up to 1,400 found ready buyers at 4½@6⅛c; none left over; shipped to New York, 3,655; Brighton, 1,054.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 148 cars; last week, 142; improved demand, increase trade, reduced ¼c in value, with active buying; sales of sheep at 3⅞@5¼c; lambs, 5½@6¼c.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22—11:30 a. m.—Weather cold and damp.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; demand fair; offerings moderate; winter, 7s@7s 2d; spring, 7s@7s 2d; California, 6s 7d@6s 9d; club, 6s 10d@7s. Corn 4s 1½d for new.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 51s. Lard, 33s. Long clear, 29s; short clear, 30s. Beef, 83s.

TALLOW—26s.

CHEESE—50s.

Receipts of wheat the last three days, 190,000 centals, 67,000 being American; corn, 16,800 centals.

3:30 p. m.—Close—PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair demand; prime mess, Eastern, 51s, steady; do Western, 43s 6d, steady. Lard is in fair demand; spot, January, February, and March, 33s.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Is in fair demand; new No. 2 winter, 7s 1½d, steady; do spring, 7s 1½d, steady. Flour is in poor demand at 8s, dull. Corn is in less demand; old mixed, 4s 7½d, dull; new mixed, 4s 2d, easy; January, February, and March, easy at 4s 2d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22.—COTTON—Dull; middling uplands, 5 1-16d; do Orleans, 5 3-16d. Sales 8,000 bales, including 500 for speculation and export, and 6,200 bales American.

Weekly cotton report: Sales of the week, 58,000 bales; American, 47,000; speculators took 2,500; exporters took 2,500; forwarded from ships' side direct to spinners, 16,900; actual exports, 3,2 0; total imports, 123,000; American, 110,000; total stock, 629,000; American, 490,000; total afloat, 200,000; American, 171,000.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady, with a fair demand; holders offer moderately; the receipts for last three days were 190,000 centals, including 67,000 American. Corn quiet; demand has fallen off. The receipts of American corn for the last three days were 16,800 centals. New mixed Western, 4s 1½d per cental.

PROVISIONS—Lard—Prime Western, 33s per cwt.

TALLOW—Fine American, 26s per cwt.

TURPENTINE SPIRITS—28s 6d per cwt.

SPIRITS PETROLEUM—8d per gal.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22.—American refrigerated beef is quoted at 6d for hind-quarters and 4½d for fore-quarters per lb.

A leading weekly grain circular says: The market is steady. Since the last report an improved feeling has been apparent. Holders are not pressing sales, and operators are more inclined for business. The quantity of wheat on passage from India shows a material falling off. Shipments have been very light. There is scarcely any American wheat off coast. Sellers offer shipments sparingly. At today's market there was an improved attendance. Prices were firm, and a fair business was done. Wheat advanced 1d. Flour was flat, with but little doing. Corn was in moderate demand at unchanged rates.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—American refrigerated beef is quoted at 3s 8d for hind-quarters and 2s 10d for fore-quarters per 8 lbs by the carcass.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—CALCUTTA LINSEED—42s 6d per quarter.

LINSEED OIL—£19 15s@£20 per ton.

TURPENTINE SPIRITS—Firm; spot, 27s 9d per cwt; January, 18s; March and April, 28s.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—At the wool sales today there was brisk competition, especially for cross-breeds. Prices were maintained. The sales aggregated 10,400 bales as follows: 5,800 bales Sydney and Port Phillip, scoured, 1s@1s 9d; locks and pieces, 4½d@1s 4½d; greasy 5¼d@1s 1½d; 1,700 bales Queensland, scoured, 7½d@1s 4½d; locks and pieces, 4½d@1s 2d; greasy, 5½@10d; 2,400 bales New Zealand, scoured, 6½d@1s 5d; locks and pieces, 5d@1s 4d; greasy, 6½d@10d; 400 bales Adelaide locks and pieces, 4½d@10d; greasy, 6½d@9d.

MANCHESTER, Jan. 22.—The *Guardian* in its commercial article says: "The market is quieter. India business is good. The business for China is slack and for other directions steady. Prices are firm. Yarns are dull, with but little demand. Prices are steady."

ANTWERP, Jan. 22.—PETROLEUM—18¾@19f sellers.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Though the reverse of active in the speculative line, winter on the future list was further advanced for the day, through various fluctuations, 1⅛@1⅜c a bu, leaving off seemingly strong. Full use was made of the limited share of interest evinced by export buyers in early deliveries, though the purchases as reported were very moderate in amounts and far short of some of the representations sent hence by telegraph to the interior. Two firms bought equal to about 80,000 bu red wheat, graded and ungraded, to exchange for February futures for shipment, and 4,000 bu graded red went to another export account. Prices hardened with the rise in futures. Millers seemed indifferent. Spring again in neglect. Sales: No. 2 red, free on board from store, reported at 90@90½c, with do, in elevator, quoted at 91c. No. 2 red futures: February 89¾@90½c, closing at 90⅛c; March 90⅝@91⅜c, closing at 91⅜c; April 92@93⅛c, closing at 93⅛c; May 93⅝@94⅜c, closing at 94⅜c; June 94⅜@95⅛c, closing at 95⅛c; August 95½@96⅛c; December $1.01@1.02.

CORN—Advanced on early deliveries ⅛@⅜c a bu on quite moderate offerings and a fair inquiry, partly on export account. And in the futures line a fairly active movement wound up steadily with January deliveries as last evening. February advanced ⅛c and later deliveries ⅛c. Sales: No. 2, odd lots, in elevator, 51½@52c, closing in elevator at 52c; do, old crop, afloat, for local use, at 54½c; and in store, 52⅜c, about closing out all of the old crop here. No. 2 white, in elevator, quoted at 51c. No. 2, futures: January 51⅞@52c, closing at 51⅞c; February 49⅝@50⅛c, closing at 50⅛c; March 49⅜@49⅝c, closing at 49⅝c; April 49⅛@49⅜c, closing at 49⅜c; May 48⅞@49c, closing at 49c.

OATS—Early deliveries quoted up for the day ⅛@⅜c a bu, as wanted and offered reservedly; and in futures on a moderate speculation No. 2 oats also gained ⅛c a bu. Sales: No. 2 white, in elevator, 39⅝@40c, closing at 40c bid. No. 2, in elevator, 37c, closing at 37c bid, and delivered 38⅛c. No. 2 futures: January closing at 37⅛c; February, 37@37⅛c, closing at 37⅛c; May, 37⅛@37⅜c, closing at 37⅜c.

RYE—Held more confidently.

BARLEY AND MALT—As last quoted.

PROVISIONS—Hog products, though less active, ruled firm. Pork in good request for prompt delivery; mess, $10.50@10.75; clear backs, part at $12.25; and prime mess for shipment on private terms. Cut meats in more favor and quoted steady; pickled bellies (12 to 10 pounds) were placed at 5⅝@5¾c. Western steam lard quiet for early delivery, with contract grade quoted at $6.47½@6.50 and choice at $6.50@6.52½. Futures: January, closing at $6.48; February $6.49@6.50, closing at $6.49; March $6.53@6.55, closing at $6.53; April $6.60, closing at $6.60; May, $6.66, closing at $6.66; June, closing at $6.70.

BUTTER—Less inquiry noted for butter, but choice to fancy grades wanted, with choice to very fancy creameries at 32@35c, the latter an extreme; other kinds quiet within our previous range.

CHEESE—Selling moderately, with best Eastern factory at 9⅞@10c for white and 10½c for colored.

TALLOW—4⅝@4¾c, closing at 4⅝c, showing a further slight decline.

SUGAR—Raw unchanged but dull: centrifugal to arrive, cost and freight sold at 3⅜c for 96° test; refined inactive, with granulated off to 6 9-16@6⅝c; mold A, 6⅝@6 11-16c; confectioner's A, 6¼c; and other grades unaltered.

FREIGHTS—Moderately active in the line of berth freights, chiefly for grain, but again quoted heavy and irregular for ports in Great Britain, for which the inquiry was very tame, while for Antwerp on a more urgent call for early accommodation further hardening slightly. In the way of charters business is very light in nearly all interests, though the advantage continued with shippers. Of the contracts by the steam packets on berth the most important were: For Liverpool hence—Spring wheat at the very low rate of 2d. For Hull—Bacon at 20s. London hence—Corn at 2¼d per bu; oats at 1s 6d per 320 lbs. For Antwerp—Red wheat from store, prompt shipment, placed on berth at 3½d; early February shipment of grain at 3½d by regular packets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—COTTON—Comparative statement for the week ending Friday, Jan. 22:

Net receipts at all United States ports during week	108,253
Net receipts at all United States ports same week last year	93,909
Total receipts to this date	3,931,516
Total receipts to same date last year	4,018,308
Exports for the week	109,578
Exports for same week last year	92,255
Total exports to this date	2,278,683
Total exports to same date last year	2,677,482
Stock at all United States ports	1,087,550
Stock at all United States ports same time last year	899,724
Stock at all interior towns	245,647
Stock at all interior towns same time last y'r	168,956
Stock at Liverpool	629,000
Stock at Liverpool same time last year	741,000
Stock of American afloat for Great Britain	171,000
Stock of American afloat for Great Britain same time last year	355,000

FLOUR—Receipts, 12,167 brls; exports, 3,051 brls, 725 sacks; rather more steady; sales 14,000 brls.

HAY—Firm; fair inquiry.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Spot: Fair Rio quiet, 8¾c; options steady, but very quiet; sales, 9,000 bags; January, 6.55c; February, 6.60c; March, 6.60@6.65c; April, 6.65c; July, 6.65c. Molasses lower; Cuba, 24c for 50 test. Rice steady; united closed at 38⅛c.

TURPENTINE—Firm; 41c.

EGGS—Dull and easier; receipts, 2,150 pkgs; Western, 22c.

WOOL—Quiet; very steady; domestic fleece, 27@36c; pulled, 14@32c; Texas, 9@22c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 12,165 brls; wheat, 3,850 bu; corn, 51,600 bu; oats, 50,350 bu; rye, none; barley, 41,250 bu.

EXPORTS—Flour, 3,051 brls and 725 sacks; wheat, 63,421 bu; corn, 121,526 bu.

BOSTON.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Northern creamery at 25@28c per lb for choice to extra full and 17@22c for summer; Western creamery, 28@33c for choice to extra; Northern dairy, 18@23c for choice to extra and 12@16c for fair to good; Western dairy, 18@22c for choice to extra, 10@15c for fair to good; imitation creamery, 22@25c for choice to extra; ladle-packed, 20@22c for choice fresh and 8@17c per lb for common to good.

CHEESE—New York extra 10@10½c per lb, choice 9@9½c, and common to good 5@8c; Vermont choice to extra at 8½@10c, common 5@7c; Western extra 9¼@9¾c, choice 8@9c, common to good 4@6c; Worcester County full cream, 9¼@10¼c; sage, 8@12c.

EGGS—Are held at 29@30c per doz for near by, 26@29c for Eastern, 25½@28c for Northern, 25½@27c for Western, and 24½@26c for provincial.

WOOL—In fair demand; Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, 33@36c; Michigan X fleeces, 31@32c; pulled wools, 35@40c.

OTHER CITIES.

Duluth, Minn., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—GRAIN—The market was active again today and prices still higher than those of yesterday. May wheat opened at 92⅞c and advanced quickly, with good demand, to 93⅜c, then it weakened somewhat, going down ⅝c, but it rallied again and rose sharply to 93c, with large trading. It closed a little easier, however, at noon with 92⅞@93c bid.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat opened strong at 93⅛c, advanced to 93⅜c, under influence of higher Eastern markets and export demand, and closed with 93⅛c bid. Sales about 2,000,000 bu; receipts, 4,000 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—GRAIN—The limits on No. 1 hard Duluth in market were raised to 98@98½@99½c; 97c was bid cash; the only sale of winter wheat was 1 car No. 2 red at 90c on track. Corn firmer; sales of No. 3 corn at 42c and No. 3 yellow at 42½c.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 22.—FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled and irregular, but higher; the general tendency was strong and the market closed 1⅛@1⅜c higher than yesterday; No. 2 red cash, 88⅞@9.c; January nominal, 89⅛c; February 89⅞@90c, closing at 90c; March 91⅛@91⅝c, closing at 91⅝c bid; May 93⅛@93⅜c, closing at 93¼@93⅜c bid. Corn firm and higher, but still slow; No. 2 mixed, cash, 33⅜c; January, 33⅛c bid; February, 34⅛c bid; March, 35⅛@35⅜c; May 35⅞@37⅛c, closing at 37⅛c. Oats steady, but very dull; No. 2 mixed, cash, 28⅛c bid; May, 31⅛c. Rye entirely neglected. Barley—No sales.

LEAD—Firm and active; refined, $4.30; chemically hard, $4.35 on east track.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

EGGS—Steady; 17@17½c.

HAY—Steady; timothy, $11.50@14.00; prairie, $5.50@$10.50.

BRAN—Unchanged.

CORN-MEAL—Steady; $1.80@1.85.

WHISKY—$1.10.

WOOL—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Strong, but rather quiet. Pork firm; $11.00@11.10. Lard, $6.00@6.05. Bulk meats, loose lots unchanged; boxed lots, long clear, $5.35; short ribs, $5.40; short clear, $5.50. Bacon, long clear, $5.80; short ribs, $5.90@5.95; short clear, $6.00.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 50,000 bu; oats, 17,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 26,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 2,000 bu.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat irregular; near futures, ⅛@¼c lower; deferred futures, ⅛@¼c higher. Corn firm and ⅛@¼c better. Oats unchanged.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 22.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western higher; No. 2 winter red, spot, 85½c bid; February, 85⅜@86⅛c; March, 88⅛c asked; May, 90⅛@91c. Corn—Western higher and active; mixed spot, 48⅛@48⅜c; January, 47⅞@48c; February, 47⅛@47⅜c; steamer, 44⅞@44⅜c. Oats firm and dull; Western white, 38@41c, do mixed, 35@37c.

PROVISIONS—Steady and quiet. Mess pork, $10.75@11.00. Lard—Refined, 7⅛@7⅜c.

EGGS—Lower at 19@20c; limed, 15c.

COFFEE—Easier and dull; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 7½@8½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,391 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 90,000 bu; oats, 200 bu; rye, 700 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,039 brls; wheat, none; corn, none; oats, none; rye, none.

Toledo, O., Jan. 22.—GRAIN—Wheat active; cash, 90c; January, 90c asked; February, 90c bid; May, 92⅝c. Corn strong; cash, 40c; May, 41c. Oats dull; cash, 31c; May, 33c.

CLOVER-SEED—Quiet; cash, January, or February, $5.80; March, $5.87½.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat closed firm; 1@1½c higher; cash, 90@90½c; January, 90c; February, 91c bid; May, 93⅛c. Corn strong; cash, 40c; May, 41½c. Oats firm; cash, 31c; May, 33c bid.

CLOVER-SEED—Steady; cash, January, or February, $5.80; March, $5.85.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.70.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 22.—FLOUR—Quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; cash, 80c; February, 80⅛c; May, 86c. Corn quiet; No. 2, 36⅛c. Oats dull; No. 2, 29c. Rye quiet; No. 1, 57c. Barley weaker; No. 2, 57⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Higher; mess pork, cash or January, $10.95; February, $11.05. Prime steam lard, cash or January, $6.15; February, $6.17½.

BUTTER—Very little doing; dairy, 15@18c.

CHEESE—Very quiet; 9@11c.

EGGS—Dull; 19@20c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,127 brls; wheat, 10,001 bu; barley, 22,910 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 500 brls; wheat, 849 bu; barley, 8,050 bu.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 22.—SUGAR—Quiet and weak; open kettle, choice, 5c; good fair to prime, 4 11-16@4 13-16c; centrifugal choice white, 6⅛c; choice yellow clarified, 6 1-16c; prime do, 5 15-16@6c; seconds, 4⅜@5⅛c.

MOLASSES—Quiet but firm; open kettle, strictly prime, 34@37c; prime, 26@28c; fair, 20@22c; centrifugals, good prime to choice, 21@25c; common to prime, 14@20c.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 22.—GRAIN—Wheat market excited; 1½@2c higher; No. 1 hard, cash or January, 85½c; February, 87c; March 88c; May 92¼c. No. 1 Northern, January, 81½c; February, 82c; March, 83c; May, 86½c.

FLOUR—Firmly held; more demand; patents, $4.75@5.00; bakers', 3.75@4.00.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 77,280 bu; flour, 100 brls.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 5,040 bu; flour, 12,975 brls.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 22.—Whisky—Steady at $1.10; sales of 1,180 brls of finished goods on this basis.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 22.—TURPENTINE—Steady at 38⅛c.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 22.—WOOL—Firm and unchanged.

TIRED OF HER DUSKY HUSBAND.

THE CLEVELAND GIRL WHO MARRIED A COLORED ADONIS RETURNS TO HER MOTHER.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Gus Barber, the colored Adonis who eloped to Painesville with Miss Mertis Ina Norton, a pretty and wealthy young white girl, Jan. 6, is in Cleveland today looking for his bride. He says that his wife received a letter from her mother Tuesday stating that she was sick, and asking the daughter to come home for a few days. She accordingly came to Cleveland, after having promised her dusky husband that she would remain true to him and write to him often. He says that Wednesday he received a letter in which Ina asked for permission to stay a day longer. The following day another letter was received, in which she stated that she could not live with him, and that they could never see each other again. She said that she had to decide between living with him and killing her mother, and she had decided to give him up. Barber immediately came to Cleveland and began a search for his wife. He went to her mother's residence on Brownell street, but was met at the door by an aunt of his wife, who told him that Ina was not there. She refused to admit him. Barber says he will try to get his wife through a habeas corpus proceeding.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Jan. 22, 1886:

CITY PROPERTY.

Seminary av, 150 ft s of Garfield, e f, 75x124 ft, dated Sept. 24, 1885 (James Morgan to Friedrich Kraft) $ [illegible]
Rebecca st, 168 ft w of Paulina, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Jan. 21 (M. Nowak to John P. Neal) 1,100
Rebecca st, e of Centre av, s f, 24x120 ft, dated Jan 21 (John Wagner to same) 1,000
Rebecca st, 24 ft w of Laflin, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Jan. 21 (Theodore Lange to same) 1,000
West Taylor st, 227 ft e of Robey, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 24, 1885 (Thomas L. Nelson to John Mehren) [illegible]
Michigan av, between Van Buren and Congress sts, 33x171¾ ft, dated Jan. 14 (Thomas R. Lyon to Catherine L. Cameron) [illegible]
California av, 262 ft n of Twelfth st, w f, 50x100 ft, and other property, dated Dec. 29, 1885 (F. C. Schaefer to estate of C. W. Perkins) [illegible]
West Jackson st, 25 ft e of Paulina, s f, 20x103½ ft, dated Jan. 15 (Mary Starkweather to Sarah E. MacMillian) [illegible]
Leavitt st, 24 ft n of Frankfort, w f, 24x100 ft, dated Jan. 1 (Hope & Korff to F. Brieschke) [illegible]
Kedzie av, n w cor of Kinzie st, e f, 150x125 ft, dated Jan. 21 (Master in Chancery to J. O. Fisk) [illegible]
Third av, 75 ft n of Harrison st, w f, 25x101 ft, dated Jan. 13 (Andrew Crawford to William H. Colvin) [illegible]
Cottage Grove av, s w cor of Graves place, triangle, 140⅛x135x38 ft, dated Dec. 31, 1885 (U. P. Smith to Jesse S. Hildrup) [illegible]
West Huron st, 237⅛ ft w of Lincoln, n f, 24x121 ft, dated Jan. 21 (Charles Byrne to Margaret Roach) [illegible]
West Ohio st, n w corner of Armour, s f, undivided ½ of 125x125 ft and other property, dated June 25, 1884 (Samuel Hofman to Eva Hofman) [illegible]
Bunker st, 88 4-10 ft w of Jefferson, s f, 22x125 ft, improved, dated Jan. 18 (Katarina Urbano to J and A. Bretschneider) [illegible]
North May st, 147 ft n of Chicago av, w f, 25x100 ft, improved and other property, dated Nov. 18, 1885 (V. H. Surghnor to E. P. Maynard) [illegible]
Michigan av, 160 ft s of Monroe st, e f, 40x180 ft, dated Jan. 21 (Emily C. and J. B. Lyon to Thomas R. Lyon) [illegible]
Michigan av, 60 ft s of Peck court, e f, 20x180 ft, dated Jan. 21 (same party to same) [illegible]
State st, 56¾ ft s of Thirty-fourth, w f, 18⅛x125 ft, dated Jan. 12 (Dwight M. Snow to Lulu M. Rhodes) [illegible]
Ogden av, intersection of Twenty-second st, Lot 4, dated Oct. 27, 1885 (Ceres C. Keener to F. A. and Charles C. Keener) [illegible]
Wallace st, 172¾ ft n of Twenty-ninth, e f, 25x130 ft, dated Jan. 21 (T. H. Falle to H. Weisbrod) [illegible]
Washington boulevard, 325 ft w of Albany av, s f, 25x120 ft dated Jan. 22 (Z. A. and R. A. Burrnel to George Dearlove) [illegible]
Robey st, cor of Taylor, w f, 75x120 ft, dated Jan. 4 (Eliphalet Whittlesey to John N. Raithel) [illegible]
Wabash av, 99 ft n of Thirty-sixth st, w f, 25x153 ft, dated Nov. 20, 1885 (Hugh H. Edwards to Louis Hefter) [illegible]
West Randolph st, 138 ft e of Union, s f, 20x156 ft, improved, dated Jan. 15 (Alonzo C. Wood to Krescenzia Locher) [illegible]
Parmelee st, e of boulevard, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Jan. 16 (M. S. and A. L. Thompson to J. F. Carlson) [illegible]
The premises No. 79 Aberdeen st, dated Jan. 21 (James Quigley to Theodore G. Peters) [illegible]
West Jackson st, 90 ft w of Homan av, s f, 25x142 ft, dated Oct. 3, 1885 (B. Hagaman to Elias McDaniels) [illegible]

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Belmont av, 196 ft e of Perry st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 20, 1885 (J. P. Altgeld to E. H. Haden) [illegible]
Lincoln av, 198 ft s of Noble st, s w f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 5 (F. Reiling to Margaretha Speth) [illegible]
Noble av, 316 ft w of Racine, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 18 (J. P. Altgeld to J. Schreiber) [illegible]

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

School st, n e corner of Cedar, w f, 278⅛x125 ft, dated Jan. 12 (Michael Reich to F. C. C. Boerner) [illegible]
Monroe st, 98 ft n of Fifty-seventh, e f, 50x125 ft, dated Jan. 11 (F. J. Pierce to J. C. Hechler) [illegible]

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Western av, s w corner of Edbrook place, e f, 64⅛x100 ft, dated June 8, 1885 (H. M. and W. J. Anderson to E. P. Mayward) [illegible]

BUILDING PERMITS.

The following building permits were issued yesterday:

No. 205 Fullerton avenue, P. Haftner, two-story flats, 20x36 feet, $2,000.
Nos. 261 and 263 Centre street, A. Ollmart, two-story flats, 48x60 feet, $11,000.

THE WATERS OF HOT SPRINGS.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Jan. 22.—Advices from Washington state that the Interior Department has rendered a decision that hot-water privileges for bath-houses outside of the Hot Springs reservation cannot be granted. The decision will be a disappointment to a large number here. There is an almost general desire for the establishment of bathing establishments in different parts of the city outside the Government reservation, upon which all of the bath-houses are now located. Gen. C. Field, Superintendent of the reservation, in his report to the Secretary of the Interior recommended granting water privileges to two bath-houses south of the reservation, and many had hoped to see the recommendation consummated.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

Dutiable goods were received into the Chicago Custom-House yesterday as follows: A. Olmstead, 1 case maps; James H. Walker & Co., 12 cases dry goods; J. T. Belling & Co., cases books; Marshall Field & Co., 1 case goods; L. M. Friedlander, 55 cases . Collections, $7,639.50.

AN AUTHOR'S I

Henry Guy Carleton
Preventing Disaster
Damp in Mi

A Contrivance That Su
cles Hitherto Unco
Anything in Its

The Inventor Bestows His
on the World, in
Saving Life

Mr. Henry Guy Carleton,
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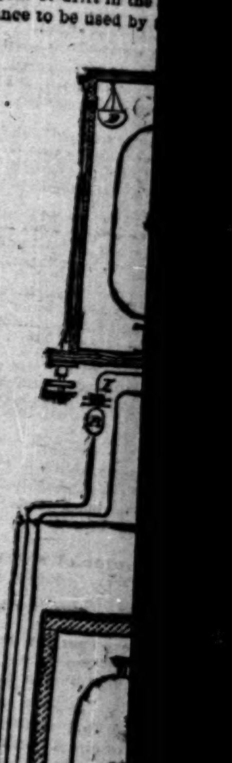

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by future variations in the atmosp
ure. Attached to the vertical arm

AN AUTHOR'S INVENTION.

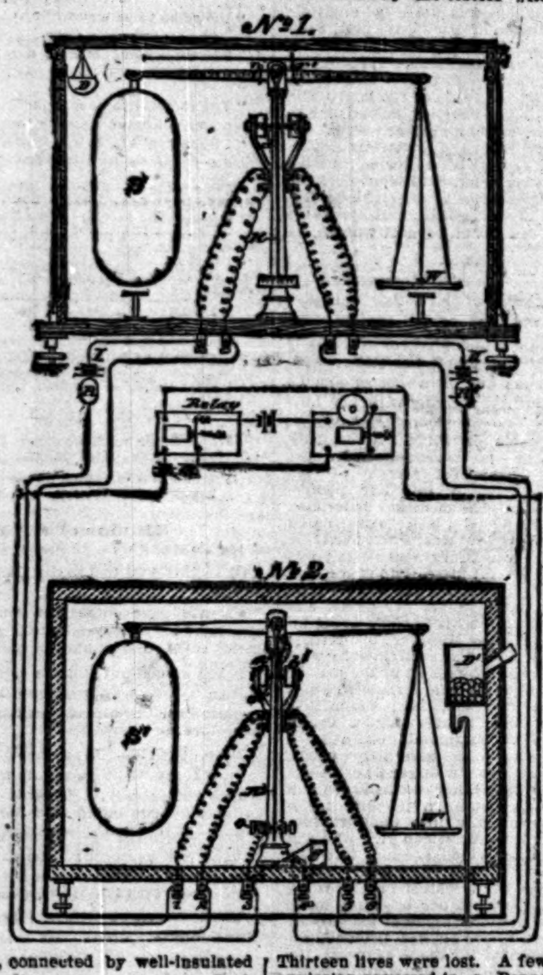
Henry Guy Carleton's Device for Preventing Disasters from Fire-Damp in Mines.

A Contrivance That Surmounts Obstacles Hitherto Unconquered by Anything in Its Line.

The Inventor Bestows His Production Gratis on the World, in Hope of Saving Life.

Mr. Henry Guy Carleton, the author, has come to the front as a philanthropist, in the invention of an ingenious and sorely-needed contrivance for the purpose of indicating the presence or approach of fire-damp and other dangerous gases in coal mines. The idea is bestowed gratis on the world by the inventor, he declining to take out patents on any of the parts or devices which enter into the construction of the machine. As experts, who have examined it, pronounce it precisely what has been needed ever since the earliest annals of coal-mining, and, as it may be put into any mine at slight expense, it is possible that Mr. Carleton's invention may serve to shorten the catalog of horrors that the newspapers of America and Great Britain annually have to chronicle. Copies and descriptions of the plans have been forwarded to the English "Royal Commission on Accidents in Mines," of which Sir Frederick A. Abel is President, and to a number of prominent Englishmen who are likely to be interested in the subject.

The apparatus consists, essentially, of one or more indicating balances to be permanently placed in a goaf or drift in the mine, and a registering balance to be used by the observer in the testing-room, connected by well-insulated wires as shown in the accompanying cut. Each balance holds in equilibrium a thin glass bulb of about 300 cubic inches capacity, hermetically sealed. They are counterbalanced at the same moment by the weights, W and W, respectively, and hence will be equally affected by future variations in the atmospheric pressure. Attached to the vertical arm or pointer, H, of each balance is a soft iron needle, d, gilded to prevent rusting. Its ends plunge freely into helices of insulated wire, a and b. The helices of both instruments are identical in size and electrical resistance, and exert but feeble influence on the needles with an ordinary current.



The right-hand helix of balance No. 1 is connected with the right-hand helix of balance No. 2, and is supplied from battery two with a current whose strength can be lessened or increased, enabling the magnetic force of the helices to be regulated exactly. The left-hand helices are similarly connected. The vertical arm, H, of balance No. 2 has a platinum tip capable of electrical contact with the insulated screw, C. Connection from the binding post to the vertical arm is made by the mercury cup into which a wire from the beam is dipped. Contact between H and C the relay in the observing room is kept closed. Breaking contact opens the relay, whose back stroke shunts the local circuit on the bell, ringing it continuously. The case surrounding balance No. 2 is of marble or unglazed tiling, excluding air currents and dust, yet admitting gases by diffusion. Chloride of calcium in the holder D keeps the interior free from moisture, the whole being protected by a perforated iron case as shown.

ARRANGING THE APPARATUS.

Balance No. 1, in the observing-room, is provided with two riders, moved along the graduated beam, as shown. If more delicate readings are desired, additional riders of less weight may be also employed, a separate way being provided on the beam. Balance No. 1 is incased, dried by chloride of calcium, and placed in a room artificially maintained at constant temperature by means well known. Both instruments are balanced at the same moment by their weights, W and W, respectively. The case of balance No. 2 is then filled with pure fire-damp at normal pressure, obtained from a blower in the mine. Care, of course, must be taken to keep a stream of the gas flowing in to counteract the diffusion of air through the case. Bulb S will now sink, its increase in weight being about thirty-nine grains, H will break contact with C, and the bell rings. The observer now switches on battery 1, which applies a force of say forty-five grains through helix, a', to the needle attached to the vertical arm of balance No. 2. This more than compensates for the increase of weight, H is brought back to c, and the bell ceases to ring. The observer now throws in small resistances until H breaks again, and thus finally satisfies himself that the amount of force applied through helix, a', of the distant instrument is just enough to balance it and no more. Now, as this amount of force is also exerted by helix, a, upon the needle of balance No. 1, its equilibrium is disturbed. Rider, r, is therefore shifted until equilibrium is restored. The position of this rider equals the force applied through helix, a; equals the force applied through the helix of the distant instrument, No. 2, and necessarily equals the increased weight of the bulb S in pure fire-damp.

THE GENERAL SYSTEM.

Applied to a general system a number of balances like No. 2 would be placed in various portions of the mine, the left-hand helices all being on one circuit and the right-hand helices on another, connected with the one balance to be used in the observing-room. Separate wires would be run for the bells serving to indicate the movements of each instrument. The tests would then be simultaneous, full battery power being thrown on and then gradually weakened by the rheostat, measurements being taken on the observer's balance as each bell gave warning that one or more of the distant balances were in equilibrium. These tests could be frequently made, and notification promptly signaled to the miners in any district in which a dangerous percentage was observed or to the fire boss and his assistants.

WHERE THE INVENTION EXCELS.

The great desideratum of a fire-damp indicator is to enable an observer from the Superintendent's office to test all parts of the mine for even small percentages. The chief enemies of all systems yet devised are: First, varying barometric pressure; second, varying degrees of moisture; third, the fact that the pressure upon which all diffusion apparatus depends is only momentary. Mr. Carleton's instrument is independent of moisture, barometric pressure, and works on specific gravity, which, with a given percentage of gas, is constant. That no means has yet been devised in England for overcoming the difficulties above named the following letter from James Willis, Government Inspector of Mines, will show. It was written to Joseph Hatton, the novelist, in answer to an inquiry from this city through Mr. Hatton respecting the fire-damp detectors already in use in England:

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Jan. 7, 1886.—*Dear Sir:* I am not aware of the existence of any patent in this country for such an instrument, nor am I aware of such an instrument being in practical use. Some years ago a Mr. Ansell of the Royal Mint (since dead, I believe) introduced an ingenious instrument for showing the percentage of fire-damp in any atmosphere into which the instrument might be carried. It was based on the diffusion of gases. It was only practical to a very limited degree, because, if permitted to *rest* in the place containing the gas, the very law upon which it was based soon brought its index back to zero, for very soon, by diffusion, the mixture of air and gas would be equalized. Its action was by moving a small or fine column of mercury, and thus making "contact" in an electrical arrangement for giving a signal at any distance. I do not think there is one in use in this country.

Mr. Liveing also designed an instrument for the purpose of showing the percentage, but only at the place where it was tried. This depended upon the difference of the intensity of two electric lights—very feeble, of course—one being in vacuo, the other burning in the atmosphere being tested, and, of course, carefully surrounded by wire gauze like a safety-lamp.

One of the professors at Aberdeen also designed one, somewhat on the principle of a musical tuning-fork.

The two latter I have seen tried together in the same working. One gave 2 per cent, the other 8 per cent of gas. In my opinion a good safety-lamp and a practical man with good eyesight would tell you as much as one of the inventions I have mentioned. A lamp will tell you at once the difference between non-explosive and explosive proportions—perhaps, however, not lower than 4 per cent of gas—but as soon as you see it in either condition you had better get away from it and take steps to have it removed.

JAMES WILLIS,
Government Inspector of Mines.

The main achievement in the new invention is the means by which the most delicate disturbance of a specific gravity balance may be accurately measured from any distance and the means by which it is made independent of barometric pressure and kept free from the influence of moisture. The experiments with it gave indications to one-third of 1 per cent, with a balance sensitive to one-tenth of a grain. The number of explosions caused by making tests with safety-lamps makes it obvious that other and more accurate means are greatly to be desired. The recent explosion in Wyoming was caused by the testers with safety-lamps. Thirteen lives were lost. A few weeks ago an explosion occurred in a Pennsylvania mine, killing seven men. This also happened while tests were being made with the safety-lamps.

THE WHEAT SUPPLY.

RECEIPTS AT MINNEAPOLIS—SOME PERTINENT QUESTIONS FROM AN IOWA OBSERVER.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—During the twenty-four hours ended at 6 o'clock last night 138 cars of wheat arrived in Minneapolis. At 12 o'clock today there were eighty-eight cars moving on the Milwaukee Road, the wheat-trains being temporarily side-tracked on account of the weather. The road is not blockaded, however. There were sixty-five cars of wheat on outside sidings. Country receipts yesterday were no better than earlier in the week, and for today nothing can be expected, as the extreme cold weather, with the present disposition of farmers not to accept prevailing prices, will naturally cut off all receipts. There is a better demand for milling wheat from outside points, and it is expected more of the wheat now in store at country stations will go out on such orders—considerable of it without passing through Minneapolis. Of the wheat on passage for Minneapolis today the bulk of it is of millers' purchases that has been held in the country and is coming forward for current use of the mills. Only a small part of that arriving will be for sale excepting in the shape of flour. There are twelve mills in operation today. These would be able to make well up toward 20,000 barrels of flour a day if they were not troubled with low water. As it is, 13,000 to 14,000 barrels are about all that are expected for the twenty-four hours. The turn in prices of wheat has changed the tenor of inquiries for flour. Figures not accepted by buyers four days ago are well received by them today. Millers are believers in better prices for their products.

STORM LAKE, Ia., Jan. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Being engaged in a small way in growing wheat in Iowa and in Minnesota, I have read with interest your recent editorial on the wheat question, and I would like to ask a few questions, for my own information simply, touching upon the invisible demand for the wheat now in sight.

First—I see by the market quotations that many millions of bushels of No. 2 wheat are being sold for delivery next May in Chicago at 84 cents per bushel. Where are the sellers of that wheat going to obtain their supplies from? Are there any grain bins to be tapped in Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota, Nebraska, or Kansas? Will not the 14,000,000 bushels in Chicago elevators be called upon to supply the demand that will exist in May next, if the purchasers should call for the actual delivery of the wheat? From reports of sales one would be led to imagine that over 100,000,000 bushels was in store in sight ready to be delivered at Chicago, and what puzzles me is to know whether those who have warehouse receipts for the property being bought and sold so freely will yield it up.

Second—How does it come that a quality of wheat a little inferior to what would grade as No. 2 in Chicago is selling in Minneapolis today by sample to come down into Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas for milling purposes at a price higher than No. 2 wheat is selling for in Chicago? With an invisible but certain demand for seeding purposes of one and three-fourths bushels per acre for 13,000,000 acres to be seeded next March and April, making an aggregate of 22,000,000 in round figures, where are we going to get the excess that will be wanted to go to Chicago to fill the sales so freely made for future delivery? From my own personal knowledge I know that hardly any No. 2 wheat was raised in Iowa last year, nearly all the wheat raised in Iowa being No. 3, No. 4, and rejected, being very inferior stuff for flour-making purposes, and the yield was not at all equal to ten and a half bushels per acre, the Government report average. Very few thrashers reported a yield of thirteen bushels, and many averages were below eight, in some cases the returns being only five or six bushels per acre. The same condition of things existed in parts of Minnesota, parts of Nebraska, and in large areas of Kansas, so that, as stated above, I am greatly puzzled to know where the excessive quantities of No. 2 spring wheat are to come from aside from Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth.

JOSEPH SAMPSON.

MICE AND BEES.

Mice recently took possession of two beehives at Bordentown, N. J., drove out the bees, and ate half the honey.

Two Fine Specimens.

Some of the most exquisite designs in stained glass ever seen in the West are to be found in the St. Paul's Church and the Chapman Building at Milwaukee.

THE COURTS.

A Policy-Holder's Curious Attack Upon a New York Life-Insurance Company.

The Board of Trade Telegraph Company—Jerome B. Chambers' Will Admitted to Probate.

A bill of a very peculiar character was filed yesterday in the United States Circuit Court by Charles A. Brown against the Mutual Life-Insurance Company of New York asking for an accounting. Brown says that some years ago he took out a policy in the defendant company in favor of the company on the semi-endowment plan, by which he was to have $5,000 if he lived the twenty years and $10,000 if he died sooner. The annual premium was $273. He got a divorce from his wife subsequently, and the policy was turned over to his wife, but he learned the policy was void because she had then no insurable interest in his life, and went to the company to have it surrendered. They offered him a paid-up, non-forfeitable policy for $675 if he lived the twenty years out, or $1,350 if he died before, but he was not satisfied with it. In his bill he then goes on to make an attack on the company, charging that it could not afford to insure him for $273 on $10,000, and that to pay him it must rob from other policy-holders. He also accuses the company with turning his dividends into paid-up additions to his policy so as to cover up its expenses and make it appear as though its insurance was cheaper than it really was: with perpetrating a fraud on its policy-holders in offering insurance below cost; and with pushing a bill through the New York Legislature authorizing it to use one-third of its reserve, so that it could cover up its losses by applying this reserve to reduce the expense account. Brown appears as his own solicitor, and he is evidently an insurance man, as his bill bristles with pages of formidable figures to show the actual cost of his insurance and how much the company must, in his opinion, have lost to issue insurance at the low rate it did.

THE BOARD OF TRADE TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Judge Moran yesterday afternoon decided the motion for injunction in the case of C. W. Brega against the Board of Trade Telegraph Company to restrain E. S. Stokes from voting on the 387 shares of stock held by him. The Judge said it was immaterial as to what were the effects of the foreclosure proceedings in New York, as the legal title to the disputed stock was held by Dimock and by him transferred to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company. The complainant insisted the certificate was issued by the Secretary of the company without any action by the directors and without any opportunity to them to preëmpt it. But it was sufficient if a stock certificate in proper was found in Stokes' hands. It gave him the legal title on which he was entitled to vote. The motion for injunction would therefore be overruled.

A meeting of the stockholders will be held this afternoon at the Grand Pacific Hotel for the election of directors, when it is expected a very lively time will be had.

A PROFITABLE ICE-MACHINE PATENT.

Granville M. Dodge and James R. Zearing filed a bill yesterday in the Superior Court against Edgar G. Wheeler to obtain possession of half the stock of the Wheeler Refrigerating-Machine Company. Dodge says that in 1875 he agreed to furnish Wheeler whatever moneys he needed for securing patents for the manufacture of ice in Europe, and in return was to have a half interest in such patents and in the profits derived therefrom or from the manufacture of ice or machines. In October last Wheeler, having procured a patent and also having obtained licenses to use other patents, organized the Wheeler Refrigerating-Machine Company, and subscribed for $299,800 out of the $300,000 of the stock. This was paid for by a transfer to the company of his patent and licenses. Dodge has so far advanced $18,759, but says he has never received any interest in the patent or any of the stock, or even an accounting, and he now asks for a settlement and an injunction to prevent any transfer of the stock.

A JEWELER'S ESTATE.

The will of Jerome Bonaparte Chambers of the firm of J. B. Chambers & Co., doing business at Clark and Madison streets, was admitted to probate. He died at No. 692 Washington boulevard Jan. 15. The personal estate is estimated at nearly $100,000, and consists of household goods, horses, carriages, etc., at his home, and a half interest in the stock of jewelry at the store, together with certain moneys, notes, and mortgages. There is also some real estate. By the will Alice F. Chambers, the widow, John A. Farwell, a surviving partner, and William R. Lyon are named as executors. Mr. Lyon renounced his right to act as executor, and the heirs of the estate filed their consent to allow Farwell, the surviving partner, to serve in that capacity. His heirs at law are his wife, Mrs. Alice F. Chambers, a son, Beverly R. Chambers, and a daughter, Mrs. Ava W. Farwell. All the household goods and belongings are left to the widow, together with a half-interest in all the rest of the estate. The other half is to be divided equally between the two children. The entire estate, real and personal, is said to be worth nearly $200,000.

ITEMS.

Hiland G. Batcheller took default before Judge Gary against James D. Fish, Ulysses S. Grant Jr., and Ferdinand Ward for $22,733 in the attachment suit recently begun against that firm in the Superior Court.

THE RECORD.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—NEW SUITS.

20,015—Simon Mandell vs. Lizzie R. Cleveland, E. T. Cleveland, and A. T. Van Alstyn & Company. Bill to foreclose mortgage for $900 on E. ½ of Lot 3, Block 5, of Woodruff's Addition to Rockford. Flower, Remy & Gregory, solrs.

20,016—Charles A. Brown vs. Mutual Life-Insurance Company of New York.

JUDGMENT.

JUDGE DYER—184—D. A. Goodyear vs. Philander N. Alden and George S. Robinson, executors of James S. Waterman; verdict, $21,059.

SUPERIOR COURT—NEW SUITS.

101,073—Josephine H. Coggeshall vs. John V. Farwell and wife. Asst., $500. Lynden Evans, atty.

101,074—Edward N. Cook & Co. vs. Ruel G. Rounds. Asst., $600. Hugh L. Mason, atty.

101,075—Union Trust Company vs. Baker Bag Company and William Baker. Confession of judgment, $5,088. Holden & Farson, attys.

101,076—James R. Smith vs. Frederick H. Long. Confession of judgment, $1,349. W. G. & A. T. Ewing, attys.

101,077—William Raymond et al. vs. M. A. Driscoll. Asst., $600. Charles O. Albertson, atty.

101,078—Samuel J. Glover vs. Johanna Wargousky, Edward Stangler Jr., T. A. Considine, and J. H. Eoff. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $500 on Lot 40 in Glover's Sub. of the N. ½ of Block 61 in Sec. 19, 39, 14. F. G. Le Moyne, solr.

101,079—Same vs. Annie Gnott and Eddie, May, and Annie Gnott, and J. H. Eoff. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $900 on Lot 45 in same sub. as above. Same solr.

101,080—Samuel Gehr, trustee, vs. Emerson C. Felton. Confession of judgment, $105. S. W. Gehr, atty.

101,081—Henry Curtis vs. Jacob Blattan. Attcht., $1,267. Barnum, Rubens & Ames, attys.

101,082—Harmony Brick Company et al. vs. Melvin J. Wheeler, Thomas Mitchell, and T. B. Needles. Garnishment. Campbell, Hamilton & Custer, attys.

101,083—Bill. Suppressed.

101,084—Fred P. Read vs. John A. Rice. Asst., $2,500. Peckham & Brown, attys.

101,085—Simeon M. Rising et al. vs. William B. White. Asst., $700. F. A. Johnson, atty.

101,086—W. R. Hamilton vs. Ira R. Harvey. Bill for specific performance. Leman & Chase, solrs.

101,087—Michael Murray vs. T. T. Brown et al. Appeal.

101,088—Mary C. Rathbun vs. Frank A. Rathbun. Bill for divorce for adultery. W. H. Sisson, solr.

101,089—Valentin Blatz vs. Ed Kirschner. Confession of judgment, $529. Francis Lackner, atty.

101,090—Attcht. Suppressed.

101,091—Ernst Bros.' Brewing Co. vs. Henry Rawich. Confession of judgment, $563. F. J. Loesch, atty.

101,092—Same vs. Same. Confession of judgment, $269. Same atty.

101,093—Joseph Jones vs. Martha Jones. Bill for divorce for desertion. J. C. Turnes, solr.

101,094—Granville M. Dodge et al. vs. Edgar G. Wheeler, R. L. Davis, Daniel T. Corbin, and R. B. Paine. Bill for an accounting and desertion. Dent, Black & Cratty Bros., solrs.

101,095—Louis C. Wachsmuth et al. vs. Osmond Fox. Attcht., $562. Clifford, Anthony & Paulsen, attys.

101,096—Dennis H. Hayes vs. Chancelor L. Jenks. Asst., $2,500. G. W. Plummer, atty.

101,097—Geo. H. Hansel vs. Christine C. Hansel. Bill for divorce for adultery. Turner & Rogers, solrs.

Suppressed Wednesday—101,041—Marion C. Daggett vs. George H. Daggett. Bill for divorce for adultery. John E. Burke, solr.

101,042—Charles Kozminski vs. Charles W. Wertzler, Herman Felsenthal, Mary C. Wertzler, William Kerriner, William Hoffman, Annie Wertzler, and M. C. Wertzler. Creditor's bill, $340. Moses, Newman & Reed, solrs.

Suppressed Thursday—101,043—Edward A. Prior et al. vs. Louis Reinach, Jacob Reinach, and Dietrich Kahn. Assumpsit, $3,000. McClellan & Cummings, attys.

101,052—Wrightsville Hardware Co. vs. Louis Reinach, Jacob Reinach, and Dietrich Kahn. Assumpsit, $700. McClellan & Cummings, attys.

101,064—Baning, Conover & Co. vs. Moses Simon. Assumpsit, $1,000. Weigley, Bulkley & Gray, attys.

101,071—James S. Morton et al. vs. W. W. Abbott, C. J. Abbott, and G. C. Whipple & Co. Bill for dissolution of partnership. Washburn & Bowman, solrs.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE GARY—4,017, Hiland C. Batcheller vs. James D. Fish, T. S. Grant, and Ferdinand Ward; dflt. and jgt., debt $22,353, das. $380, entire; spl. exn.—4,024, Abraham Anderson vs. Philebus H. Corbin; dflt. and jgt., debt $4,017, das. $32; spl. exn.—1,849, T. R. Lyon vs. John B. Ollson and T. B. Bradford; verd. pltff. $558.—2,001, C. A. Newcomb vs. J. H. Byrnes; verd. pltff. $159 and jgt.

JUDGE ANTHONY—1,673, Enoch B. Stevens vs. J. H. Gregory; verd. pltff. $556.

DECREES.

JUDGE GARNETT—1,271, Bldg., Loan & H. Assn. vs. Schlegel; mrs. rep. cfd. and decree sale.—1,639, Ada V. Calhoun vs. Joseph V. Calhoun; decree divorce for cruelty.—1,833, Sarah J. De Bann vs. Allan De Bann; same for cruelty.

CIRCUIT COURT—NEW SUITS.

55,500—Chicago Telephone Co. vs. Christopher J. Corrigan and Michael Corrigan. Appeal.

55,501—Charles Linder vs. Charles Engstrand. Appeal.

55,502—Emma Paulsen vs. Isaac F. Arnold. Appeal.

55,503—Flora Weber vs. Henry Weber. Bill for divorce for cruelty. William M. Stanley, solr.

55,504—George Claxton vs. J. O. Barton. Appeal.

55,505—Minna Mueller vs. Ernst W. Orth and Robert W. Mueller. Confession of judgment, $714. Charles F. White, atty.

55,506—Michael Gilheeney vs. Henry Browne, Thomas G. Windes, Alexander Sullivan, and Joseph L. Wilson. Bill for injunction. P. L. O'Meara, solr.

55,507—Augustus Bauer vs. C. E. Schoeltkopf, Berthold Loewenthal, International Bank, Cyrus H. McCormick Jr., Third National Bank, Huntington W. Jackson, Abram G. Hunt, Union Trust Co., Alpheus C. Badger, William T. Burgess, Joseph N. Barger, The John Spry Lumber Company, H. H. Gardner, and C. J. Wood. Bill for partition. Rofenthal & Pence, solrs.

55,508—John Wiot, use of Edward H. Van Ingen et al. vs. Solomon Thatcher. Assumpsit, $1,000. David Fales, atty.

55,509—George W. Fuller, use of Daniel E. Comeau vs. Union Stockyards National Bank and Weston A. Fuller. Garnishment $79. James A. Fullenwider, atty.

55,510—Henry Kersten vs. Sophia Schmidt, Ludwig Schmidt, Elizabeth Keller, Peter Keller, Dorothea Schneider, Albert Schneider, August Karsten, Wilhelmina Karsten, Charles Rabe, William Rabe, Sarah Karsten, Eliza K. Tassels, Mary Karsten, Henry Karsten, Annie Helmsod, William Ireland and Samuel Tassels. Bill for partition. Isaac E. Adams, solr.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE ROGERS—7,472, Chauncey B. Bradley vs. E. S. Hass; deflt. and jgt. $572.

JUDGE HAWES—1,905, National Exchange Bank vs. Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co. and Oliver S. Baskin; verd. pltff. $913 and jgt.

CRIMINAL COURT.

JUDGE TULEY—466, A. H. Palmer, perjury; the court instructs the jury to bring in a verdt. of not gilty.; prsnr. dischgd.—428, Same; nol. entd.—620, John Williams, lar.; sentd. one year to H. of C.—615, John Monroe, lar.; sentd. to ninety days H. of C.—617, George Smith; plds. guilty of driving away a horse, etc.; sentd. to twenty-nine days Co. Jail.—639, William O'Hern; plea of guilty of pet. lar.; sentd to one day in Co. Jail.—635, Charles Meyers; plea guilty pet. lar.; sentd. to four months in H. of Cor.

JUDGE COLLINS—4,401, People ex rel., etc., vs. Bilek; rule to show cause, etc.—The grand jury retd. one indct.—People ex rel. John Ford vs. Felton; hab. corp., relator dischgd.—512, Robert Bruce, assault to kill; trial finished, jury to seal verdt.—543, William Leahy and Owen Dolan, burg.; jury trial, part of test. heard.

COUNTY COURT—NEW SUITS.

6,456—Matthias Norton, conservator of James Norton, vs. Herman Schmitz. Assumpsit, $1,000. Doolittle & McKey, attys.

THE CALL TODAY.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Settlement of decree in Boles, Fay & Conkey case.
JUDGE BLODGETT—In chambers.
JUDGE DYER—No court.
JUDGE GARY—Motions.
JUDGE ANTHONY—Motions.
JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No court.
JUDGE SHEPARD—No court.
JUDGE GARNETT—No court.
JUDGE ROGERS—Submitted cases.
JUDGE HAWES—Motions and submitted cases.
JUDGE TULEY—Divorces.
JUDGE MORAN—Divorces.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—In re Cherrie and No. 5,283. No cause on trial.
JUDGE TULEY—Nos. 594, 598, 606, 607, 609, 610, 611, 673, 674, 675, 622, 749, 623, 624, 625, 639, 628, 627, 632, 633, and 637.
JUDGE COLLINS—Nos. 535, 537, 538, 539, 557, 561, 566, and 588.

THE CALL MONDAY.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Contested motions.
JUDGE BLODGETT—In chambers.
JUDGE DYER—113, 114, 116, 117, 123, and 126. No. 119, Nelson vs. Boyle, on trial.
JUDGE GARY—Nos. 2,006, 2,007, 2,009, 2,012, 2,013, 2,015, 2,018, and 2,020. No case on trial.
JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 284, 1,478, 1,479, 1,682, 1,474, 1,489, 1,686, 1,687, 1,472, and 1463. No case on trial.
JUDGE WILLIAMSON—First call, Nos. 1,101 to 1,150. Trial call, Nos. 532, 904, 928, 930, 931, 932, 933, 940, 945. No. 1,912, Wieska vs. Kucker, on trial.
JUDGE SHEPARD—Contested motions. Tuesday, no call. No. 1, Gibbs vs. French, on trial.
JUDGE GARNETT—Nos. 20, 21, 22, 23, and passed cases.
JUDGE ROGERS—No call. No. 438, Storey will case, on trial.
JUDGE HAWES—Nos. 1,890, 1,768, 1,918, 1,926, 1,929, and 1,930. No case on trial.
JUDGE MORAN—Contested motions. Tuesday, Nos. 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, and 38. No. 45, English vs. Lewis, on trial.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—No. 4,487, city special asst.
JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.

INDIANA SUPREME COURT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court today decided the following cases:

Albert W. Alexander vs. Elijah Swackhamer; Marion S. C.; affirmed; Mitchell, J.

Mansah Funk vs. Jeremiah Grimes; Allen C. C.; reversed; Howk, J.

Henry P. Barton vs. W. C. Anderson; Marion S. C.; reversed as to Indiana Banking Company and affirmed as to all others.

New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company vs. Rebecca Doane; Kosciusko C. C.; motion to dismiss appeal overruled.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Supreme court record:

On motion of Assistant Attorney-General Maury Henry W. Hobson of Denver, Colo., was admitted to practice.

934 and 935. The State of Tennessee, plaintiff in error, vs. George K. Whitworth, trustee, etc.; argued by S. Watson, J. B. Heiskell, and James M. Head for the State of Tennessee and by Edward H. East and Ed Baxter for defendant in error.

Adjourned until Monday.

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The following cases were affirmed today in the Supreme Court, and opinions were filed:

St. Louis & Pittsburg Railway Company vs. Peterson. Chicago & Alton Railway Company vs. Johnson (Justice Scott dissenting). Coates vs. Dearborn. Smalles et al. vs. The People. Workman vs. Greening. Chicago & Evanston Railway vs. Blake. Citizens' National Bank vs. Dayton, and Bird et al. vs. Morton.

OIL ON TROUBLED WATERS.

A VERY GOOD THING FOR MARINERS TO KNOW—HOW A CALM CAN BE BROUGHT TO SUCCEED A STORM.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The latest number of *Science* notes that the hydrographic office (at Washington) is endeavoring to popularize among mariners a knowledge of the value of oil at sea in stormy weather. The office could not well undertake a work of greater importance if there be 50 per cent of truth in the wonderful accounts that are furnished in regard to it. Less than a single barrel of oil would appear to be sufficient to carry a good-sized ship through a violent storm if allowed to dribble out continuously from a bag slung to the bowsprit. The effect is said to be to smooth down the waves so that they no longer break over the vessel, and very much reduce the "labor" to which she would otherwise be subjected.

Thus far the Captains of vessels do not seem to take kindly to the proposed safeguard against a large part of the danger of shipwreck. The story that a film of oil so thin that no one can see it will smooth down waves which are "mountain-high" savors too much of the "yarn" to command their credence. It almost borders on the miraculous. But there is no room to doubt after it has been once tried, and it bids fair to be speedily adopted by all of the ocean passenger steamers, if only as a means of attracting patronage by abolishing the worst horrors of seasickness and materially lessening the fear of a shipwreck. The comparatively smooth sea is not feared by many a one who has a mortal dread of high-rolling billows. But if once established beyond cavil as a safety measure its general adoption by all kinds of craft cannot long be deferred, if only as a matter of insurance, the risk or loss being very much reduced by the smaller strain upon the ship's frame-work, as well as by the vastly greater command which the rudder has in a comparatively smooth sea. The use of oil would not entirely abolish the danger of being off a lee shore during a storm, but that would be very much modified, even to sailors, and the rapidity of breaking up after having struck would be vastly diminished, permitting a rescue in hundreds of cases in which a noble craft would otherwise go to pieces within sight of land.

I am not aware that the experiment has yet been tried on the fresh waters of our inland seas, but it would seem to promise equally satisfactory results with those already obtained on salt water. The present time may not be a good one to test it, but is an excellent one for agitating the subject among vessel-owners and inducing them to make arrangements for the equipment of all their craft with the very simple apparatus that is required for distributing the oil in case of storm. The cost is so very small, compared with the security afforded by it, that not a single vessel should be permitted to leave our lake ports with the opening of navigation the coming spring without being prepared to lubricate its passage across the chopping "seas" that are often much more dangerous than those encountered on the open ocean. Our marine insurance companies should see to it as a means of lessening their risks, if no one else will do so; while on humanitarian grounds it ought to be insisted on as a measure for preventing part of the fearful loss of life that is every now and then reported as a result of exposure to storms on the great chain of lakes.

GEN. POPE'S RETIREMENT.

THE BRIGADIERS WHO ARE CANDIDATES FOR THE MAJOR-GENERALSHIP.

New York *Sun:* The retirement of Gen. John Pope will occur about two months hence, the 16th of March. He will then have reached the age of 64, the maximum now allowed by law for active service. More than half the Brigadiers on the list are considered by their friends as candidates for the Major-Generalship thus to be vacated, and each has some good argument for his advocates to use in urging his preferment. Gen. John Gibbon is the senior in army service, having been graduated from the Military Academy in 1847; but he is at the foot in commission, having been the last Colonel promoted. Gen. D. S. Stanley, in commission as Brigadier, is one above Gen. Gibbon, and he graduated the year after him. Gen. O. O. Howard has the very strong claim of being the senior Brigadier, and hence the next in regular line of promotion to the grade above. Gen. Crook, up to the outbreak of Geronimo and the adverse criticism of the people of Arizona and New Mexico upon his operations, might perhaps have been considered Gen. Howard's chief competitor, as he had long been distinguished in Indian fighting, and had given the Southwest frontier a year and a half of rest from ravages. His conduct of Apache affairs is still approved by Gen. Sheridan. Gen. Terry and Gen. Miles, unusually able soldiers, are urged for promotion by some who would like to see one Major-General taken from those officers who, not being graduates of the Military Academy, entered the regular army from the volunteers. There is no lack of available candidates for Gen. Pope's place.

THE STOREY CASE.

MR. PATTERSON'S CROSS-EXAMINATION CONCLUDED—MR. TRUDE'S TESTIMONY ABOUT THE MAKING OF THE 1881 WILL.

Mr. A. L. Patterson resumed the witness-stand in Judge Rogers' court yesterday morning, the court being crowded. Mrs. Eureka C. Storey and her mother occupied seats on the immediate right of Judge Trumbull, both being dressed in deep mourning, with the exception of a white "fascinator" drawn tightly over the upper part of her face. Judge Trumbull, in resuming the cross-examination of Mr. Patterson, made some inquiries about the income of the paper during 1881, 1882, and 1883. In the former year Mr. Patterson said the net profits were about $40,000; in 1882 and 1883 the net profits of each year were about $100,000.

"Mr. Patterson, did you not state yesterday that Mr. Storey's living expenses averaged $6,000 or $7,000 a year?"

"I did."

"Do you recognize this affidavit as being signed by you and sworn to?"

"I do."

"Will you refresh your memory by looking at that affidavit, Mr. Patterson?"

The court held that the affidavit could at present be only used to refresh the memory of the witness.

"Did you not on a former occasion state that the living expenses of Mr. Storey averaged $8,000 per year, not including rent?"

"I see by the affidavit I did. Still it was and is impossible for me to answer by a definit statement. I had no specific figures to make me absolutely certain as to the exact amount."

"I object to your explanations, Mr. Witness."

The court—The witness has a perfect right to explain his answer to the question, Judge Trumbull.

Judge Trumbull—I deny his right to do so.

The court—You may take your exceptions.

Judge Trumbull—Mr. Patterson, which statement is correct—the one you made yesterday or the one you made one year ago?

"Both are substantially correct. I am inclined to believe the statement I made one year ago is most nearly correct, as I more closely examined into the figures at that time."

Judge Trumbull—Have you had any controversy with Mrs. Storey about the estate of Mr. Storey since his decease?

"No; no controversy."

"Have you not been antagonistic to her?"

"No, I have not assumed an antagonistic attitude towards her. I have had charge of the business for a good many years, and have had business relations with her, but no personal relations. I am willing to go out at any time, but my being in the office was as much to her benefit as to mine."

Witness testified that the personal property of Storey at the time of his death, including the house furniture, was valued at about $100,000, and with the realty $250,000. In answer to a question from Mr. W. C. Goudy he said: "Mrs. Storey, during a conversation I had with her, seemed to be laboring under a misapprehension as to her interests, and I suggested that she consult counsel. She asked me whom I would recommend, and I mentioned your name, knowing that you had drawn up the marriage contract."

Witness thought that the sending of special correspondents to write up the Mound-Builders, the Bad Lands, and such subjects at a time when the paper had a regular staff and its expenses were heavy was evidence of the unsoundness of the mind of Mr. Storey, as this class of matter was expensive.

"How about the employment of one Prof. Denslow as a special writer?"

"Well, that was very strong evidence to me that something was wrong with Mr. Storey."

In 1881 Mr. Storey raised $30,000 on mortgage to carry on the erection of his house, otherwise he could not have continued the operation. He doubted the capacity of Mr. Storey at that time to make a binding contract. Witness, when notes were given to meet the bills for paper, used to draw up the notes, affix the amounts, and then submit them to Storey for signature. At such times no conversation was had between Storey and witness relating to that particular business. These notes were paid by checks upon the bank notifying Mr. Storey that certain notes were due. In 1881 he complained to Mr. Storey that the telegraph bills were very heavy, and he replied that journalists were not expected to know anything about money matters.

Mr. Goudy—Mr. Patterson, if I understand you correctly, you have presented papers to Mr. Storey for his signature after you were convinced that he was incompetent to transact business, and that it was represented to the public that he was competent to transact business; and you have also stated that in every action you took regarding the property in your care you made the action appear to be that of Mr. Storey. Will you now state why you did so?

There was an objection to the admission of a reply to this question, but the court finally decided to admit it.

"It seemed absolutely necessary for me to do it, as the property was in danger, and we hoped he would soon recover." Before and after Storey went to Europe witness had repeatedly noticed his eyes suffused with tears and his chin quiver when casually asked about his health. He often fell while at the office, and after his return from Europe was very emotional. Prior to 1872 he was a man of powerful intellect and determination.

Mr. Patterson left the stand at 2:50 after three and a half days' presence at the trial.

Mr. A. S. Trude resumed the stand, and in answer to Mr. Goudy said that he had written the instrument of February, 1881, purporting to be the will, at his own house prior to Feb. 1, and dated upon the day that he expected to carry it to Mr. Storey. Mr. Storey did not read the will, but his attention was specifically called to the portion of the will that related to any subsequent marriage of Mrs. Storey. "When I entered the room in which Storey sat, with his injured limb upon a footstool, I observed on a table a glass of liqueur, some pens, ink, and paper. Storey was elated, and talked of the Squaw, the White Lily, and the Great Chief, also of a wigwam. He was convivially inclined, and I was asked to take some liquor. He said that the Little Squaw had told him he must not remain another year in the house, and he wanted to get the new house finished. Just before he signed the will Mrs. Storey said: 'You remember, Wilbur, what the Little Squaw says about providing for those you love best, and you love me best.' Mr. Storey took a little more liqueur, and I took something from Kentucky——"

Judge Rogers—Being a Kentuckian, I assume that was whisky. [Laughter.]

At the request of Mr. Goudy witness described liqueur and its properties in a jocose manner until objected to by Wirt Dexter, who hazarded the opinion that both the court, the witness, and Mr. Goudy knew all about liqueurs.

Mr. Goudy—"How did you know what provisions to embody in the paper purporting to be the will of Feb. 1?" Objected to. Objection sustained.

"Do you believe that Mr. Storey was of sound mind and memory at the time he signed the paper of Feb. 1, 1881?"

"I do not. Prior to his trip to Europe he was a clear-minded, sharp, and decisive man, but when he returned he was weak, vacillating, and of an entirely different demeanor. He wavered a good deal except when under the influence of the Squaw or Lily, as he called them. The White Lily was the present Mrs. Storey, the Little Squaw was her sister, Mrs. Rose, and the Great Chief was himself. He called his house his wigwam, and complained that the sewer-gas was killing him, and for that reason he would not pay any rent. I advised him to pay the rent and he could afterward sue the landlord for $1,000,000 for injury through sewer-gas. He said he wanted to take the buckram out of the Joneses and give them h—, but I advised him to keep still and we would eventually sue the Joneses for $2,000,000. A communication from the spirit world through his sister-in-law, Mrs. Rose or Little Squaw, informed Storey that a medium named Bill Shepard needed food and raiment. Storey asked how much would be required to equip the medium, to which Little Squaw under influence replied, $250. Storey said: 'That's a d— sight too much; give him $60,' and Mr. Patterson paid $60 and has his receipt."

The court adjourned the case to Monday.

A SURGICAL DRESSING.

Referring to the use of corrosive sublimate as a surgical dressing, the Philadelphia *Medical and Surgical Journal* cites the following remarkable fact: A child was brought in with his leg so mangled—bones crushed, etc.—that "Three prominent surgeons decided that amputation was imperative." They told the parents that the child would die if the operation was not performed. But the parents would not consent to it, and, under protest, the surgeons dressed the wound in bichloridized sawdust. "The result," says the *Journal*, "was an absolutely perfect limb."

A Bilious Headache, and all the uncomfortable symptoms accompanying a Disordered Liver, may be speedily gotten rid of by the use of Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters, nor those written on both sides of the paper.]

NO.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 22.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—If I want to get married, can I, as a resident of this county, go to another county in this State, get my marriage license in that other county, and then get married in this, Cook County, the same as if I had procured the license of the County Clerk of Cook County? T. E. LISLE, 240 Huron street.

FAST DRIVING.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I notice that a driver of one of the hansom cabs has been arrested for running over and mutilating a young woman. While I would not wish to pre-judge in this particular case, I think many citizens will agree with me in judging that these hansom cabs are driven very recklessly across the street-crossings as a general thing. There is a great deal of too fast driving over crossings generally, but my experience with these cabs has been such that I never attempt to cross anywhere near in front of them. It seems to me that the position of the driver at the rear of the vehicle inspires in him a feeling of recklessness, and he rushes ahead regardless of what is before his horse. Or, may be, he cannot from that position accurately measure distances in front. Having nearly been run down several times by these fellows, and only saving myself by great activity, I think such a case as this should be thoroughly investigated, and the company or the drivers made to exercise more caution.

E. P. H.

"THE SWEET BY-AND-BY."

OWATONNA, Minn., Jan. 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your issue of Jan. 18 you say that Dr. Fillmore Bennett, who wrote "The Sweet By-and-By," lives at Richmond, Ill., and is quite poor. In an interview with his brother, Dr. L. L. Bennett, President of the Farmers' National Bank of this city, and also with another brother, who has the best-equipped stock-farm in Southern Minnesota, the following was stated:

Dr. Fillmore Bennett, while living at Elkhorn, Wis., in 1868, met Mr. J. P. Webster, the composer of the music, who called at the house of Dr. Bennett in a melancholy mood, and was asked, "What's the matter now?" Webster answered, "O it is no matter; it will be all right by-and-by," which suggested the hymn. As you stated, it did not take him more than twenty minutes to write it.

An attorney, after reading the hymn, remarked: "That hymn is immortal."

Dr. Bennett owns a pleasant home, and his son, who formerly practiced medicine in Minneapolis, Minn., is associated with him in the practice of medicine, enjoying a large practice, and, although not wealthy, are enabled to supply all their wants and surround themselves with comforts and ease, heartily enjoyed. If there was any truth in the report of their being in needy circumstances it would be known by the brothers here. Dr. Bennett is Commander of the G. A. R. post at Richmond, and the comrades will see that he does not come to want.

J. H. HELLWEG.

OMAHA'S GROWTH.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—As an item of interest worthy of notice see last week's clearing-house report in Monday's TRIBUNE. You will find Omaha ranking next to Kansas City and leading Detroit, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Denver, Cleveland, Indianapolis, etc. It shows the greatest percentage of increase of any of the clearing-house cities. Several years ago Omaha had two National banks and two private banks. Now she has five National banks and six private banks. The Omaha National Bank has just made application to Congress to increase its capital to $2,000,000. The Merchants' National a short time ago doubled its capital, and is authorized to increase it to $1,000,000. It will erect a five-story building this season. The First National contemplates the same thing. The Omaha National is already in a big four-story brick, and the Nebraska National has one of the handsomest iron fronts in the United States. The United States National will be compelled to enlarge its quarters, while the Commercial National, the youngest of all, agreeably surprised at the growth of its business, is already looking for a more commodious establishment. Rumors were rife some time ago that it would occupy this season one of the finest new buildings in the city—a five-story structure now in the course of erection. A new bank at the stockyards is now almost a pressing necessity. You have no idea how rapidly Omaha is growing. The city has now about 70,000 inhabitants [it was 60,000 last summer], and in two years more will be pressing close up to the 100,000 mark. Since 1880 the increase in population has been 130 per cent. The High-School Building that looked like such a "white elephant" on our hands ten years ago can be paid for at any time, as the Board of Education has the money to do it—thanks principally to the High-License law, of which our then representative, W. J. Broatch, was such a strenuous advocate in the Legislature.

OBSERVER.

HIGH LICENSE THE THING.

Philadelphia *Record:* Is the drinking habit a bad habit? If it is, what better can we do in repressing it than to make it costly to seller and buyer? If we try to prohibit we only drive it behind the door and from the open saloons to the private dwellings.

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ABSOLUTELY PURE.
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Some Scientific Facts Which Are Arousing the Community.
The True Source of Heart Disease and Apoplexy Made Public.
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HOW IT MAY BE DONE.
There is no fact now more certain than that sudden deaths are not caused by heart-disease, apoplexy, or paralysis, but by other infirmities of which death is only the final stage. And physicians and scientists all agree that rheumatism in some one of its many forms is this cause which has stood in the background so long and caused so much misery. Any man, woman, or child troubled with the slightest muscular rheumatism is in danger, and a danger from which instant escape is imperative. A man, well known in this community, awoke one morning with a feeling of pain in his muscles. He took a cold bath, thinking the reaction would drive the pain from his system. It did drive it from his limbs, but went to his heart, and before night he was dead. This is only one of many similar cases. They all show the necessity of driving rheumatism, which is a blood disease, out of the blood, and for this purpose no modern discovery has ever equaled Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup. Mr. C. D. Denio, of Jackson, Mich., who was paralyzed on one side, was completely cured by its use, and believes he would have been in his grave today if he had not fortunately learned of and taken this great remedy. Should any one who reads these lines be afflicted even in a slight degree by any rheumatic trouble we would earnestly warn them against a delay which may prove fatal.

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[illegible]

SKETCHES.

A Black Sheep; or, The Nailers' Strike: Another Smoketon Romance.

Women Who Tipple on the Sly—Talmage on Marriage—Ignorance of Social Usages.

An Italian Cinderella—His Bequest—The Harvard Girl—Diamonds in Her Teeth—Poetry and Humor.

THE TRIBUNE PRIZE STORY.

[THE TRIBUNE prize of $10 has been awarded this week to the author of the story printed below.

The conditions on which the prize may be competed for are: (1) That the story shall be not less than one nor more than two columns in length; (2) that it shall be written only on one side of the paper; (3) that the name and address of the author shall be written plainly on the first page; and (4) that postage shall be inclosed for its return if not accepted.

Under no circumstances will THE TRIBUNE undertake to keep rejected manuscripts "until called for" or "until sent for," but all manuscripts not accepted will be promptly returned by mail if postage is inclosed.

A check for $10 will be mailed to the successful competitor immediately before or immediately after the publication of the story.]

A Black Sheep.

It was 7 o'clock on a cool September evening. The sun had set upon Smoketon, but a dull red glow still lingered in the heavens, above the heavy bar of smoke that lay upon the horizon. Above the cool gray river, in which the red evening glow and the twinkling lights of the city lay clearly reflected, the "clustering spires" of Smoketon Island stood out against the darkening sky; the long arch of the bridge, with its lights gleaming in red and gold, gave a touch to the picture that was almost Venetian; the evening star hung low in the west, and from a loftier hight the young moon looked calmly upon the peaceful scene.

That the horizon bar of smoke was much less heavy than usual gave no manner of satisfaction to Thisbe Barton as she paced hurriedly back and forth by the riverside, with her masses of tawny hair unprotected from the evening breeze. For absence of smoke in Smoketon meant idle factories, and what that meant Thisbe and many others had had an excellent chance to learn during the four months' strike, which as yet showed no sign of drawing to a close.

A step behind her made her turn to meet the gaze of a rather small and narrow-chested individual whose pale, dark face and stooping shoulders were at once reduced to insignificance by contrast with the girl's vigorous personality.

"Is that you, Curly Schwartz?" she asked rather roughly. "I've just heard something of you, and if it's true, you'll say good-by to Thisbe Barton."

The man heaved a long sigh as he took off his hat and ran his fingers through the crisp, dark locks that had been the origin of his nickname.

"I guess I'll have to do that, anyway, Thisbe," he answered meekly. The girl drew herself up haughtily, while her brown eyes gave an angry flash.

"What are you talkin' about?" she asked wrathfully.

"I'm talkin' about how I've been goin' around with you for better'n two years," he answered, "not to speak of havin' loved you all my life—and you was real good to me when we was children, Thisbe. Not another girl in Smoketon have I ever looked at, and you know it: yet you won't say neither yes nor no, prompt and decided; and I can't stand it no longer."

"And so," the girl answered with slow scorn, "as if I had not lowered myself enough by goin' around with a mere 'feeder,' you have gone and turned 'black sheep,' to make me ashamed to hold up my head before my brothers."

"And if I have turned 'black sheep,' where's the harm?" he demanded sullenly.

"Where's the harm in bein' a traitor?" she demanded, yet more enraged by his ignoring her connection with the matter. "Where's the harm in givin' in to lower wages, like a coward?"

"I ain't. I'm goin' on as a nailer, at better wages than ever I got in my life."

"Yes; betrayin' your class, and takin' the place of a better man than yourself."

"I'm doin' nothin' of the kind. My class is the feeder nailers, and I'm benefitin' one of them—givin' him a rise in life. O, Thisbe," faltering suddenly in his defiant sullenness and looking into her face with appealing pathos, "O, Thisbe, don't be so hard on a fellow! I ain't a coward, nor a traitor, neither. If 'twas only me, I could starve or beg as well as any one; but there's my poor old mother—what is she to do while I'm waitin' for the nailers to get the wages that suits 'em? I've done everything a man could do since this strike began. I've even swep' the streets and been glad enough to get the job; but there's plenty more as bad off as me, and jobs is hard to get. More than that, Thisbe, I've been drove half mad by you, blowin' hot one minute and cold the next; one day smilin' on me, and the next on that Geoff. Walton, the big fool. He's one of the nailers I'm to be kep' starvin' to please, ain't he? No! I want work, hard work, to keep me from thinkin', Thisbe. I've the chance of a better place an' higher wages than I ever had, an' I'm a-goin' to take 'em; you'll never sneer at me for bein' 'only a feeder' again, anyway."

"Have you finished?" asked Thisbe, white with passion, "because I don't wish to interrupt you; but if you are quite sure you are entirely through I have something to tell you. Geoff. Walton asked me again last night to marry him, and I promised to give him an answer this evenin'. He told me you was goin' on at the mill, or I'd a' said yes right off. So I came out here to think it over, and I've made up my mind. He's a true man, Geoff. is; you won't catch him goin' back on the workingman and truckin' to the oppressor; so I think I shall say yes."

"Then I wish you may get what you deserve," said Curly, turning abruptly on his heel and walking off, without the ceremony of a farewell.

Thisbe stood looking after him in utter silence, her hands clenched at her sides, her nostrils dilated, her whole figure tense with anger. Anger, too, with which surprise was largely mingled, for Curly Schwartz had been her humble slave for so long that she could scarcely realize that he had at last declared his independence. Perhaps she would like him all the better for it after awhile. Even in the midst of her rage there was a strange new ache at her heart which she proudly denied even to her own soul.

"As if I cared for *him*," she muttered as she tied on her hat and turned her face homeward.

Curly had walked rapidly in the direction of Brown's mill. He was not a coward, as he had truly said; but if his intention to turn 'black sheep' had gotten wind the less he was seen alone after dark the better. Smoketon police were not distinguished for their efficient vigilance, and many a striker would have asked no better fun than to knock the 'traitor' quietly over the head.

Brown's Mill stood at the end of Brown street, with the hill behind it. Not immediately behind, however. There was quite a stretch of comparatively level ground, even before one came to the railroad, which ran along a sort of ledge or terrace, just before the really steep ascent began. But, unless one turned and went back some distance along Brown street, and then "fetched a compass" by means of alleys and other circuitous byways, the only mode of getting from front to rear, or vice versa, of Brown's Mill was through the mill-yard. All of which Curly knew without noting, as we all know perfectly unimportant matters which may nevertheless come to influence our future. The gates were closed, but they opened at his knock and he passed within the wide inclosure.

The great strike at Smoketon was caused by something only too familiar to our day and generation—haste to get rich. A secondary cause was overproduction. There were several other causes not entirely creditable to our human nature, and finally there came a reduction of the scale of wages. Brown's Mill, after standing idle for four months, had secured the services of a number of feeder-nailers and was now prepared to go to work. A part of the mill had been fitted up as a dormitory, ample provisions had been laid in, and there were signals, pass-words, etc., already in vogue among the hands, most of whom came from a neighboring city. In short, it was evident the owners did not expect to carry out their plans without opposition.

Nor did the strikers intend they should. Thisbe Barton knew that perfectly well, but had not used it as an argument in speaking to her lover, partly from a latent fear that he might be influenced thereby, for in her heart she liked the "black sheep" too well to wish to see him prove a coward. Theirs had been a strange alliance. Thisbe, the youngest of eight children and the only daughter, had during her 20 years of life been petted, spoiled, and indulged by father, brothers, and a weak and somewhat silly mother, who thought no one in the world so beautiful or clever as her young daughter. And indeed the girl must be allowed the credit of being a magnificent animal. Her auburn hair when unbound fell to her knees in a mass of shining ripples; her eyes had the brightness, not only of perfect health, but of a fearless spirit; her complexion all the brilliance possible to Smoketon, while her form was that of a beautiful Amazon. Curly, on the other hand, small, slight, and apparently predestined to nailers' consumption, was the only son of a widowed mother; and while the Bartons were comparatively well off in this world's goods, the Schwartzes had not a penny beyond what Curly could earn by his work in the mill. Thisbe Barton had stood by him womanfully ever since, in his eighth year, he had been left fatherless and well-nigh friendless. She was in age a year younger, in appearance several years older, than the puny, sickly boy whom she loved better than any of her seven brothers, and protected with the fierceness of a tigress in defense of her young. The taunts of her brothers about her "little sweetheart, who could not even read a circus poster," had merely the effect of inducing her to impart her own scanty stock of information to him after work hours, which amateur pedagogism, reacting upon herself, gave her a much more thorough knowledge of what she had learned than has been usual among "sweet girl graduates" since the youthful days of our grandmothers.

When they grew up this state of things underwent some little change; and Curly, who had always looked upon Thisbe as his personal and peculiar property, was overwhelmed with consternation to find himself snubbed and neglected, while the young beauty laughed, flirted, and accepted candy and buggy-rides—favorite offerings of Smoketon's brave to Smoketon's fair—from those more favored by fortune than himself. True, it was only her head that was turned; her heart was still in the right place—that is to say, in the possession of Curly himself; but how was he to be sure of that?

It was a matter upon which Thisbe grew to have little doubt in the long days that followed his turning "black sheep." Perhaps the bitter abuse showered upon him helped to enlist her sympathies in his behalf; but she kept her own counsel, and was credited by her brothers with having at last "got over her nonsense about that fellow." But Thisbe had her reasons for being silent. The attack on Brown's Mill had not been abandoned, but only delayed by the absence of one of the leaders. It was very little the girl could learn in relation to it, her brothers and their friends being by no means given to imparting their intentions to women; but by close observation and diligent attention to every word let fall in her presence she at last became acquainted with time and manner in which the "oppressor" was to be "enjoined."

The time was the night of the very day upon which her information was gained. Perhaps the weather had exercised a determining influence upon the situation, for it was just the day for a conspiracy, with a fog almost equal to a "London particular." Thisbe retired to her own room as soon as possible after the supper, of which her brothers and their guest, Geoffrey Walton, had partaken with the appetite pertaining to an approving conscience. With a woman's skill she had managed to keep Geoff. at arm's length, telling him she had determined not to engage herself to any one till the strike should be over; but as his presence made her thereafter slightly uncomfortable she feigned a headache as an excuse for retiring. Her mother, in some alarm, suggested remedy after remedy, whereat Thisbe showed such temper as insured uninvaded seclusion for the rest of the evening.

It was late when she heard her mother's heavy step mount the stairs and pause for a moment at her door; but the gas was out, and Thisbe gave no sign; so Mrs. Barton went on to bed. Then Thisbe heard the noisy exit of the male portion of her family, and then, after an interval during which all was quiet, a muffled figure stole noiselessly down the staircase and out into the foggy street. There was little need for disguise she discovered; the fog was so heavy a mother would scarcely have known her own child half a yard away. No stranger could possibly have found his way about Smoketon that night; but Thisbe had carried too many dinner-pails to Brown's Mill since her earliest recollection to be at fault for a moment. She took the shortest way, which led along the hillside and across the railroad, and approached the mill from the rear. Here was also a gate, at which she knocked lightly, but the voice which asked "Who's there?" made her heart beat faster.

"A friend," she replied in a hoarse whisper. "Speak lower, Curly Schwartz. There's to be an attack on you tonight, and I don't know how near they may be. I could not warn you sooner. They swear they'll burn the mill over your heads."

"Is Geoff. Walton in it?" asked Curly in a whisper. The gate was still closed between them, but the boards of the ancient fence had, unfortunately, only too many crevices through which a whisper might pass.

"What's that to you, Curly Schwartz?"

"Much, if you are This——"

"Hush. I'm a dead woman if you betray me. There!" as a sudden flash showed the presence of a dark lantern upon the hillside, "you've no time to lose."

"But what will become of you?"

"Sh! rouse the mill; I'm safe enough. Good-by!" and the girl was gone.

But where? Already the strikers were too near to allow her to return as she had come, and escape in any other direction was prevented by the mill itself. Nothing better occurred to her than to crouch behind a pile of stones and rubbish, a little way up the hill, until the rioters should arrive, when, favored by the darkness, she hoped to make her way through the crowd as one of themselves. If they should suspect and molest her—the girl's beautiful lips parted in a not very pretty smile as she caught up a tolerable-sized stone from the heap and held it firmly in her strong right hand.

Yet for all her courage the scene which followed returned upon her many times in after years as a dream of horror—the breaking open of the gate, the shouts of defiance from within, the masked figures piling flaming brands against the door, undeterred by a scattering pistol-fire from the defenders. The mill was well provided with arms and ammunition, but perhaps the nerve of the besieged was shaken by the suddenness of the attack, or perhaps they were not well accustomed to the use of their weapons. Whatever the cause, the volley did little harm beyond stinging the rioters into increased fury.

And now the door began to smolder and crackle, when suddenly it was flung wide and a party of the besieged rushed through the fire, scattering and stamping it out as they dashed upon the rioters, while another party flung pails of water upon the smoldering door and the still-burning brands. For a moment the rioters gave back; but as the besieged, their object accomplished, made an equally sudden rush for the mill, their opponents rallied and followed close at their heels with yells of defiance.

Curly Schwartz had been one of the foremost in this sally. Thisbe, who, unable to make her way home, had been swept forward instead by the crowd, saw his form clearly defined against the dull, red glow of the furnace fires within the low, wide doorway. Nor was she the only one who recognized him. There was a shout, a curse upon him by name, and a heavy club raised by a powerful arm. Then a stone, which certainly came from Thisbe's direction, struck Geoffrey Walton's wrist; the arm fell by his side, and Curly's pistol touched his temple. Only for an instant, for beneath the black crape upon which the furnace fires gleamed all so red, Curly seemed to see the innocent eyes of the boy with whom he had played in childhood. His arm dropped, and he turned with the rest to regain the shelter of the mill. At the same moment a crushing blow fell upon him from behind; he dropped like a log and the trampling of many feet passed over his body.

. . . .

That he was drawn by strong and tender arms into a sheltered corner, Curly never knew for many a long day afterward; but when the rioters withdrew at the approach of day, leaving Brown's Mill in no very good condition for work, he was found with his head resting upon the lap of a beautiful girl, who looked up with eyes of mingled hope and dread as she cried: "He isn't dead, I'm sure of it. O! help me take him home!"

From that time Thisbe never left him. He was carried to his own house, where slowly but happily he regained some measure of his former strength. He was never more able for hard work, and it is difficult to imagine what would have become of him and his old mother but for the wife who had married him when he lay upon his sick bed, unable to move hand or foot. Thisbe, however, was equal to anything—even to bearing the reproaches of her family. They were very bitter at first, but even her brothers used their influence to protect both herself and her husband, whom indeed the nailers were not inclined to molest, from a perhaps well-founded conviction that his "punishment" (whatever they meant by that) had been meted out by Providence. But after a few years the Bartons so far relented as to assist their erring sister to open a small shop, in serving which Curly found employment not too hard for his feeble strength.

Long before this the trouble between the workingmen and "bosses" of Smoketon had been submitted to arbitration; and so the strike came to an end by means which might just as readily have been employed before it began. Then came a European war and a consequent boom in iron. Some of the mill men (who perhaps had a finger or two in other speculations) grew suddenly rich, among whom was Geoffrey Walton, now married and the head of a family. His wife became a leader in Smoketon society, and her handsome carriage often passed the little, one-windowed shop where Thisbe officiated with unfailing good temper and the brightest of smiles. But no sign of recognition ever came from carriage to shop, even when upon bright summer days Curly's chair was set upon the pavement and his pale figure luxuriated in the sunshine. Then he would grumble bitterly against what he called fortune, and his wife would answer, as she tossed her bright-haired baby until he crowed again, while dark-eyed Lina clung timidly to her dress:

"You keep still, Curly Schwartz. I'm the one to complain, for I might 'a been ridin' in that carriage now if I'd 'a chose."

"But you ain't sorry, Thisbe?" Curly would ask, with an anxious glance into her face.

"Not much!" would be the vigorous response. "I never could abide the sight of that Geoff. Walton, anyhow," (O Thisbe, Thisbe, what a memory you have!) "and besides, a woman can't be *more* than perfectly happy, seems to me. More than that, whatever would you do without me, Curly?"

"Die," Curly would answer quietly.

Then a momentary glance of tenderness would soften the bright brown eyes, to be immediately dismissed with a toss of the tawny head as Thisbe would lift up her voice in some gay song, to which the baby boy would crow an answer, while her husband listened with a smile of happiness.

K. P. W.

SATURDAY SELECTIONS.

Women Who Tipple on the Sly.

"My! Did you smell that woman's breath?" The question, says a writer in the New York *World*, was asked in a sharp undertone of disgust, and was answered with an emphatic, "How could I help it?"

I had been talking with the urbane proprietor of a well-known dressmaking establishment on Fifth avenue, and was just going out of the place when this interchange of words fell upon my ear. Half a glance showed me two fashionably attired ladies sitting near one side of the room and a third sweeping majestically out of the fitting department. The last was an old acquaintance, and as I handed her into her carriage she said:

"Did you hear that spiteful remark as I passed those two women?" I could do nothing but confess that I had, and she continued: "Now, as a matter of fact, I drank nothing in there at all. But those two ill-bred creatures are aware that there is always a stimulant ready in X.'s fitting-room and took it for granted that I had indulged. But jump in and I'll drive you to your office." As further developments were apparent, I did not hesitate to accept the offer.

"You have known me a long time," she said as the carriage rolled down the avenue; "and I think that you will credit me with a proper regard for the conventionalities of society. Now, I won't say that I never indulge in some sort of stimulant when I am out shopping, for that would ill accord with my present frankness of spirit. Most ladies become so fatigued with the labor of purchasing that something of the sort is absolutely necessary. I freely admit that I am one of these. But what I will say is that I never outrage society by leaving the faintest trace of the potation on my breath."

"Smile if you will," she continued, as she caught sight of my agitated risibles, "but there is no sin in drinking if you are not found out. And who could detect a trace of liquor in an odor like that?" With this she produced from her satchel a beautifully jeweled bonbonnière, and as she opened it a delicate scent of musk filled the carriage. At her bidding I took one of the tiny pink pellets from the little box and placed it in my mouth. The taste was quite as delicious as the smell.

"Now I never forget to take one of those lozenges after the slightest indulgence, and I haven't the fear of even my prohibitionist husband finding me out."

"But are all ladies as careful as you are, and do all use such effective means of concealment?" I asked.

"No. Some husbands are careless whether their wives drink or not, and therefore the wives become careless. But as a general thing you can rely upon every woman to make some effort to rid herself of the smell of liquor. Cardamon-seed, lemon-peel, peppermint, and catechu are commonly resorted to, but I have one friend who never uses anything but candied rose-leaves."

"But where do the ladies obtain their liquor, and how do they manage to drink it unobserved?"

"Would you have me betray the bosom secrets of my sex?"

"Only so far as to slightly enlighten the ignorance of mine."

"First admit, then, that a woman has as much right to drink as a man."

"I make the admission."

"Very well. Now you men, with the exception of journalists of course, drink on every pretext: for joy, for sorrow, for company, for solitude, for heat, and for cold. We women are not so idiotic in our potations. We usually drink alone and for the good and sufficient reason that we need the beverage. You pop into a saloon, swallow your drink, and pop out again, simply because the saloon and the drink are there. You don't care who sees you. We go through the arduous labor of a long day's shopping or the still harder task of several hours with a modiste. Half dead with fatigue, we have to crawl off behind a screen and swallow the few drops that buoy us up until we can get home.

"But there is no use protesting against this unjust distinction. You want me to tell you where we get our liquor. Know then that no first-class dressmaking establishment in New York is complete without a well-stocked sideboard. The stock usually consists of brandy, whisky, gin, sherry, and port. More than this, the obliging manager always has a boy ready to run out and bring in a cocktail or a fizz if the ladies demand mixed drinks. Of course I don't know where the boy goes for the mixing, but I suppose it is to some neighboring place where such things are made.

"There is one peculiarity about women drinking that should not be overlooked. I have yet to know of a woman indulging in the presence of another woman but what she made some excuse for that indulgence. Not long ago I heard a young girl still in her teens ask a dressmaker for a glass of sherry. She was trying on a ball dress, and urged as an excuse for her request that she had only had a cup of bouillon for breakfast. A few minutes afterwards the wife of a New Jersey clergyman came into the place, and you would have thought that she was about to faint, so grievously did she complaim. The dressmaker, who is a model hostess, by the way, asked the poor lady if she would not have a glass of sherry. She refused, but thought that if a little brandy and sugar were convenient it would do her a world of good. It was convenient.

"Now, for my own part I rarely have to offer an excuse, for the simple reason that I seldom drink in any other place than my carriage. See here" (the satchel was again opened and a small flask was exhibited): "my handkerchief can easily cover this, and I can take all that I require without attracting the slightest attention. My purpose in adopting this course is twofold. First, I am always certain of what I am drinking; second, I avoid the unpleasant inuendoes of people who might otherwise observe me. This course is not popular, however. With some people it is not possible, because they have no carriages. With others it is not practical, because the dressmakers furnish the unmixed drinks free of charge."

"Must a woman buy something in order to get a drink?"

"O, dear no. That is, any regular customer is welcome at any time she may come, and you would be quite surprised to hear the dressmakers tell how often some of them do come. Of course, no one but customers is expected to know of the existence of the sideboard. They, however, regard it as a necessary adjunct to the business, and so it exists."

"Are the dressmaking establishments the only places where ladies can obtain drinks when on their shopping expeditions?"

"Certainly not; the drug stores have long been a boon to women and strict churchmen, and at all the best restaurants in the city you can have your brandy served in a coffee cup."

"But in other branches of trade—dry goods, shoes, bric-à-brac—is not your physical comfort looked after there?"

"Not to the extent of supplying liquid remedies."

"I have heard it said that the large smelling-bottles that are now fashionable are sometimes filled with gin instead of eau de cologne?"

"That is an absurd slander. How on earth could a woman drink out of one of those awkward things without being detected? Besides that, she would be in constant danger of exposure by both sexes through the borrowing of the bottle. Dispel that idea from your brain. You may rest assured that if a woman has any liquor about her it will be in her satchel, or pocket, or muff, or any place but her smelling-bottle."

"Do you regard this habit of drinking as common to your sex?"

"No. Very many ladies of my acquaintance never touch liquor under any circumstances. And I don't know a single one who is bold enough to drink without protesting that it is for her cold, or cough, or exhaustion, or some such physical ailment. More than 50 per cent of my intimates take a little something while at the dressmaker's, but I don't know one who drinks to excess. Must you get out? Good-by. I am sorry that I can't extend you the dressmaker's hospitality, but I've been shopping all day and, as you can see, I have a cold, and—well, to tell the truth, the flask is empty." The merry laugh that accompanied this apologetic confession was lost in the rumble of the carriage as it whirled up Broadway.

Talmage on Marriage.

"I have no words sufficiently eloquent to set forth my admiration of good womanhood. Good and true women were never so numerous as they are today. Women are now 75 per cent better than ever they were. The women of this country are better educated than the men, and if things go on in the same ratio it will be difficult for the men to find enough ignorance in the opposit sex to make an appropriate consort." The ladies in the congregation smiled at this and looked at one another complacently. "If I am under a delusion in this I hope to continue in this delusion until I embark from this planet. There are thousands of American pulpits, and among them this one, that have avoided a discussion of a great many practical things, and among these things is the subject I am to discuss in this series of sermons. This is the first time that I have heard of it being discussed.

"There are a vast number of people who ought not to be married. There are 940,000 more women in England than men, and about the same number in this country. The moral of such a fact is that thousands of women should regard it as a duty to take measures so effective that they should be able to take care of themselves. Another fact is that there are a very large number of men who are not fit to be married, and it is time to say that if a woman who loses her integrity and her honor is not fit to be married, then it is equally true that a man who is untrue to the best promptings of his moral nature and is impure is not fit to be married. I am, therefore, this morning, as a religious teacher and as one who will have to give an account of his stewardship, about to give you some advice that should be adopted when you choose a wife.

"Martin Farquhar Tupper, the poet, recommended men to pray and seek divine guidance before they chose a wife. He and all people who advised the same thing were laughed at when they said this. Many of those who laughed then are laughing now on the other side of the mouth. Some good and wise men have wrecked their lives by this neglect. There was John Wesley—as good a man as ever lived—was chained to a woman who did all she could to destroy his influence, and sat in City Road Chapel making mouths at him while he preached. Then there are women who are scolds and who look on you like a March northeaster. Then there are the opium-eating women—400,000 of them in America today—who will have their drug although it costs them the greatest treasure of their household. I urge you to ask divine guidance, because society is full of artificiality. After her dressmaker, her hair adjuster, her jeweler, and other mysterious agencies have transformed a woman, how can an unsophisticated man discern the real meaning of these physiological hieroglyphics? Men are by these means swindled; they make a bargain from a sample, and when the goods come to be delivered they find that they are not equal to the sample. They marry a sweet-tempered woman, as they suppose, and she turns out to be a Jezebel; they marry a woman as meek apparently as the sainted Mary, and they get a Lucrezia Borgia when they thought they had a Martha Washington. May I not, therefore, ask you to seek divine guidance before you choose a wife? for there is no worse predicament on earth than to be unequally yoked together.

"Adam had not a large number to select a wife from, and, judging from the mistake he made, I am glad that he was limited to Eve or none. If you take the divine direction you will make no mistake. A great deal has been said about woman being taken from the ribs of Adam. But there are twenty-four ribs and there are twenty-three possibilities to one that you will get the wrong rib. John Milton, the poet, who was blind, was told that his wife was a rose, and he replied, 'I am not much of a judge of color; but I think that it is very likely so, for I feel the thorn.' Look at Solomon, whose married life was as unhappy as it was multitudinous, and among the wise observations of his experience in this matter is this: 'A continual dropping on a very rainy day and a contentious woman are alike.'

"If in this matter you make no mistake you will have two heavens, one here below and one hereafter; but if you do make a mistake you have two hells, one here and one hereafter."

Congressmen's Wives and Social Usage.

As an instance of the ignorance of Congressmen's wives about social usages, writes a Washington correspondent, I give the following: It is the custom here, as elsewhere, to appear in full dress at a great evening reception, and it is also customary in officials to invite with a gentleman guest the ladies of his family. A leading Senator who has been spoken of as a Presidential candidate gave a large reception last winter and invited all the Congressmen of his own State. All were asked to bring their families. One who states in the Congressional Directory that he lived and was raised upon a farm came at 7 o'clock in the evening with his wife and the three young girls of his family. These girls ranged from 7 to 17 years in age. They had long, straight hair, wore high-necked dresses, and ribbons about their waists, and the Congressman's wife and each of the girls expected to remain in the room with their bonnets on. The Senator's wife, who is a very kind-hearted lady, was dressed at this time, although it was two hours before any one might be expected. She tried to persuade the woman to remove her bonnet, but was told that her hair was not combed, and she believed that she would keep it on. Finally, however, the Senator's wife told her she would look very odd with her bonnet on while all the rest were in full dress, and she persuaded the countrywoman to allow her toilet to be remade by the hands of the Senator's wife's maid. The children also took off their hats, but they were the only children present. They stood around during the evening, being made as much at home as was possible by their Senatorial hostess.

We have here at Washington, however, a class of the nouveau riche who sometimes err through a mistake of knowing too much and not having the gentlemanly instincts to direct the use of their knowledge. One of these, the wife of a millionaire, who lives in one of the finest mansions in Washington, was sitting not long ago at a great dinner party beside one of the most noted Generals of the late War. They were at the table, and in the course of a table d'hôte this noted General happened to make use of his knife in conveying a certain kind of food to his mouth. As he did so the rich lady nudged him, and in a semi-stage whisper said, "I beg your pardon, General, but when Mr. —— does wrong in a social way he is always glad to have me correct him. I know your wife will thank me when I tell you you ought not to use your knife in that way. People at Washington are very queer, and they always eat with their forks." The General turned around and looked at the lady with withering astonishment. He did not notice her remark, but went on talking with the person on his other hand as though nothing had been said. Few such encounters, however, have taken place in Washington society. The average American is a gentleman or a lady, and one with a manly or womanly nature need have no fear of making his way in Washington society. There is no society easier to enter, and there is no society perhaps in the world where you will meet so many noted people in statesmanship, literature, science, and art with so little trouble in so short a time.

How Washington Mammas Manage.

A great many outsiders, writes a Washington correspondent, have laughed at the announcements which frequently appear in the society papers that "Mrs. Jones of the army will receive Wednesdays in January," or "Mrs. Smith of the navy will give a tea Tuesday," but perhaps "Mrs. Jones" and "Mrs. Smith" have really more to say in relation to some of the most important matters concerning the service than their husbands. Women are matchless and peerless in the management of the hundreds of intrigues which abound everywhere at the Capital, and which have for their object the advancement of one officer or the humiliation of another. Strange to say, some of the most powerful lady schemers are the wives of retired officers of the army and navy. If one of these elderly dames happens to have an eligible daughter the young officer on duty here must be very sure of his ground before he attempts either to win or avoid her. If his conduct is not satisfactory he will suddenly find himself ordered away with a celerity that will almost take his breath away. It may be that he will not be able to understand how it was accomplished and the means therefor, but he will at least realize that he knows who received the blow.

An instance of this nature happened here only a short time ago. A young officer connected with the naval establishment, and who has been on duty here for some months, began paying the most assiduous attention to the fair daughter of a lady who is a power in the "ring." He was poor but proud, handsome but impecunious. As a brilliant alliance is expected by the old lady, she made up her mind to put an end to the affair, which really had not progressed very far. One fine day this officer received an official document ordering him to a station about 3,000 miles away. While he was making the necessary preparations for his departure the young lady was sent out of town "to spend the holidays with some friends." Her whereabouts were unknown to the officer, so he was obliged to take his departure without the painful pleasure of a "sweet parting." Some of the officer's friends have ascertained that the orders were actually secured by the mother.

An Italian Cinderella.

The young women of Mentone, Italy, say that their grandmothers used to tell them the story of Cinderella (whom they called Cendreusette) as follows: "Once there was a man who had two daughters—one named Catherine and the other Cendreusette—and their mother was not overfond of Cendreusette. One day she sent her to mind the cow, and gave her a kilo of cotton to spin, which she did not in the least know how to do. She began to cry, and then the cow said to her: 'Tie the distaff on my horns and the spindle on my tail, and put me where there is good grass and water and I will spin it.' When she went home her mother was content with what she had done. The sister asked leave to go with the cow the next day, and her mother gave her also thread to spin. When she was on the road she began to cry. Then said the cow: 'Put the distaff on my horns and the spindle on my tail, and I will spin it.' The girl led her where other cows had already refused the grass, and so, instead of spinning, the cow gathered cabbages for her. The mother, being angry, then said to them to kill and eat the cow. Cendreusette went to warn her, when she told her, 'Take care to eat some of it, and you must then keep the bones and put them in a box. Whenever you wish a fine gown take a bone and it will turn into one.' Once her mother was going to high mass with the sister; they left Cendreusette in the kitchen. When they had gone she took a bone and said: 'I wish this to turn into a fine gown, and on it a sun shining, and a slipper which walks by itself.' She put them on and went to church, and seated herself on a bench near her mother, who did not know her, but took her for some fine lady. She had a fan, and on it was pictured the sea; she let it fall; her mother took it and she said to her: 'You may keep it; I do not wish it any more.' She hurried home after mass to undress, so that her mother should not know. Next day she went again to mass, now dressed in a gown on which was the sea, and fishes swimming about it. She put herself again on the bench near her mother. She had a handkerchief with the moon upon it; she let it fall; her mother took it, and she would not take it back. After the high mass she ran away, losing in her hurry a slipper. The King's son found it, and had it cried everywhere that she who lost should come and claim it and he would make her his wife. All the young women tried it, but it would not fit. He bade Cendreusette's mother bring her daughters. Cendreusette went dressed in her gown on which were the fishes, and wearing the other slipper, and the Prince took her for his wife."

An Ugly Ceiling.

Who has not sometimes lived in a house in which some common room had a very ugly ceiling? Perhaps some of us may be in just such a place now. The plaster was rough in the first place, or has been badly cracked, or the water has come through a bad roof and soaked it off in patches which refuse to be mended in a creditable manner. Altogether it is an uncompromising eyesore. What shall we do with it that it may not be so out of keeping with the room which we are trying to make warm and cozy for winter? It cannot be made presentable by paint or calcimining; what next?

Cover it up. Let it serve merely as a foundation for something pretty. A new suggestion from people who are supposed to be artistic, is to lay off such a ceiling into suitable panels, and cover these panels with plain basket-checked burlap, tacked on very smooth, and painted some light tint, like pale-blue, pink, green, olive, brown, or cream. The lines where the pieces join are then to be covered with inexpensive narrow moldings, which must be neatly fitted at the corners. They may then be gilded, if desired. A cheaper method is to tack on small rope for this purpose, with smooth, slender brads, and then gild it carefully; but in the hands of any but professional decorators we fear it could not be neatly done at the corners and places where the pieces of rope would join.

There is no reason why the burlap could not be applied to the walls also in similar panels and painted a darker shade. Flat walnut moldings would be suitable for walls. Painted walls are among the best for living rooms. Dull-red, olive, and light chocolate are very pretty and suitable with either painted or paper borders.

A Bequest to His Betrothed.

When James Marsh of Yonkers, N. Y., made his will he was engaged to be married to Miss Laura Norcross of Boston. The second clause of the will ran thus:

"I bequeath to my love, Laura Norcross, daughter of Otis Norcross, the sum of $10,000, with which I request her to erect over my grave a monument. If she deem it advisable she may purchase with a portion of the said $10,000 a plot of ground in such cemetery as she may select, and move my remains thither, and there erect the said monument with the balance of the said $10,000."

The engagement of marriage was terminated several years ago before Mr. Marsh's death, and after his death Miss Norcross waived her right to the $10,000, and refused to accept the money either unconditionally or for the purpose of applying it in accordance with the request of the testator. Edward W. Packard then brought suit for a construction of the will as to whether a valid trust was created in respect to the $10,000, and, if so, whether it was a trust which the court will appoint a trustee to execute. Mr. Justice Bartlett says in his opinion:

"The testator wished his place of burial to be chosen not by some stranger but by the woman to whom he was betrothed. He left her at liberty to select any spot in the whole world which she might prefer. To her taste and affection he also committed it to choose the construction of an appropriate monument to mark his resting-place. It seems to have been perfectly clear that it could have been neither his wish nor intention that these delicate duties and responsibilities, if declined by her, should be discharged by other hands. It follows that the trust sought to be established under the second clause of the will has failed."

What She Studied.

It is a melancholy revelation, but the historian has become convinced that the female mind may actually become puffed up with Harvard knowledge, as well as that of the other sex. This is the incident that convinced him:

Two young women from different parts of the country, who thought they had gathered up all the regular schools and seminaries could teach, came to the Harvard Annex. The meditating maidens are fancy free at the Annex, and each elected her particular educational "vanity." After some weeks the girls, who hadn't met before, and knew as little of each other as if one had been studying in Patagonia and the other in Kamschatka, were introduced. After some little conversation, the one said to the other:

"May I ask what course of study you are taking?"

"Certainly. I am studying a little history, but my principal object in coming here was for a thorough course in English literature."

"Ah, yes. Well, I haven't bothered with anything of so little importance as a study. I came here with a real object. I am working on philosophy, beginning with the pre-Socratic period and taking up all the many schools that follow. I am reading Descartes and Schopenhauer and doing a little Spencer when I can. I intend to thoroughly grasp the subject!"

"Ah, well," replied the other, "I prefer to study English literature *per se* rather than philosophy *purblind!*"

Teeth Glittering with Diamonds.

While waiting in a New York dentist's anteroom for my turn to be tortured I could not help overhearing the conversation between a girl in the operating chair and the man who was improving her mouth. The talk indicated that diamonds were somehow being used, and, of course, my curiosity was aroused. Pretty soon she came out. While standing in front of a mirror putting on her hat and cloak she smiled inspectively at herself in a manner critical of her teeth, and the flash of something inside her red lips caught my eyes. It was not the gleam of the pearl into which the poet has so long transformed beauty's tooth, but a brighter glint like that of a diamond.

She was a "hifalutin" creature in dress and manners and clearly capable of any freak of embellishment; but I was nevertheless astonished when the dentist said: "Yes, it was a diamond that you saw. I have set four in her teeth, the gold filling serving as the metal with which to imbed the gems in the cavities. No, I never heard of such a thing before. It was her own original device. What for? To advertise herself. She brought the diamonds, and they are probably worth $300 or $400 together, as very big ones could not be used. I suppose the diamond-mouthed woman will become famous in her way, and so the investment will prove satisfactory."

Anna Dickinson's Misfortunes.

In the case of Miss Anna Dickinson misfortunes have followed fast and followed faster until that once energetic woman finds herself in almost destitute circumstances. At one time Miss Dickinson seemed to have taken affairs at the flood tide which led to fortune, and for years she was the most successful woman before the American public, literally coining money with her lectures upon slavery and woman's rights, subjects then of absorbing interest to the public, but her vaulting ambition o'erleaped itself and she quit the platform, where she had won both fame and riches, for the stage, where she lost both. As a lecturer she was a success, as an actress she was a failure. Miss Dickinson very unjustly attributes this want of success to a conspiracy on the part of the press to kill her with light ridicule, and is full of bitterness towards newspaper-men. She invested a great deal of money in the production of her play, "A Crown of Thorns," which, after a short run, was withdrawn from the boards a pronounced failure. Added to this Miss Dickinson has sustained still more serious losses by a recent fire in Chicago, which destroyed most of her property, and today she is in a condition, if not of actual want, still of comparative poverty, and it is now proposed by the members of Sorosis to give her a benefit at an early date, the entertainment to consist of a lecture by Miss Dickinson on Joan of Arc. It is touching to witness the financial downfall of a woman who has struggled so bravely in her fight for what she deemed to be a righteous cause. Tradition says Miss Dickinson was once a crossing-sweeper in the streets of her native city, Philadelphia, and when a mere girl began to attract attention by her remarkable speeches at the Quaker meetings she attended. She soon afterwards took up the cause of the negro and awoke suddenly to find herself famous. She has supported her family a greater part of her life, and has always been a generous giver. Her greatest fault has been her aggressive manner of attacking what she considers the foibles of the age, and this aggressiveness has made her appear in the light of a disagreeable "crank," rather than as an earnest woman, as she is.

Annie Louise Cary's Romance.

The pretty romance of Miss Annie Louise Cary's life did not end where the novelist usually leaves the heroine, at the altar, but is still as fresh in her heart as it was on her wedding-day, and she is as happy a wife as can be found in the land. She is living with her husband, Mr. Munson Raymond, in handsomely-furnished apartments on Fifth avenue, New York, where she is surrounded by the many rare and beautiful works of art collected by her while on her professional tours abroad previous to her marriage. Always a favorit in society, she is as much sought after today as she was when her fame was world-wide. Miss Cary was some years ago betrothed to the intimate friend of her husband, but whose death abroad a short time previous to their marriage left her alone, and it was while acting upon his friend's dying instructions to look after Miss Cary's interests that Mr. Raymond found himself in love with his charming charge. The result of the matter was a very quiet wedding one beautiful summer morning at Portland, Me., when Miss Cary laid aside her laurels for a bridal wreath, and Mr. Raymond claimed a good wife. It was a genuine love affair, and, while the public lost a singer whose place has not since been filled, her husband won a true woman. It is seldom a favorit of the public steps so gracefully into domestic life, but Miss Cary is a true American girl, who can grace any position in which she may find herself placed. She is very domestic in her tastes, and among her greatest pleasures are the frequent visits she and her husband make to the quiet New England home of his parents at Norwalk, Conn., where he has provided every luxury and comfort for the aged pair. Occasionally while there Mrs. Raymond is heard to sing in the village church or at the family fireside, but since her marriage she has never sung in public.

The Farmer of Leacock and His Wife.

Sunday last a well-known farmer of Upper Leacock Township, Pennsylvania, had a somewhat singular experience. He was returning with his wife from a funeral in West Lampeter Township and was riding in a sleigh, his wife sitting behind him. The man had his ears closely muffled and was surprised, after driving some distance, to meet a friend, who asked him what had become of his wife. Looking behind him, the man saw that his wife was not in the sleigh, and he drove back the road until he found her in a snowbank. The lady had been spilled out of the sleigh and called to her husband, but he, having his ears so closely muffled, was unable to hear her and drove on without her.

How the Bride's Veil Came to Be.

It was once the custom for the bride at her wedding to wear her hair unbraided and hanging over he shoulders. At the celebration of her marriage with the Palatine, Elizabeth Stuart wore "her hair disheveled and hanging down her shoulders." It has been suggested that the bride's veil, which of late years has become one of the most conspicuous features of her costume, may be nothing more than a milliner's substitute, which, in old times, concealed not a few of the bride's personal attractions, and covered her face when she knelt at the altar.

How His Heart Was Touched.

Among the few stingy men that Los Angeles, Cal., has is one who has long been known as "Two-per-cent C——." He is a regular Shylock in the management of his wealth, and wo to the unhappy debtor who fails to meet his obligations. "Two-per-cent" has a number of houses in Los Angeles which he rents. In one lives a widow, with two children, who sews and washes to provide for herself and little ones. New Year's came and she was unable to pay the rent. The little ones knelt in prayer and audibly set forth their wants. It so happened that "Two-per-cent" came just then to collect his rent, and, perceiving the children in prayer, he halted till they had finished. He listened to their words and his heart was melted. He turned and went to town. Coal, groceries, etc., were soon hurrying to the widow's house, and the next time the mail-carrier came along he handed her a receipt for a year's rent in advance.

Costume Concerts.

A new kind of evening entertainment is being tried for young people, which may afford a pleasing variety for winter evening gatherings. It is called a costume concert, and the feature of it is that each performer on an instrument must be dressed in character. Thus, a lady playing the guitar must come as a Spaniard. Gentlemen singing naval ditties must appear clad as marines. A Neapolitan barcarolle must be sung by a performer wearing a peasant's dress. Swiss songs, German lieder, and, above all, minstrel melodies, afford an immense variety of characteristic representations. Then also any songs from popular operas, like "Patience," "The Pirates," or "The Mikado," would allow for some very effective "getting up." A goodly amount of funds for charitable use was lately realized by the giving of an entertainment in which selections from Shakspeare were given in appropriate costume, the evening closing with a stage meeting of the famous "Lime-Kiln Club"; speeches and "views" given by its various supposed members, in characteristic dress, bringing shouts of hearty laughter from the throng of spectators. The weird cadence and novel rhythm of the songs they sang in chorus before the club "agerned" were alone worth the price asked for admittance to the entire entertainment.

Current Poetry.

DISILLUSION.

"O, my love has cheeks as red
As the rose!"
So the lover cries, misled,
For the idea that his saint
Ever knew the use of paint
Never came into his head,
I suppose.

"Alabaster is her throat!"
Hear him talk!
Has he never chanced to note
How his darling faintly blushed,
As with dainty hand she brushed
From the lapel of his coat
Powdered chalk?

"And her form is just divine!"
What a fool!
Come, fond youth, to me incline,
And I'll whisper in thine ear,
Softly, so that none can hear,
The whole secret, I opine—
Cotton-wool!

"But her wealth of golden hair,
Rippling down!"
All save you are well aware
That the hair within whose mesh
She has caught a lover fresh
Nightly hangs upon a chair
With her gown.

See her flirting now, close-pressed,
In the waltz.
Come, forget her! That is best.
Trust me. I, too, loved her once,
And I learned at last, fond dunce,
That her heart's like all the rest—
It is false!

SONG OF THE SEAWIND.

How it sings, sings, sings,
Blowing sharply from the sea-line,
With an edge of salt that stings;
How it laughs aloud and passes
As it cuts the close cliff grasses;
How it sings again and whistles,
How it shakes the stout sea thistles—
How it sings!

How it shrieks, shrieks, shrieks,
In the crannies of the headland,
In the gashes of the creeks;
How it shrieks once more and catches
Up the yellow foam in patches;
How it whirls it out and over
To the cornfield and the clover—
How it shrieks!

How it roars, roars, roars,
In the iron under-caverns,
In the hollows of the shores;
How it roars anew and thunders
As the strong hull splits and sunders,
And the spent ship, tempest driven,
On the reef lies rent and riven—
How it roars!

How it wails, wails, wails,
In the tangle of the wreckage,
In the flapping of the sails;
How it sobs away, subsiding,
Like a tired child after chiding;
And across the ground swell rolling
You can hear the bell-buoy tolling—
How it wails!

—*Austin Dobson in Independent.*

A COINCIDENCE.

"I'm going to be married," he softly said;
She looked up in swift surprise,
The color from out of her bright face fled,
The light grew dim in her eyes.

"You're going to be married?" she echoed low,
Her voice had a steady tone;
"I hope you'll be happy where'er you go."
A cough hid a little moan.

"Your bride will be good and true!
I know you could love none other,"
She steadily looked in his eyes dark blue,
"I tender you joy, my brother."

"I'm going to be married—that is, I hope
To be, though I hardly know—
Dear love, shall I longer pine and mope?
I tremble for fear of 'No.'"

The color that out of her face had fled
Came back with a deeper hue,
"Why, isn't it funny," she shyly said,
"That I'm to be married, too?"

WHIST.

He took her hand, he clasped her waist,
This trick her mother missed,
For she told the name of the little game
Ere he kissed her; it was—Whist!

Humor of the Day.

He—"May I sit on your right hand?" She—"O, I think you had better take a chair." He did.

From Europe comes the report that a new star has been discovered. It must be that the ladies wear smaller hats in the theatre there.

It has leaked out that a gentleman in New Haven, Conn., who promised his wife a Singer machine for Christmas put her off with a canary bird.

Mme. Gréville, in a recent lecture, said: "Once there was a young man who fell in love with a young lady." This is true. We were intimately acquainted with the young man.

Prof. Proseworthy—When did you say this church was restored? The Rectoress—Let me see; it was restored when I was a girl of 17. Prof. Proseworthy—What, so long ago as that?

Mme. Nouveau Riche (boxholder at the Metropolitan, where the American opera is being performed)—It's so queer to understand the language of operas; it's so funny, isn't it? Mme. Old Family (a linguist)—I always do, dear.

Husband—Why, there's Mr. Jones three seats in front. What a pretty woman that is with him? I wonder if that is Mrs. Jones. Wife—I don't know. I don't believe it is. I have noticed he has been very attentive to her all the evening.

"My dear, the fur in your new sack can't be very good. It is wearing out and getting brown at the edges." "You don't understand. I cut the fur away from there purposely, so that people who see it will not mistake my sealskin for plush."

Mrs. B.—Mrs. R. has changed her mind and is not going to the carnival as Martha Washington. Miss M.—Yes, she told me she was going to represent Mary Queen of Scots. Mrs. B. (very importantly)—No, she isn't either; she's going as Mary Stuart.

Young Mrs. Vassarline: "You are sure this is real English breakfast tea, Mr. Groser?" "O, yes, we warrant it." "Well, I'll take a pound if you are sure. Our visitors are from London, and I should be dreadfully mortified to give them Japan tea by mistake."

"You enjoyed the opera, Mrs. Quickrich?" "No; I was greatly disappointed. It was a perfect fraud. The newspapers all said the tout ensemble was superb, and I went specially to see it, but there wasn't a single tout ensemble in the whole show. I don't believe they've got one in the company."

A countryman and his bride applied at the box-office for tickets. "Orchestra chair, parquet, or family circle?" asked the ticket-seller. "Which'll it be, Marier?" said the groom. "Well," she replied with a blush, "bein' as how we are married now, p'rhaps it would be proper to sit in the family circle."

"Don't you feel well, wife?" asked Crimsonbeak of his better half the other night. "No; that salad I took for dinner is troubling me," was the reply. "You should be like me. Nothing troubles me." "I know that, John; not even your conscience." John managed to spend his evening by some other fireside that night.

"How does your father seem to regard my coming here?" anxiously asked Adolphus of little Bobby while Miss Maud was up-stairs getting ready to present herself. "I guess he don't care nothin' about it," replied Bobby, carelessly. "So he has no objection, eh? But what did he say, my little man?" "He said if Maud was a mind to make a fool of herself, why let her."

It was at the eve of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage. Said she: "I do hope if anybody is going to give us anything it will be in money. When we were married we were ignorant, and we didn't find out immediately that seven sugar spoons and thirteen ice-pitchers were not essential to marital bliss; but I think we have been married long enough by this time to know how to pick out our own presents."

Mr. and Mrs. Macbeth Simmons of Texas have given up their farm on Onion Creek and have come to Austin to live. Mrs. Simmons went to the opera a few nights ago. She had a new opera-glass, which she loaned to a lady next to her. After looking at the actors on the stage the lady handed it back. "O, just you keep it; use it as long as you want to. I can look through it at home all day tomorrow," replied Mrs. Macbeth Simmons.

It is related that at one of the Vassar College examinations in history one of the most promising pupils was interrogated: "Did Martin Luther die a natural death?" "No," was the reply, "he was excommunicated by a bull." This is presumably the same young lady who sent some "sponge cake of her own make" to President Cleveland, who uses it as a paper weight, under the impression that it is pound cake. All of which goes to show that she is better up in history than she is in cookery.

According to the *Wall Street News* a young member of the Chicago Produce Exchange, who was courting the daughter of a citizen of Indianapolis, didn't waste over a month's time before asking for an interview with the father and saying: "I understand that Kate's dowry will be $25,000?" "Yes." "I'll take her, but as times are precarious I should feel safer if I had a first mortgage on $50,000 worth of unincumbered real estate. Give you two days to think of it. Send the abstract of title over to me as soon as possible." He hasn't married Kate yet.

VOLUME XLVI.

ALL AROUND ALL AROUND

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